



SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2025

**SCOR GLOBAL REINSURANCE
IRELAND DAC**

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Within the executive summary and the narratives of the rest of this report, figures have been presented in millions of currency units to improve readability. Tables containing figures in the rest of this report are presented in thousands of currency units. Small rounding differences may exist but the numbers included reflect the results presented in the Solvency II Quantitative Reporting Templates.

Executive summary

CROSS BORDER CONVERSION

The cross-border conversion of SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac (further referred to as “the Company” or “SGRI”) into a French company named SGRF (SCOR Global Reinsurance France SA) was completed on 8th January 2026. With effect from January 2026, prudential regulation of the Company has moved from the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) to the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR), and the Company has been integrated into the French Tax Group. The relocation of this subsidiary reflects SCOR’s commitment to simplifying the Group’s structure and enhancing efficiency.

Accordingly, this SFCR is published in 2026 by SGRF, however it relates to facts and circumstances in the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 when the Company operated in Ireland and references to ‘the Company’ in this document should be read in this context. The system of governance and reporting described in this document are those that were in place in 2025 when the Company was domiciled in Ireland. The impact of the cross-border conversion on the solvency ratio of the Company is slightly negative.

The Head Office move had no material impact on the Company's organisation, customer facing and business activities in the local markets it operates in. Local regulators continue to supervise the Company's conduct in the markets where it operates. From 08 January 2026, prudential regulation of the Company has moved from CBI to ACPR.

INTRODUCTION

This document, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for SGRI, presents information on the Company and its solvency position as at December 31, 2025 and has been prepared in accordance with Solvency II regulations. SFCR appendices include key financial information in the standard format of Solvency II public Quantitative Reporting Templates.

The Company's SFCR is available at www.scor.com and has also been submitted to the relevant supervisory authorities. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes the following chapters, which are summarized below:

- Business and performance
- System of governance
- Risk profile
- Valuation for solvency purposes
- Capital management

SCOR SE is the immediate and ultimate parent of the Company. SCOR SE is a European Company domiciled in France. The following two subsidiaries of SCOR SE, which are also EEA regulated reinsurance undertakings in addition to the Company, have published separate Solvency and Financial Condition Reports:

- SCOR Ireland dac (subsequently referred to as SI);
- SCOR Europe SE (subsequently referred to as SCOR Europe).

The SFCRs of SCOR Group and its EEA regulated entities are available at www.scor.com and have also been submitted to the relevant supervisory authorities.

The Company holds an investment in SCOR Ireland dac (further referred to as SI).

Within the executive summary and the narratives of the rest of this report, figures have been presented in millions of currency units to improve readability. Tables containing figures in the rest of this report are presented in thousands of currency units.

Certain reclassifications and revisions have been made to the financial information in respect of the prior year to bring it in line with the current year presentation.

References to additional detail included in the following publicly available documents have been made throughout the report:

2025 Document d’Enregistrement Universel – the Universal Registration Document of SCOR SE, including the consolidated financial statements of SCOR Group and unconsolidated corporate financial statements of SCOR SE (Etats financiers non consolidés de SCOR SE), filed with the French financial markets authority (Autorité des marchés financiers – AMF) and available on SCOR’s website www.scor.com/en/financial-results (further referred to as the 2025 Universal Registration Document or the URD).

- Solvency and Financial Condition Report for SCOR Group and SCOR SE as of December 31, 2025 (further referred to as SCOR Group SFCR) and available at www.scor.com/en/financial-results.
- SCOR’s strategic plan for 2024-2026, “Forward 2026”, available at [https:// www.scor.com/en/press-release/scor-launches-its-new-strategic-plan](https://www.scor.com/en/press-release/scor-launches-its-new-strategic-plan). With Forward 2026, SCOR’s ambition remains unchanged: to drive value creation for its shareholders, clients, employees, and society as a whole. The Group maintains a controlled risk appetite and disciplined

underwriting policy as well as acting on business opportunities created by favourable market conditions, fuelling growth in its diversified and equally weighted P&C and L&H portfolios.

SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac Business and performance

As at December 31, 2025 SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac (the Company) underwrites Life and Health and Non-Life reinsurance business.

The SCOR Group has consistently executed its strategic plans combining growth, profitability and solvency, and it continues to take actions to navigate the transition to new risk environments and fully seize new opportunities.

The Company's Eligible Own Funds at December 31, 2025, consist of 100% Tier 1 capital. As per regulatory requirements, this report focuses on the developments in the financial year ending on December 31, 2025.

The Company underwrites Life reinsurance business in the Americas, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Asia-Pacific in the following product lines:

- Protection;
- Financial Solutions;
- Longevity.

Protection encompasses the traditional life reinsurance business for living and death benefits. The main risks undertaken are mortality, morbidity and behavioural risks for individuals and groups of individuals. Financial solutions typically combine traditional Life Reinsurance with financing components providing liquidity, balance sheet, solvency and/or income improvements to the client. Longevity products cover the risk of negative deviation from expected results due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing of insurance cover provided by insurers or pension funds.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Company extended its underwriting activity to include Non-Life Reinsurance business, replacing another SCOR subsidiary as an aggregator for Non-Life risks originally written by a number of other SCOR branches and subsidiaries around the world, excluding the US. The lines of business include:

- Property;
- Casualty or Liability;
- Other Speciality Risks;
- Natural and Man-made Catastrophes.

in USD millions	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	2,804	2,245
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	1,578	1,425
Solvency ratio	178%	158 %
Insurance revenue	2,316	2,428

Cross-border conversion

The cross-border conversion of SGRI into a French company named SGRF (SCOR Global Reinsurance France SA) was completed on 8th January 2026. With effect from January 2026, prudential regulation of the Company has moved from the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) to the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR), and the Company has been integrated into the French Tax Group. The relocation of this subsidiary reflects SCOR's commitment to simplifying the Group's structure and enhancing efficiency.

Accordingly, this SFCR is published in 2026 by SGRF, however it relates to facts and circumstances in the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 when the Company operated in Ireland and references to 'the Company' in this document should be read in this context. The system of governance and reporting described in this document are those that were in place in 2025 when the Company was domiciled in Ireland. The impact of the cross-border conversion on the solvency ratio of the Company is slightly negative.

System of governance

The Company is a designated activity company incorporated in Ireland, with its registered office located at 6th Floor, 2 Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2 and registered with the Irish Companies Registrations Office under the number 366572. It is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland as a composite reinsurance company and is also authorized to operate:

- within the European Union pursuant to the European passporting regulation;
- in other countries where operating in reinsurance is not subject to licence.

The Constitution of the Company and the Internal Regulations of the Company Board of Directors set forth the fundamental rules of its governance inter alia the structure, composition and organization of the Company Board of Directors as well as the duties and responsibilities of the directors.

Risk profile

The Company regularly conducts reviews of the risks that could have a material adverse effect on its activity, its financial position or results (or capacity to meet objectives) and considers that no significant risk other than those disclosed in the Risk profile chapter of this report exists.

The Company has identified the following categories of risk:

- underwriting risks related to the P&C and L&H reinsurance businesses: these risks are accepted on the basis of their estimated risk-adjusted profitability and provisions are maintained in the balance sheet to cover the estimated ultimate liability for losses and adjustment expenses on reported and unreported claims incurred at the end of each accounting period, net of the corresponding estimated recoveries;
- market risks: the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market prices or macroeconomic variables;
- credit risks: which are related to borrowers and counterparties failing to fulfil their contractual obligations;
- liquidity risks: the risks of not having sufficient financial resources available to meet obligations as they fall due, or only being able to secure them at excessive cost;
- operational risks: which are inherent to all businesses, mainly come from risks related to systems, staff, processes, the legal/regulatory environment, risks related to external fraud and cyber-attacks;
- strategic risks: refer to risks related to strategic decisions and the strategic positioning of the company, which can arise as a result of either the strategy itself, from external risks or from internal risks. Thus, emerging risks could also impact the success of the strategy.

All risks described in the Risk profile chapter are managed through a variety of mechanisms in the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Solvency II requires the Company to produce an economic balance sheet (subsequently referred to as EBS) representing a market view of its assets and liabilities as at the reporting date. Solvency II regulations require the EBS to include assets valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction and liabilities valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In addition, liabilities are not adjusted to take account of the credit standing of the reporting entity.

The details of the valuation principles applied in the EBS, including the differences between the valuation principles and those applied in the financial statements, are outlined in Chapter D – Valuation for solvency purposes of this report. The year-on-year comparison highlights reclassifications linked to the implementation of the IFRS 17 standards.

In the EBS both assets and liabilities relating to in-force business are recognized at market-consistent values which constitutes the valuation for solvency purposes. The Company's EBS as at December 31, 2025 has been prepared based on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, in line with the preparation of the financial statements. The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company adopted IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts in accordance with the International Reporting Financial Standards requirements in 2023.

The preparation of the EBS requires management to make certain judgements, assumptions and estimates. These affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the additional disclosures. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions periodically, based on past experience and other factors. The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made. The most material financial statement items for which the Company uses estimates and assumptions are insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held, the fair value and impairment of financial instruments and deferred taxes.

Capital management

Capital management is at the core of the Company's strategy. The Company's goal is to manage its capital in order to maximize its profitability, while maintaining solvency, in line with its risk/return strategy as defined in SCOR's current strategic action plan, focusing on 2024-2026 Forward 2026.

As a 100% subsidiary of the SCOR Group, the Company's capital management governance and processes are in line with those of the SCOR Group.

The Company considers all its basic own funds, identified in line with Solvency II rules and resulting from economic adjustments made to the Company's shareholder's equity under IFRS, as available and eligible to cover the SCR.

SCOR developed its internal model to ensure that its solvency is properly measured: the model is part of a comprehensive solvency framework which seeks to ensure that SCOR, including the Company, is solvent now and will continue to be solvent in the future. Based on a deep understanding of the risks SCOR faces, the internal model uses state-of-the-art techniques to measure solvency and assess capital requirements, including the SCR.

SCOR applies the same internal model across the Group including the Company. Since January 1, 2016, the regulatory solvency position of the Company has been assessed using SCOR's internal model, which was approved in November 2015 by the relevant supervisory authorities. An extension for the Company's use of the internal model for Non-Life business was approved in October 2021.

A Business and performance

A.1 Business

A.1.1 OVERVIEW

A.1.1.1 NAME AND LEGAL FORM

SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac (the Company) is a designated activity company.

Registered office of the Company and contact information

6th Floor

2 Grand Canal Square Dublin 2

Ireland D02 A342

Tel: +353 1 764 4500

Fax: +353 1 764 4509

A.1.1.2 SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES FOR THE COMPANY AND SCOR GROUP

The Company's regulator is the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI).

The Group's principal regulators in France are the financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF)), and the French insurance supervisor (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)).

Under Solvency II, supervisors from all EU Member States in which SCOR's subsidiaries are established are involved in the Group's supervision through the College of Supervisors in which the ACPR and the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) participate.

Name of the supervisory authority	Contact details	Entities in scope
Central Bank of Ireland (CBI)	Central Bank of Ireland	SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac
	New Wapping Street North	
	Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland	SCOR Ireland dac
Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)	Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution 4 Place de Budapest CS 92459 75436 PARIS CEDEX 09	SCOR SE

A.1.1.3 AUDITORS

The Auditors for the Company are as follows:

Name	Contact details
KPMG Represented by Hubert Crehan	1 Harbourmaster Place International Financial Services Centre Dublin 1 D01 F6F5 Ireland

A.1.1.4 SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS

As at December 31, 2025, SCOR SE is the immediate parent company of the Company (99.9% of control and interest). SCOR SE is a European Company domiciled in France. During 2025, SCOR SE transferred one ordinary share in the Company to SCOR Capital Partners S.A.S..

A.1.1.5 LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

The Group parent company is SCOR SE, domiciled in France. SCOR SE is listed on the Euronext Paris regulated market and on the SIX Swiss Exchange (formerly SWX Swiss Exchange) in Zurich. SCOR shares are also traded off-market on the US stock exchange through an American Depositary Receipt (ADR) program. SCOR SE wholly owns its operating subsidiaries (excluding the shares held by directors), including the Company.

Organisational structure of the Group and description of Group operating companies

The Group is organized around three business units offering a wide range of innovative reinsurance solutions: SCOR L&H (Life and Health), SCOR P&C (Property and Casualty) and SCOR Investments. The Group's organizational choices were guided by the principles of mobilization of skills and expertise, operating efficiency, structural simplicity, clear reporting lines and balance between teams from the Group's different entities.

SCOR P&C, the Group's Non-Life business unit, operates worldwide through SCOR SE and its insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries and branches in the EMEA region, the Americas and the Asia-Pacific region.

SCOR L&H, the Group's Life business unit, operates worldwide through the insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries and branches of SCOR SE in the EMEA region, in the Americas region and the Asia-Pacific region.

SCOR Investments, the Group's business unit in charge of investments of the Group is responsible for defining, implementing and controlling the asset allocation of the Group's legal entities investment portfolios on a centralized basis. It is organized around two areas: Group functions and SCOR Investment Partners SE, an AMF-approved portfolio management company, which directly manages the assets of many SCOR Group subsidiaries as well as investment vehicles on behalf of the Group and third-party clients. Please refer to Section C.3.2.1 – Overview of risk management of assets for further details.

The Group's subsidiaries, branches and representative offices are connected through a central network of applications and data exchange platforms (subject to applicable data privacy and protection regulations), which allow local access to centralized risk analysis, underwriting or pricing databases and also gives access to information on local market conditions, to be shared among the Group's subsidiaries, branches and offices. In addition, by regularly rotating personnel across the Group's various offices, SCOR encourages its underwriters, actuaries, modellers, claims management experts and risk controllers to share and exchange experience of its various geographic markets and business lines.

SCOR SE wholly owns a large majority of its operating subsidiaries. As may be required, SCOR SE also grants loans to Group subsidiaries and provides them with guarantees so that they can underwrite under favourable conditions, particularly by leveraging its credit ratings. SCOR SE provides actuarial, accounting, legal, administrative, IT, internal audit, investment, and human resources support to Group subsidiaries.

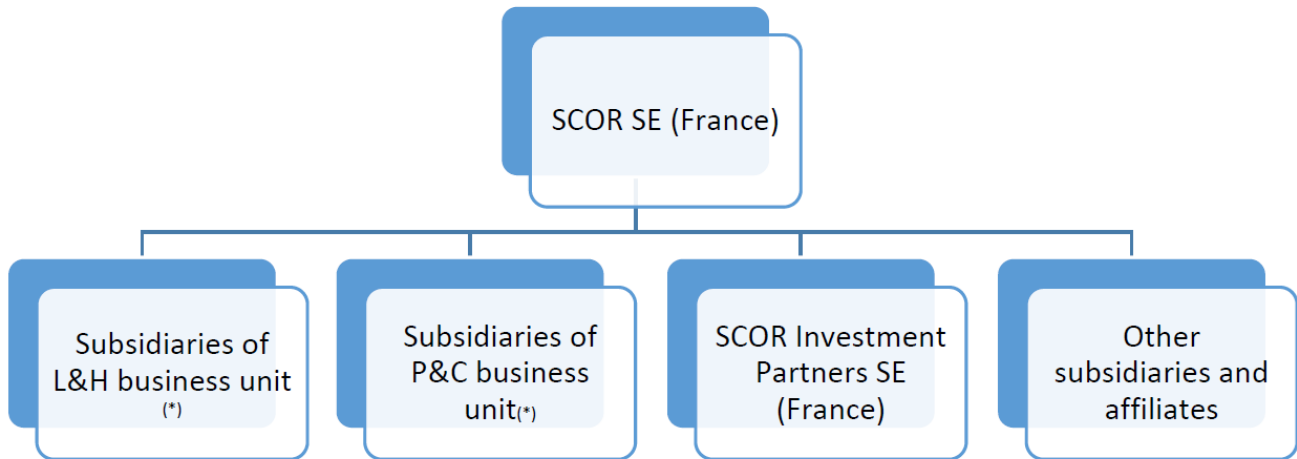
Finally, SCOR SE acts, as needed, as reinsurer/retrocessionaire for its operational subsidiaries through annually renewed proportional and non-proportional treaties, which constitute the Group's internal steering tool through the annual allocation of capital to the operating subsidiaries based on the profitability expected from their underwriting activity.

For more information on the legal and governance structure, see Section B.1.2.1 – Legal structure of the Group and Section B.1.3.1 – Governance of the Group of the Group SFCR.

The Company owns 74% of a subsidiary, SCOR Ireland dac incorporated in and domiciled in Ireland, and regulated by Central Bank of Ireland.

Legal and organizational structure of SCOR

The main operational entities of the Group are presented in the chart below*:



(*) The Company is included as a subsidiary of L&H and P&C business units at December 31, 2025.

A.1.2 BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

A.1.2.1 NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The Non-Life reinsurance portfolio is diversified in terms of business and geography covering various lines of business such as Property, Property Cat, Motor, Credit & Surety, Casualty, Engineering, Marine and Offshore and other smaller portfolios from SCOR entities across Asia Pacific (China, India), South Africa, United Kingdom, Argentina and Europe (Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy).

This Non-Life intragroup retrocession business which has transferred to the Company is comprised of both Proportional and Non-Proportional business and consists of:

- Inwards intragroup retrocession contracts with branches and subsidiaries of SCOR SE; and
- Outwards intragroup retrocession contracts with SCOR SE.

The Company underwrites EEA risks on the basis of its European Passport and risks outside the EEA on a non-admitted basis to the extent permitted.

The lines of business currently written by the Company include:

Property

Property lines cover damage to the physical assets of the insured, as well as to their business income. It provides financial compensation, renovations or replacements for the physical damage sustained, and financial compensation for the loss of income that a business may experience as a consequence of the physical damage, if its business activity has been interrupted. Perils insured are both natural and man-made, and include notably fire, floods, water damage, explosion and theft. The sum insured and the specific types of events covered depend on whether the coverage is property or property catastrophe.

Casualty or Liability

The Casualty or Liability lines of business provide coverage for a broad variety of underlying liability indemnity products, encompassing both general and professional liability business. The underlying products, events or circumstances covered are driven by the underlying market the risks originate from.

Some specific types of Liability products covered, worth mentioning are:

- **Auto/Motor Liability** – Personal and business insurance for cars, trucks, motorcycles, and other road vehicles. The policy responds when the insured driver or vehicle causes or is accused of physical damage or bodily injury resulting from any liability that arising from incidents in or around a vehicle;
- **Medical Malpractice** – Med Mal provides coverage for the acts, errors, and omissions of physicians, surgeons, and allied healthcare operates such as nurses. This liability policy can encompass physicians only, hospitals only, or physicians and hospitals combined.

Other Specialty Risks

The lines of business considered Specialty consist of the following:

- **Aviation** covers damages to aircraft or equipment, operated by airlines, aircrafts manufacturers, space companies, or operators on the ground. The coverage is often split between hull (damage to or loss of the physical asset) and liability (damages to the passengers), with liability typically representing the largest and longest exposure of the two. SCOR affiliates participate in the aviation business through reinsurance and insurance solutions in all sectors of the Aviation market: airlines, aerospace and general aviation;
- **Marine and Energy** typically includes a hull and a liability part, for damages to cargos or other equipment at sea, such as drilling platforms. SCOR affiliates participate in the marine and energy business through (re)insurance solutions covering hull and cargo as well as marine liability and energy;
- **Engineering** covers risks resulting from the design and constructions of building, as well as related equipment & machinery. SCOR affiliates participate in the Engineering business through a broad range of reinsurance and insurance covering: Construction All Risks (CAR) and Erection All Risks (EAR) insurance, as well as advance loss of profits or delay in startup following a CAR or EAR loss, contractors' plant and machinery, electronic equipment, machinery, machinery loss of profits and combined machinery/electronic equipment and property;
- **Agriculture** SCOR affiliates provide customized risk transfer solutions and innovative approaches in the field of crop/crop hail, aquaculture, forestry, greenhouse and livestock/bloodstock insurance;
- **Credit and Surety** includes covers for payment default, frustration of assets, surety. It applies particularly to businesses trading abroad. SCOR affiliates participate in the Credit and Surety business e.g.
 - Domestic and Export Credit Insurance,
 - Various surety lines, like market surety and professional surety, and
 - Political Risks: Confiscation Expropriation Nationalisation Deprivation (CEND), embargo and no currency transfer.
- **Decennial** covers inherent defects insurance for construction works. SCOR affiliates participate in the Decennial business through customised products and solutions tailored to local situations e.g.
 - basic cover of construction damage caused by inherent defects in structural works,
 - tailored cover, including material damage caused by inherent defects in waterproofing works and/or in other specific parts of construction, and
 - additional extensions to Insurance Defects Insurance (IDI) policies such as waiver of subrogation against builders and consequential third-party liability.

Natural and Man-made Catastrophes

Natural Catastrophe insurance is coverage dedicated to low-probability, high-cost catastrophic events such as: Hurricanes and typhoons, Extratropical cyclones, Earthquakes and tsunamis, Floods, Thunderstorms including tornados, Hailstorms, Wildfires, as well as man-made risks such as terrorism etc. Catastrophe covers may not be limited to specific perils in the wording, however, generally, what is key to classify a loss as being covered is that the loss affects multiple insureds with amounts aggregating together defining the catastrophic event.

A.1.2.2 LIFE & HEALTH BUSINESS

The Company underwrites Life & Health Reinsurance from the Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific in the following product lines:

- Protection;
- Financial Solutions;
- Longevity.

Protection

Protection encompasses traditional Life Reinsurance business on living and death benefits. The main risks undertaken are mortality, morbidity and behavioural risks for individuals and groups of individuals. Protection is predominantly underwritten in the form of proportional treaties (quota share, surplus basis or a combination of both). Quota share treaties include structures whereby the Company's exposure is identical to those of its clients, and risk-based premium structures whereby treaty conditions differ from those of the underlying policies. A minority of the portfolio is underwritten in the form of non-proportional contracts: excess of loss per person, catastrophe excess of loss or stop loss.

The Protection reinsurance market, as well as the Company's Protection portfolio, is characterized by the dominance of long-term contractual relationships. The Company also writes short-term Protection business in markets and product lines in which this is common practice.

Protection covers the following products and risks in reinsurance arrangements:

■ Mortality

The Company underwrites mortality risk in all the geographical markets in which it operates.

■ Disability

Disability insurance mitigates the loss of income when the insured is totally or partially unable to continue his or her professional occupation or any occupation for which he or she is suited due to sickness or accident.

■ Critical Illness

Critical Illness insurance typically pays a lump sum benefit, to be used at the policyholder's discretion, if the insured suffers from a serious condition and survives a defined period.

■ Medical

Medical insurance covers medical and surgical expenses incurred by the insured person.

■ Personal Accident

Personal Accident insurance pays a lump sum benefit if the insured person dies or is seriously injured as a result of an accident.

Financial Solutions

Financial Solutions combine traditional Life Reinsurance with financial components providing liquidity, balance sheet, solvency and/or income improvements to the client. This type of reinsurance treaty is typically used by cedents to fund growth, stabilize earnings or optimize their solvency position (capital relief).

Longevity

Longevity products cover the risk of negative deviation from expected results due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing of the cover provided by insurers or pension funds.

A.1.2.3 SOLVENCY II LINES OF BUSINESS

Under Solvency II, insurance and reinsurance obligations are analysed by defined lines of business.

The material lines of the Company's Non-Life business are as follows:

- Motor vehicle liability insurance;
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance;
- Fire and other damage to property insurance;
- General liability insurance;
- Credit and suretyship insurance;
- Non-proportional casualty reinsurance;
- Non-proportional property reinsurance;
- Others (regrouping smaller Lines of Business).

The material lines of the Company's Life business are as follows:

- Life Reinsurance;
- Health reinsurance.

In order to align with the lines of business defined under Solvency II (Life and Health), Longevity is classified as purely Life Reinsurance, while the Financial Solutions and Protection businesses include both Life and Health Reinsurance business, depending on the underlying insurance contract and the nature of the insurance risk covered.

For further information on the Company's underwriting and performance by Solvency II lines of business, see Section A.2 - Underwriting performance.

A.1.3 SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS EVENTS AND OTHER EVENTS IN THE PERIOD

The following significant events occurred during 2025:

- The Company paid USD 55 million in dividends to SCOR SE during 2025.
- Effective 01 July 2025, the Company entered into an agreement with SCOR SE Canada to cede 60% of Canadian mortality business to the Company.
- At the end of July 2025, Covéa filed a request for arbitration to contest the validity of the settlement agreement drawn up and concluded in the presence of the French regulator ACPR on 10 June 2021. SCOR considers this request unfounded and vigorously defends its rights. This new arbitration comes in addition to the ongoing arbitration on the retrocession treaties, initiated by SCOR in November 2022. In this context, Covéa requested that the tribunal in charge of the 2022 arbitration stay its decision until the outcome of this new arbitration and SCOR opposed this request. In August 2025, SCOR indicated the arbitration tribunal has decided to maintain the original timeline of the first proceedings, with a final decision expected during the course of 2026.

A.2 Underwriting performance

A.2.1 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY LINES OF BUSINESS

The Company underwrites both Life and Non-Life business. Each line of business underwrites several types of risks and offers various products and services, which are marketed via separate channels and the performance of which is managed on a different basis, in line with the nature of the business.

This section presents underwriting performance mainly through the Insurance Service Result (ISR) and Insurance Revenue. The IFRS Financial Statement numbers referred to within this SFCR as at December 31, 2025 are unaudited.

A.2.1.1 OVERALL UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

SGRI IFRS in USD thousands	2025			2024		
	Non-Life	Life	Total	Non-Life	Life	Total
Insurance revenue	1,221,667	1,094,517	2,316,184	1,374,954	1,053,027	2,427,981
Insurance service expenses	(750,220)	(1,149,493)	(1,899,713)	(1,105,009)	(1,464,650)	(2,569,659)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(148,334)	9,517	(138,817)	77,829	186,526	264,355
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	323,113	(45,459)	277,654	347,773	(225,097)	122,677

Insurance Service Result is the net amount of Insurance Revenue and Insurance Service Expenses, after retrocession. The Company's insurance service result for the year ended December 31, 2025, stands at USD 278 million. The Non-Life insurance service result amounted to USD 323 million and the Life insurance service result amounted to USD (45) million.

Insurance revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025, amounts to USD 2,316 million, compared to USD 2,428 million for 2024. For 2025, the Non-Life insurance revenue amounts to USD 1,222 million and Life insurance revenue amounts to USD 1,095 million.

Breakdown of insurance revenue by operating segment:

SGRI in USD thousands	Insurance Revenue			
	2025		2024	
By segment				
Total Non-Life	1,221,667	53%	1,374,954	57%
Total Life	1,094,517	47%	1,053,027	43%
Total	2,316,184	100%	2,427,981	100%

A.2.1.2 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY LINES OF BUSINESS – NON-LIFE

SGRI - Non-Life	Insurance Service result	
	2025	2024
Medical expense insurance	-	-
Income protection insurance	4,801	19,788
Workers' compensation insurance	(2,550)	7,367
Motor vehicle liability insurance	25,479	86,907
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	151,296	15,623
Fire and other damage to property insurance	73,409	36,516
General liability insurance	85,891	13,421
Credit and suretyship insurance	(28,633)	131,067
Miscellaneous financial loss	18,494	(7)
Non-proportional property reinsurance	(5,074)	37,092
Total for SGRI Non-Life	323,113	347,773

Non-Life Insurance Revenue

The Non-Life insurance revenue stands at USD 1,222 million compared to 2024 (USD 1,375 million). As a reminder, insurance revenue is primarily the sum of expected claims and expenses for the relevant period (estimated at the beginning of each quarter), premiums experience variance, CSM amortisation and the release of Risk Adjustment.

Non-Life Insurance Service Result

The Company's Non-Life insurance service result stands at USD 323 million compared to 2024 (USD 348 million). The 2025 result is supported by net release of CSM of USD 187 million, risk adjustment release of USD 12 million, positive experience variance of USD 126 million, partially offset by USD (2) million negative impact from loss components recognised and other updates.

Combined Ratio

The Company's Non-Life combined ratio stands at 70% in 2025, compared to 72% in 2024. The decrease is mainly due to a release of IBNR following the annual review and analysis of the reserves.

A.2.1.3 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY LINES OF BUSINESS – LIFE

Life and Health by product line

■ Protection

Protection business accounts for 92% of total Life insurance revenue in 2025 (2024: 90%) and remains a key driver for insurance revenue growth. The Company reinforced its position in key European markets such as the UK. Asia-Pacific remains a region with significant growth. During 2025, the Company also entered into an agreement with SCOR SE Canada to reinsure Canadian mortality business.

■ Financial Solutions

The Financial Solutions product line accounted for 5% of Life insurance revenue in 2025 (2024:7%).

Life Insurance Revenue

The 2025 Life insurance revenue stands at USD 1,095 million compared to 2024 (USD 1,053 million).

Life Insurance Service Result

The Company's Life insurance service result is USD (45) million compared to 2024 (USD (225) million). The 2025 result is driven by negative experience variance of USD (33) million and an onerous contract impact of USD (78) million offset by USD 46 million CSM amortisation and USD 18 million release of Risk Adjustment.

SGRI - Life IFRS in USD thousands	Insurance Service Result	
	2025	2024
Health reinsurance	(44,505)	(22,084)
Life reinsurance	(955)	(203,012)
Total SGRI Life	(45,459)	(225,097)

A.2.2 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

In 2025, the Company generated approximately 64% of its Insurance revenue in EMEA (2024: 66%), 33% in Asia-Pacific (2024: 31%) and 3% in Americas (2024: 3%).

The tables below show the breakdown by insurance revenue and underwriting performance by geographic area.

Non-Life Business

SGRI - Non-Life IFRS in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025			
	EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Insurance Revenue	882,354	10,946	328,367	1,221,667
Insurance Service Result	237,219	(30,397)	116,291	323,113

SGRI - Non-Life IFRS in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2024			
	EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Insurance Revenue	1,001,583	4,795	368,576	1,374,954
Insurance Service Result	248,321	(11,195)	110,647	347,773

In 2025, the Company Non-Life business generated approximately 72% of its insurance revenue in EMEA (2024: 73%) with significant positions in Switzerland, the UK and Germany, and 27% of its insurance revenue in Asia-Pacific (2024: 27%).

Life Business

In 2025, the Company generated approximately 55% of its insurance revenue in EMEA (2024: 57%) with a significant proportion of this in the UK, 40% of its Life insurance revenue in Asia-Pacific (2024: 37%), and 5% of its insurance revenue in the Americas (2024: 6%).

The following table shows the breakdown of insurance revenue and insurance service result of Life business by geographic area:

SGRI - Life

As at December 31, 2025

IFRS in USD thousands	EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Insurance Revenue	607,265	50,453	436,798	1,094,517
Insurance Service Result	(80,324)	(3,804)	38,669	(45,459)

SGRI - Life

As at December 31, 2024

IFRS in USD thousands	EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Insurance Revenue	599,913	58,681	394,433	1,053,027
Insurance Service Result	(13,308)	(138,230)	(73,559)	(225,097)

A.3 Investment performance

A.3.1 INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENSES

Investment income and expenses by asset class

IFRS in USD thousands	2025	2024
Investment revenues on financial assets not measured at FVTPL	59,776	46,036
<i>Dividend income</i>	-	148,000
<i>Net gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at FVTPL</i>	124,454	20,839
<i>Foreign exchange gains/losses</i>	(14,503)	6,449
<i>Financial instruments at FVTOCI – net gains (losses) on derecognition</i>	1,483	(34,406)
<i>Investment revenue</i>	264	792
Total other investment revenue	111,698	141,674
Net impairment losses	(672)	(888,636)
Investment management expenses	(2,746)	(3,359)
IFRS investment income net of investment management expenses	168,056	(704,285)

Total investment income net of management expenses stands at USD 168 million as at December 31, 2025:

- Investment income on invested assets at USD 60 million (equivalent to a return of 1.48% as compared to 1.27% in 2024) and investment expenses at USD (3) million.
- Total other investment revenue for 2025 of USD 112 million, primarily from both unrealised and realised gains on invested assets. 2024 included a USD 148 million dividend income received from the Company's subsidiary, SI, not repeated in 2025.
- The foreign exchange impact for the year, net of the impact of hedging, is at USD (15) million. This is mainly the product of the changes in the USD/EUR, USD/GBP, USD/CNY and USD/CAD exchange rates.
- Net impairment losses were USD (1) million (2024: USD ((889))). The 2024 impairment primarily related to an impairment loss recognised on the Company's investment in subsidiary, SI, of USD (888) million.

Investment income on invested assets

The year 2025 delivered broadly positive performance across most asset classes, despite an environment marked by heightened uncertainty related to the implementation of trade tariffs between the United States and its partners, as well as a deterioration in the geopolitical backdrop. This favourable outcome was underpinned by the resilience of global economic activity and the continued support provided by dovish monetary policies.

Following a positive start to the year, risk assets experienced a sharp increase in volatility in April, of a magnitude comparable to that observed at the onset of the Covid-19 crisis. This correction was triggered by the announcement by the United States of trade tariffs, which were expected to raise the trade-weighted average tariff rate on US imports from approximately 2.5% to over 20%. Under this initial scenario, Chinese exports were expected to be the most severely affected, with tariffs exceeding 100% on certain categories of goods. However, this episode of heightened volatility proved short-lived. As early as May, the initiation of trade negotiations by the United States eased market concerns and allowed investors to discount a less adverse outcome. Expectations shifted toward a more gradual adjustment, with the average tariff rate anticipated at year-end falling within a range of 10% to 15%.

On the geopolitical front, the strikes carried out in June by Israel and subsequently by the United States against Iranian military and nuclear facilities also had a limited and transitory impact on financial markets. While Brent crude prices temporarily exceeded USD 80 per barrel, the geopolitical risk premium quickly subsided. As a result, oil prices ended the year 19% lower, at USD 60.75 per barrel.

These headwinds – along with the partial shutdown of US government activities during the fourth quarter – did not undermine the overall favourable macroeconomic environment. Economic growth exceeded expectations in both the United States and the euro area, while inflation remained contained. Against this backdrop, equity markets posted strong performances. The S&P 500 and Euro Stoxx 50 indices recorded annual gains of 17.9% and 22.1%, respectively. US equity performance was largely driven by sustained optimism surrounding the deployment of artificial intelligence, as illustrated by the 38.9% increase in Nvidia's share price over the year. In Europe, equity markets benefited from a catch-up effect, reinforced by expectations of increased German fiscal stimulus following Chancellor Merz's decision to raise defence and infrastructure spending.

Corporate bonds, much like equities, evolved within a supportive environment. Euro and USD credit spreads ended the year at levels close to – or even below – their historical lows, averaging approximately 0.8% for Investment Grade issuers and 2.8% for High Yield issuers. This favourable dynamic reflected solid corporate credit fundamentals, default rates below expectations, and continued investor demand for absolute yield. It should be noted, however, that this attractive absolute yield was primarily driven by the interest-rate component, which remained elevated relative to average levels observed over the past decade.

Despite the accommodative stance of major central banks, the normalization of long-term interest rates remained gradual. This largely reflected the strength of global economic momentum and the widening of public deficits. In the United States, the 10-year Treasury yield stood at 4.2% as of 31 December 2025, down 40 basis points over the year. The credit rating downgrade of the United States in May did not result in sustained pressure on government bond yields. At the same time, the Federal Reserve lowered its policy rates to a range of 3.5%-3.75%, following three consecutive cuts of 25 basis points beginning in September, in response to a gradual slowdown in labour market conditions. Conditions were more mixed in the euro area, where long-term yields rose markedly. The yield on the 10-year German Bund reached 2.9% at year-end, an increase of 50 basis points, bringing it close to its highest levels since the sovereign debt crisis. Political uncertainty in France weighed on French government bonds, with the 10-year OAT now trading above Italian yields. By contrast, the European Central Bank anchored short-term rates by lowering its deposit facility rate by 100 basis points over the year, fixing it at 2% in September.

Income and expenses

Total investment income net of management expenses (excluding impairments) for the year ended December 31, 2025 amounted to USD 169 million (USD 168 million after impairments) , compared to USD 184 million (USD (704) million after impairments) for the year ended December 31, 2024. The return on invested assets in 2025 was 1.48% as compared to 1.27% in 2024.

Dividend income

During 2024, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary company SI of USD 148 million which had positive impact on the Company's 2024 results. No dividend from its subsidiary company was received in 2025.

A.3.2 INVESTMENT GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

The net gains recognised in equity at the end of 2025 are mainly due to changes in the unrealised gain/(loss) position on fixed income assets, driven by the impact of the evolution of the interest rates and credit spreads.

IFRS in USD thousands	2025	2024
Fixed income	11,023	(17,079)
Total	11,023	(17,079)

A.3.3 SECURITIZED INVESTMENTS

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	AAA	AA	A	BBB	<BBB and non- rated	Total	Market to Book Value %
Collateralized loan obligations	114,631	-	-	-	1,790	116,421	100%
Mortgage-backed securities	-	99,729	-	-	-	99,729	101%
Agency RMBS	-	99,729	-	-	-	99,729	101%
Non-agency RMBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	—%
Total	114,631	99,729	-	-	1,790	216,150	100%

SGRI As at December 31, 2024 in USD thousands	AAA	AA	A	BBB	<BBB and non- rated	Total	Market to Book Value %
Collateralized loan obligations	102,505	-	-	-	-	102,505	100%
Mortgage-backed securities	-	68,670	-	-	-	68,670	100%
Agency RMBS	-	68,670	-	-	-	68,670	100%
Non-agency RMBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	—%
Total	102,505	68,670	-	-	-	171,175	100%

A.4 Performance of other activities

Other expenses (administration, other operating expenses and financing)

Administration and other operating expenses for the Company, which are deemed non-attributable expenses, were USD 17 million in 2025 in comparison to USD 15 million in 2024. Financing expenses have decreased to USD 19 million in 2025 from USD 20 million in 2024.

Finance income/(expenses) from insurance/reinsurance contracts amounted to USD (37) million in 2025 compared to USD (18) million in 2024, due to interest accretion and financial assumption changes on both Life and Non-Life business.

A.5 Any other information

A.5.1 GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the period of assessment"). In their assessment the Directors have considered all currently known elements including: The Company's capital position and the surplus over its required solvency capital ratio and minimum capital ratio; ORSA's projected solvency ratio and stress testing; liquidity planning and forecasting together with the equivalent elements of its subsidiary SI and their impact on the Company. On the basis of the above, the Directors have concluded that the Company has no material uncertainties which would cast a significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern over the period of assessment.

B System of governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

B.1.1 GENERAL GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

The Company has an objective of adopting best practices with regards to governance because good governance contributes to meeting its strategic objectives and ensuring an appropriate management of risks. The governance of the Company, aligned with SCOR SE and of SCOR Group derives from the following objectives:

- compliance with applicable laws in the countries where it operates, and in particular, for SCOR SE, with the French Commercial Code, the French Monetary and Financial Code, the AMF's General Regulation and the French Insurance Code;
- pragmatism, simplicity and operating efficiency, allowing for timely and effective decision-making and cost effectiveness;
- clear allocation of roles and responsibilities, including clear reporting lines and accountability;
- checks and balances;
- fostering of cooperation, internal reporting and communication of information at all relevant levels of the Group;
- robust management and internal control leveraging on the consistent application of policies, guidelines, procedures and tools such as IT systems;
- mobilization of skills and expertise;
- balance between strong governance at Group level involving a global vision and global steering of the business and of risk management, and empowerment of local Boards and management teams, allowing for local specificities to be considered;
- multicentricity, with Group functions being carried out in other geographical locations than Paris to benefit fully from the competencies within various locations;
- efficient flow of information bottom-up and top-down.

B.1.2 LEGAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SCOR GROUP

Please refer to 2025 Solvency and Financial Condition Report of SCOR Group and SCOR SE, Section B.1.2 – Legal structure and functional organization of SCOR Group for further details.

B.1.3 GROUP GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AT GROUP AND LEGAL ENTITY LEVEL

Please refer to 2025 Solvency and Financial Condition Report of SCOR Group and SCOR SE, Section B.1.3 for further details in respect of the governance of the Group and SCOR SE.

B.1.3.1 GOVERNANCE OF SCOR GLOBAL REINSURANCE IRELAND DAC

Legal form and fundamental rules of governance of the Company

The Company is a designated activity company incorporated in Ireland, with its registered office located at 6th Floor, 2 Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2 and registered with the Irish Companies Registration Office under the number 366572. It is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) as a composite reinsurance company and is also authorized to operate:

- within the European Union pursuant to the European passporting regulation;
- in other countries where operating in reinsurance is not subject to license.

The Company is subject to Irish and European Union applicable laws and regulations (including but not limited to the CBI's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings which sets out minimum statutory requirements on how insurance undertakings should organize governance of their institutions) and is supervised by the CBI.

The Constitution of the Company and the Internal Regulations of the Company Board of Directors set forth the fundamental rules of its governance.

Board of Directors and Board committees of the Company

Mission of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors may exercise all the powers vested in it by Irish laws and regulations.

In accordance with Irish law, the main responsibility of the Board of Directors is to determine the guiding principles of the Company's business plan and strategy and to monitor their application. With the exception of powers explicitly reserved to its shareholder and within the limits of the corporate purpose, the Company Board addresses any matters related to performance and takes decisions regarding business issues concerning the Company. It designates the CEO and the persons effectively running the Company. Directly, or via its committees, it hears the key function holders for the Company at least annually and receives their reports. It takes part in the sound and prudent management of the Company. It is informed by management of the financial position, cash position and commitments of the Company. In accordance with legal provisions, it approves the financial statements, proposes and approves dividends and makes investment and financial policy decisions. It approves the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report and takes it into account when making decisions likely to have a significant impact on the Company. It approves certain policies as well as the SFCR and RSR reports. The Board also carries out the verifications and controls deemed necessary.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Per the Internal Regulations, the Company must have a minimum of 5 Directors, with a majority of Non-Executive Directors and at least 2 Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Directors are subject to fit and proper requirements as detailed in Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements and are designated as Pre-Approval Control Functions (PCF) per the CBI's Fitness and Probity Regime. In addition, the Company complies with Board composition requirements as set out in the CBI's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings (CGR) and Irish Company law.

Directors' Duties

Under Irish law Directors are required to comply with applicable law and the Company's Constitution. Directors may be held liable for any violations both individually and jointly with the other directors.

Each director has a duty of care to the Company. He or she shall not act in his or her own interest, against the Company's interests, and must avoid conflict of interests.

Functioning of the Board of Directors

The convening procedures, the holding of the meetings and other details of the Company's Board of Directors operations are set by the applicable laws and regulations, by the Constitution of the Company and by its Internal Regulations.

The Board of Directors is responsible for considering the appropriateness of a committee structure and may create any committee(s), whether ad hoc or permanent, assisting the Board of Directors in the preparation and examination of selected matters. The Board of Directors appoints and dismisses the members of such committee(s) as it deems fit.

The operations of the Board are assessed annually.

Chair of the Company Board

The Board of Directors elects a Chair from among its members and, in line with CGR, the Chair must be an independent Non-Executive Director or a Group Non-Executive Director.

The Chair is responsible for organizing and directing the work of the Board of Directors.

The Company Board Committees

The Company's Board of Directors has established the following committees:

- Audit Committee;
- Risk Committee;
- Business Acceptance Committee; and
- Succession Committee (ad-hoc).

The missions, duties and responsibilities, composition rules and operations of these committees are set out in the Terms of Reference for the respective Committees. In particular:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Company Board to assist it in monitoring and overseeing (1) the accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements, (2) the integrity of the financial statements, (3) the internal control framework and (4) the performance of the Company.

Risk Committee

The Risk's Committee's mission is to:

- examine, notably based on the own risk and solvency assessment, the major risks with which the Company is confronted, both on the assets and liabilities side, and ensure that tools for monitoring and controlling these risks are in place to the fullest extent possible;
- examine the Company's principal underwriting and financial commitments (underwriting, reserving, market, concentration, counterparty, asset-liability management, liquidity and operating risks) as well as relating to the evolution of prudential regulations.

The Company Business Acceptance Committee

The Business Acceptance Committee's mission is to assist the Board in monitoring and overseeing (1) business review in line with the Company's policy on underwriting risk, (2) approval of deals within limits specified by the Board and (3) the execution of documents.

Executive Management of the Company

Chief Executive Officer of the Company (CEO)

Responsibility for the general management of the Company lies with the CEO, their exercise of such powers and responsibilities is limited to the corporate purpose of the Company and is subject to the powers specifically conferred to the Board of Directors as per legal or regulatory provisions or the Constitution of the Company.

The CEO is responsible for defining and implementing the Company's long term strategy and objectives in line with the Group strategy. The CEO's leadership role also entails being ultimately responsible for all day-to-day management decisions and for implementing the Company's long and short-term plans. The CEO serves as the main link between the Company Board and management of the Company. The CEO may also communicate on behalf of the Company to its shareholder, employees, Government authorities, other stakeholders and the public.

A number of Executive Committees have been put in place which facilitate bottom-up reporting, the coordination of the action of all major functions in the Company, the involvement of senior management of the Company in significant decisions concerning the Company and the preparation of the work of the Board of the Company.

Executive Committees at the Company level notably include:

- Investment Risk Committee,
- Operational Risk Committee,
- Underwriting Risk Committee,
- P&C Reserving Committee, and
- Finance Committee.

Four-eyes principle

The Company applies the "Four Eyes Principle", which specifies that it must be effectively run by at least two persons. The CEO of the Company is assisted by the Senior Management Team, comprising of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of the Company.

The "persons effectively running" SCOR including the Company, are subject to fit and proper requirements as set out by the Group Fit & Proper policy (see Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements).

There are a number of internal documents including the Reserved Powers of the Board and the Powers of Authority, which sets out the criteria for decision making within the Company, as any significant decisions are taken by the Board, Board Committees or Executive Risk Committees. In respect of Executive Risk Committees, any decision must include approval from a minimum of two of the CEO, the CFO and the CRO.

Key functions

The four key governance functions defined by Solvency II contribute to the implementation of an effective system of governance that provides for sound and prudent management.

These functions are the following:

- Risk Management;
- Compliance;
- Internal Audit;
- Actuarial Function.

There are nominated key function holders for each of these roles in the Company.

Key functions for the Company may be outsourced (if only partially) to other entities, as and in accordance with the CBI requirements and the rules laid out in the Group Outsourcing Policy. Refer to Section B.7 - Outsourcing for further details.

Roles and Responsibilities

For further information on roles and responsibilities of key functions, please refer to dedicated below Sections, in particular Section B.3 – Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), Section B.4 - Internal control system, Section B.5 - Internal audit and Section B.6 - Actuarial function.

Freedom from influences

The key function holders carry out their duties in an objective, fair and independent manner. They shall be free from any influence that could impair the performance of their duties.

They operate under the ultimate responsibility of the CEO, through their management lines.

Each of the key function holders designated for the Company has a sufficiently high rank in the organization and is in a position to conduct their activities in an independent manner. The standing and the authority of the key function holders in the main respectively relevant management governing bodies allow them to execute their tasks with the level of independence required set forth by the Solvency II regulations. In addition, the key function holders interact with the Board members and with the persons effectively running the Company on a regular basis.

Access to the Board

The key function holders meet, at least once a year, with the Board of Directors of the Company, or one of its specialized Committees.

Besides, the Board of Directors of the Company and its Committees may contact the key function holders at their discretion, upon request from their respective Chairs.

Designation, fit and proper requirements and notification requirement

The Company's key function holders are approved by the Board. They are subject to specific fit and proper requirements which are set out in the Group Fit and Proper Policy (see Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements) and the CBI Fitness and Probity requirements. Upon designation, key function holders are notified to the CBI.

Access to information and records

Key function holders are able to communicate on their own initiative with any staff member and to obtain access to any relevant information to carry out their responsibilities. In the event that key function holders face difficulties in accessing relevant information, they shall refer the issue to the CEO or Chair of the Company for arbitration.

Interactions with other key function holders

Key function holders shall each interact with one another, especially in order to exchange information relevant to each other's areas of competence.

For further information on these interactions, refer to the respective dedicated Sections below, in particular Section B.3 – Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), Section B.4 - Internal control system and Compliance function, Section B.5 - Internal audit and Section B.6 - Actuarial function.

B.1.4 MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE GOVERNANCE IN 2025

During the year ending on December 31, 2025, there were no material changes in the system of governance of the Company.

Board of Directors

During 2025, one Board member (Non-Executive Director) resigned from the Board on 31 December.

Audit Committee

During 2025, the Audit Committee consisted of one Non-Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Risk Committee

During 2025, the Risk Committee consisted of one Executive Director and two Independent Non-Executive Directors.

B.1.4.1 MATERIAL CHANGES AT GROUP AND SCOR SE LEVEL

During the financial year ended December 31, 2025, Philipp Rüede was appointed Chief Executive Officer of SCOR L&H, replacing Thierry Léger, Chief Executive Officer of SCOR SE and of the Group, who had been acting on an interim basis since the departure of Frieder Knüpling in July 2024.

As at December 31, 2025, SCOR has three persons effectively running the Company: Thierry Léger, Chief Executive Officer of SCOR SE, François de Varenne, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of SCOR SE ⁽¹⁾, and Jean-Paul Conoscente, Chief Executive Officer of SCOR P&C.

For information on changes to key functions designated since 2016, see the dedicated sections below, in particular Section B.3 – Risk management system, including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), Section B.4 – Internal Control System, Section B.5 – Internal Audit and Section B.6 – Actuarial Function.

B.1.5 MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS, PERSONS WHO EXERCISE SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OR MEMBERS OF THE AMSB

Material transactions with shareholders

As set out in Section A.1.1.4 – Significant shareholders, SCOR SE is the immediate and ultimate parent company of the Company (99.9% of control and interest) as at December 31, 2025. During 2025, SCOR SE transferred one ordinary share in the Company to SCOR Capital Partners S.A.S.. (See Section A.1.3 – Significant Business events and other events in the period for more information).

The following are the material transactions with SCOR SE during 2025:

- The Company paid USD 55 million in total dividends to SCOR SE in May 2025.

The Company has several business relationships with SCOR SE, including:

- Reinsurance transactions made in the ordinary course of business;
- Parental guarantee agreement with SCOR SE, guaranteeing the Company's payment obligations under its reinsurance contracts;
- Subordinated debt agreement with SCOR SE;
- Capital contributions from SCOR SE;
- Stop-loss arrangement with SCOR SE;
- Various outsourcing agreements relating to the provision of services including investment management services.

Material transactions with members of the AMSB (Administrative, Management or Supervisory Body)

The Company considers that members of the Board constitute key management personnel, as the Board has responsibility and authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Refer to Section B.1.6.1 – Compensation policy of the members of the Board of Directors and B.1.6.3 – Main components of the compensation policy by staff category.

Material transactions with persons who exercise a significant influence

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to directly or indirectly control the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The Company's related parties include:

¹Philipp Rüede, CFO of SCOR Group since March 7, 2026, was appointed by the Board of Directors as a person effectively running SCOR SE and the Group, replacing François de Varenne.

- Key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel, and all entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members;
- Associates.

The Company has several business relationships with related parties, in addition to those with SCOR SE as noted above. Transactions with such parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions including interest rates and collateral as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with other parties.

B.1.6 COMPENSATION POLICY AND PRACTICES REGARDING THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODIES AND EMPLOYEES

The Company conforms to the Group Compensation Policy.

B.1.6.1 COMPENSATION POLICY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company Board is composed of an Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors employed by the SCOR Group and Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Independent Non-Executive Directors' (INEDs') fees are allocated partly in one fixed sum per annum payable in quarters at the end of each quarter and partly based on the effective presence of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and of its Committees, with an amount paid per Board or per Committee meeting they attend. The members of the Company Board who are employees of the SCOR Group do not receive directors' fees in respect of their directorships.

B.1.6.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GROUP COMPENSATION POLICY

SCOR pursues a human capital policy that is in line with the Group's corporate values, strategic plan and risk appetite. SCOR is committed to:

- maintaining a compensation policy that is fully in line with its controlled risk appetite and discourages taking excessive risks;
- aligning management incentives with shareholder value objective;
- having an innovative compensation policy which meets the long-term horizon that is part of SCOR's internal model;
- motivating and retaining its pool of talent and having a compensation policy aligned to human capital development;
- being fully compliant with the regulations and guidelines defined by the regulators as regards to the compensation policy.

In order to achieve such objectives, SCOR has established a very structured and transparent compensation policy, within an overall framework. It is reviewed and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval at least annually. It was last updated in May 2025.

SCOR has established a "Partners"² program. This program which is specific and selective includes information sharing, career development and compensation schemes. There are four main Partner levels: Associate Partners (AP), Global Partners (GP), Senior Global Partners (SGP), and Executive Global Partners (EGP). Partners represent around 25% of the global workforce. As at December 31, 2025, the proportions of partners by level across the Group is as follows: EGPs: 1%, SGPs: 6%, GPs: 25%, APs: 68%.

From 2025, the Partnership was replaced by a new system classifying employees according to their level of responsibility within the organization.

² The Partners are key executives, managers, experts, and high potentials formally identified across the Group. Partners are given specific responsibilities in terms of significant achievements, high impact project management and leadership. Therefore, they benefit from a specific and selective program in terms of information sharing, career development and compensation schemes

B.1.6.3 MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE COMPENSATION BY STAFF CATEGORY

Overall compensation components (Group policy)

Staff member category	Fixed compensation	Variable compensation in cash	Equity-based compensation	Pension plan
Chair of the Board	✓	NA	NA	NA
Chief Executive Officer ⁽¹⁾	✓	✓	Free shares, Stock options	✓
Group Executive Committee members ⁽²⁾	✓	✓	Free shares, Stock options	✓
Partners	✓	✓	Free shares, Stock options ⁽³⁾	✓
Non Partners	✓	✓	Free shares	✓

1. As a member of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer does not receive any compensation in contrary of the other members of the Board of Directors.
2. The Executive Committee includes the CEOs of SCOR P&C and SCOR L&H, who are the persons effectively running the Group and SCOR SE in addition to the CEO of SCOR SE and to the Group CFO and Deputy CEO. Executive Committee members do not receive compensation in respect of their directorships in companies in which SCOR holds more than 20% of the capital
3. Only Executive Global Partners and Senior Global Partners are awarded stock options

Depending on the country, employees also benefit from other benefits such as health coverage and profit sharing.

Fixed compensation

As a global Group with three Regional Functions located in the world's major financial centres, SCOR pays competitive base salaries in order to be a competitive player on the job market and to attract talent. SCOR's compensation is benchmarked against local markets at least every two years.

Base salaries are set according to criteria that consider a variety of factors, such as conditions on the local labour market, education and professional experience before joining SCOR, expertise acquired, and the present position and responsibilities of the employee.

SCOR reviews base salaries on a yearly basis to reward individual performance as well as when new responsibilities are taken on by the job holder. An inflation adjustment is not applied automatically as a general rule and is only granted in the few countries where legally required.

Variable cash compensation

Partners

The Partners' cash bonuses are computed on the basis of a percentage of the reference salary. This total percentage ranges from 20% to 100% and increases with seniority in the partnership level. The percentage has two components. The main component (except for EGP's bonuses for whom the individual and collective components are split equally) is directly linked to the individual performance rating. The payout with respect to each component is subject to meeting certain requirements. The payout on the individual component can range from zero (insufficient performance) to 150% (exceeds expectations rating). The second component is collective and based on the economic value growth (EVG) achieved by SCOR in the previous financial year. The payout on the collective component can range from zero (EVG below 30% of the target) to 130% (EVG equal to or above 130% of the target).

The weighting of the individual and collective components is set to better reward the achievement of individual goals at Associate, Global and Senior Global Partner level. Partners can also benefit from an exceptional contribution bonus (ECB) ranging from 0% to 50% of the individual portion of the bonus awarded as a result of a strong contribution to the success of strategic projects or to key strategic achievements.

Other employees

For employees who are not Partners, the SCOR cash bonus rewards individual performance over the previous year. The bonus varies from 0% to 6% of the annual base salary depending on the rating received in the individual appraisal by the employee's direct superior. This scale is increased by a multiplier (2 or 3) in some locations in order to take into account specific local labour markets.

Non-Partners are also eligible to the exceptional contribution bonus, ranging from 0% to 6% of the annual reference salary (the multiplier of two or three mentioned above does not apply to the ECB).

Equity-based compensation

SCOR launched the free shares and stock options program in 2004 as a means to encourage the retention of, and strengthen the bond with, executives, managers and talented employees.

Shares and options can only be granted if the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders approves the resolutions to this effect presented by the Board of Directors.

By delegation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors determines the allocation of shares and stock options to key personnel within SCOR.

Partners

The allocation of free shares and stock options to Partners is primarily designed to retain and create loyalty amongst key Group employees. An allocation will not necessarily occur every year and not every Partner is guaranteed an allocation.

The vesting of shares and options is subject to satisfying the condition of presence and performance conditions fully aligned with the objectives of the strategic plan. Moreover, beneficiaries must fully comply with the Group's Code of Conduct (clawback policy) and complete a training on CSR-related topics every year. For more information on the performance conditions of 2024 plans, see Section 2.2.3.4 – Employee profit sharing plans of the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Other employees

Free shares may be granted to employees that are not Partners under collective plans that do not include any performance conditions. In addition, under specific circumstances, performance shares can also be granted individually to certain employees who are not Partners.

Pension Plans

While respecting national differences, SCOR offers attractive pension plans to its employees that also cover accident and disability in certain countries.

Although SCOR pension plans are not aligned globally, they are set up to meet local needs and legal requirements. They are calibrated in such a way as to allow for attractive total compensation packages.

Generally, SCOR uses defined contribution pension plans.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The Fit and Proper standards of the SCOR Group are embedded in the SCOR Group Fit and Proper policy and the local addendum for the Company which sets out the requirements in relation to the Central Bank of Ireland's (CBI) Fitness and Probity Regime (F&P) and relevant elements of Individual Accountability Framework (IAF) regulations. These standards consist of Fit and Proper principles, and criteria to be used to assess whether a person could be considered as fit and proper. The policy also includes an assessment process to be complied with. These elements are further detailed below. The Company will not permit an individual to perform a Pre-Approval Control Function (PCF) and/or Control Function unless it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the individual complies with the F&P Standards and has obtained confirmation that the individual has agreed to abide by those standards.

B.2.1 OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Company commits to high "Fit and Proper" standards.

Standards are adapted to the category of work performed by each individual.

A person is considered as Fit and Proper when he or she fulfils the following requirements at all times:

- his or her educational background, qualifications and professional experience are adequate to enable sound and prudent management (fitness) and;
- he or she is of good repute and integrity (propriety). The Company assumes that an individual is proper if there is no obvious evidence suggesting otherwise. Some criminal, civil or disciplinary sanctions are antagonistic with meeting propriety requirements, with no possible remediation. Such sanctions can occur both in an individual's private life and professional activities.

Fit and proper standards and IAF code of conduct requirements must be met at all times. Triggering events may require interim reassessments between annual evaluations.

B.2.2 SCOPE OF SCOR'S FIT AND PROPER PRINCIPLES

Standards are adapted to the work performed by each individual. Fit and Proper standards are defined hereinafter for the following categories:

- category A: Board members (hereafter directors), including the CEO. This category also includes “persons effectively running the company” under the Solvency II Directive;
- category B: Key Function Holders (actuarial, internal audit, risk management and compliance) under the Solvency II Directive;
- category C: Board Members and employees within the scope of the European Insurance Distribution Directive (as transposed into Irish law) (IDD); (employees of insurance and reinsurance undertakings who are located in the EU and directly involved in insurance or reinsurance distribution activities in relation to risks and commitments within the European Union, as well as persons within the management structure responsible for insurance or reinsurance distribution);
- category D: Board members or other employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them;
- category E: Other staff.
- Fit and Proper standards and IAF code of conduct requirements apply to each individual for the tasks assigned to them.
- Fitness standards for Board members are assessed collectively: in particular, the Company Board is deemed to be fit if, for each subject matter, at least one member is individually fit. The Company Board has also been notified of the IAF code of conduct requirements.

B.2.3 FITNESS CRITERIA

The Company considers that fitness is an appropriate mix of:

- relevant educational background and qualifications;
- relevant knowledge and professional experience.

B.2.3.1 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

Although a high-quality educational background is desired, professional experience may in some cases compensate for education gained in fields irrelevant to SCOR’s activities. However, specific requirements may apply for selected individuals.

SCOR expects individuals to hold the following qualifications:

Applicable to	Qualification requirements
Category A (directors, Chief Executive Officer and “persons effectively running the company”)	<p>Master’s degree or equivalent which relates at least to one of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ strategy or business management; ■ finance; ■ risk management; ■ actuarial science; ■ engineering; ■ economics; ■ law. <p>If an individual does not meet the above criteria, further consideration will be given to the individual’s professional experience (see below).</p>
Category B (key function holders)	<p>Master’s degree or equivalent.</p> <p>If the diploma is not related to his/her field of professional activity, further consideration will be given to his/her professional experience (see below).</p> <p>The actuarial function holder, shall have appropriate formal actuarial qualifications and be a Fellow or Accredited Member of a recognized actuarial professional body.</p>
Category C (Employees in the IDD scope)	<p>Qualification criteria are defined in the job profiles.</p>
Category D (Board members or employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them)	<p>Qualification criteria are defined by the local regulations.</p>
Category E (other staff)	<p>Qualification criteria are defined in the job profiles.</p>

B.2.3.2 PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Professional experience in a field directly relevant to SCOR’s activities or to the tasks assigned to the individuals is key.

The Company’s directors, CEO and “other persons effectively running the company” are expected to have long-standing experience in their respective fields. When assessing the prior experience of an individual, consideration is given to such criteria: length of the former service, nature and complexity of the business where the position was held, former decision-making powers, responsibilities and number of subordinates.

Each individual must demonstrate

Applicable to	Qualification requirements
Category A (directors, Chief Executive Officer and “persons effectively running the company”)	<p>Board members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ recently acquired relevant experience (within the last five years); ■ at least one member must have relevant knowledge and professional experience in each of the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understanding of (re)insurance markets, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (re)insurance company strategy and business model, - financial markets, - regulatory framework, - financial analysis, - actuarial, - risk management, - governance, - accounting. <p>The CEO and “other persons effectively running the company”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ recently acquired five or more-year long relevant experience (within the last five years): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in an insurance or reinsurance company, or - in a field directly relevant to his/her field of responsibility.
Category B (key function holders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a recently acquired relevant experience (within the last five years); ■ the Actuarial key function holder shall have appropriate actuarial experience with an insurance or reinsurance company; ■ the Risk Management key function holder shall have appropriate experience of risk management in the financial industry; ■ the Compliance key function holder and the Internal Audit key function holder shall have appropriate experience in their field of responsibility (Audit, Finance, Law & Compliance, Underwriting, claims handling, etc.).
Category C (Employees in the IDD scope)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ professional experience criteria are defined in job profiles ■ minimum of 15 hours per year of continuous professional training and development.
Category D (Board members or employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ professional experience criteria are defined by the local regulations.
Category E (other staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ professional experience criteria are defined in the job profiles depending on the position.

B.2.4 PROPRIETY CRITERIA

B.2.4.1 PROPRIETY ASSUMPTION

An individual may be considered as of good repute and integrity if there is no obvious evidence to suggest otherwise.

The Company ensures, using the tools described in Section B.2.5 – Fit and proper assessment process, that there is no evidence of offences that can adversely affect the good repute and integrity of this person. If evidence is gained of past behaviours casting doubt on an individual’s good repute and integrity, remediation actions shall be taken as appropriate.

The Company also takes actions to prevent conflicts of interest.

Proper considerations are relevant for all employees of an undertaking. However, any assessment needs to take into account their level of responsibility within the undertaking and will differ proportionately, according to whether or not, for example, they are “persons effectively running the company” or have other key functions.

B.2.4.2 REMEDIATION

Some criminal, civil or disciplinary sanctions will preclude an individual from meeting propriety requirements (e.g. disciplinary penalties by supervisory authorities, non-petty criminal or civil penalties related to gross misconduct in the management of a company, commercial or professional activities, or related to his/her personal management such as money laundering, market manipulation, insider dealing and usury, any offences of dishonesty such as fraud or financial crime). Others may not.

If an individual is subject to pending legal proceedings that may eventually lead to such penalties, he/she must inform the Company.

Circumstances other than court decisions and ongoing judicial proceedings, which may cast doubt on the reputation and integrity of the person, may also be considered (current investigations or enforcement actions, imposition of administrative sanctions for non-compliance with provisions governing banking, financial, securities or insurance activity, securities markets, securities or payment instruments).

The following factors are taken into account to waive an impropriety ban: the seriousness of, and circumstances surrounding the offence, the explanation presented by the individual, the relevance of the offence to the proposed role, the passage of time since the offence was committed and evidence of the individual’s rehabilitation, the level of appeal (definitive vs. non-definitive convictions) and the person’s subsequent conduct.

B.2.4.3 TIME AVAILABILITY

Time availability must also be ensured: individuals holding concurrently several responsibilities/roles must have appropriate time to dedicate to the functions under the scope of SCOR’s Fit and Proper Policy.

B.2.5 FIT AND PROPER ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The assessment process shall allow the Company to ensure that persons/bodies subject to Fit and Proper requirements fulfil the above criteria both before and after their appointment to the position under the scope of the Fit and Proper Policy.

The main stakeholders of the initial assessment process are listed below:

Applicant to	Assessor
Board / CEO / Other “persons effectively running the company”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Board and CEO; Based on a proposal made by the Head of Corporate Affairs with the support of Human Resources for applicants who are also SCOR employees.
Key function holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CEO; Based on a proposal made by Human Resources.
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Direct Managers. Based on a proposal made by Human Resources

According to the applicant level, the identified assessors are in charge of:

- collecting supporting documents about the applicant (e.g. CV), including the fit and proper assessment form;
- deciding if the applicant complies with the “fit and proper” requirements.

Each year, the updated information within an annual fit and proper questionnaire is collected from directors, CEO, other “persons effectively running the company”, key function holders, Pre-Approval Control Function/Control Function role holders and employees within the scope of IDD.

Furthermore, when the Corporate Affairs Team/HR department receives notification of any changes affecting an individual’s propriety, it updates the latest assessment.

Some specific situations trigger a re-assessment of the fitness and propriety of a person: reasons to believe that a person will impede the undertaking from pursuing the business in a way that is consistent with applicable legislation, reasons to believe that a person will increase the risk of financial crime, e.g. money laundering or financing of terrorism, reasons to believe that sound and prudent management of the business of the undertaking is at risk.

B.3 Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

The risk management principles, mechanisms and processes, described hereafter, are defined for the company, in line with the proportionality principle, and are consistent with the approach adopted by SCOR Group without prejudice to further and / or more stringent requirements from local applicable laws or regulations.

The Company's risk management function, led by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), relies on a Risk Management Framework (RMF) composed of various risk management mechanisms. The RMF is composed of four pillars:

- Risk Strategy: Covering the risk appetite consisting of qualitative Risk Preferences and quantitative Risk Tolerances, a risk-adjusted steering framework and the top-level risk governance;
- Risk Identification & Measurement: Covering the mechanisms in place to ensure that all risks are appropriately identified and measured on a comparable basis, to support targeted risk control and mitigation;
- Risk Taking & Mitigation: Covering the mechanisms to carefully select and manage risks with thorough preventive controls and clear accountability;
- Risk Assurance & Reporting: Covering the mechanisms that provide independent assurance that risks are managed effectively and the main risk reporting mechanisms.

The Board approves the RMF which is codified in the Company's Risk Management Policy and oversees its on-going effectiveness. SCOR's Risk Management Framework follows the Three Lines Model, in which for every level of management delegation, independent control functions are clearly assigned. The general principles of the RMF are described in the rest of Section B.3, while specific risk management strategies, processes and reporting for each risk category is provided in Section C.

B.3.1 RISK APPETITE

The risk appetite is an integral part of the Group's strategic plan and risk management framework. It is approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed whenever a new strategic plan is approved, and continuously thereafter, based on recommendations from the Risk Committee. The Company Board of Directors may vary the amount and the composition of risk that the Company is prepared to take.

B.3.1.1 RISK APPETITE

The Company's risk appetite maintains an upper mid-level risk profile under the Forward 2026 plan. It aims at striking an appropriate balance between risk, capital adequacy and return, while respecting SCOR's key stakeholders' expectations and consists of five complementary layers: strategic limit, risk preferences, risk tolerances, operational limits and limits per risk.

B.3.1.2 STRATEGIC LIMIT

Solvency Ratio above the alert level, with a process of gradual escalation and management responses to steer the solvency of the Company back toward that level.

B.3.1.3 RISK PREFERENCES

Risk preferences are qualitative descriptions of the risks which the Company is willing to accept.

The Company pursues an approach of thorough risk selection to optimise its risk profile and aims:

- to actively seek risk related to reinsurance;
- to selectively assume a low amount of cedent's asset related risks;
- to assume a moderate level of credit and market risks;
- to minimise its own operational (including own cyber) and reputational risks;
- select risk consistent with SCOR's ESG approach.

The Company does not engage in speculative bets, i.e. risks which cannot be assessed properly, either because only an incomplete set of information is available or because the risks are difficult to interpret / cannot be properly modelled.

The Company has a preference for business with the following characteristics:

- the business enables the Company to enter into and / or to maintain long-term underlying client relationships;
- there is an alignment of interests between the Company and the underlying client;
- SCOR has a clear understanding of the underlying client and its interest in ceding the business;
- the business is with underlying clients who are trustworthy and reputable;
- the business is with underlying clients who are financially sound (in relation to business for which we expect long-term payments / future profits);
- the business does not involve financial guarantees which offer asymmetric risk-return profiles (sharing the upside but taking the full downside).

B.3.1.4 RISK TOLERANCES

The risk tolerances define the limits set out in order to ensure that the Company's risk profile remains aligned with the risk appetite.

- Risk pools – Mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive aggregation of one or several lines of business with similar characteristics. The risk exposure is measured on full economic basis (pre-tax, net annual result as 1 in 200 years deviation from expected profit) with the Internal Model and is limited to a fixed amount of the Company's own funds, avoiding overconcentration, and hence supporting diversification benefits.
- Footprints -A set of "what if" scenarios, designed to be both extreme and plausible and illustrate the economic impact of an event across the Group with relevant impacts shared with the Company. No limit is set, the assessment and result of a footprint might trigger the adaptation of strategic or operational limits.
- Other risk threshold - The Company has also established other selected risk thresholds for certain risks not covered by the risk pools or footprints.

B.3.1.5 OPERATIONAL LIMITS

- Underwriting - Actionable limits with defined reporting and authorization thresholds on portfolio level.
- Investments - The investment guidelines define limits for invested assets. These limits cover capital intensity, strategic asset allocation, minimum average ratings, and a minimum average rating of the aggregated invested assets portfolio.

B.3.1.6 LIMITS PER RISK

Granular limits stipulated in underwriting and investment guidelines. For further information on specific risk management strategies, processes and reporting on each risk category, refer to Chapter C – Risk profile.

B.3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (RMF)

B.3.2.1 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The primary focus of the CRO is to develop and manage RMF mechanisms and to promote RMF concepts within the Company in addition to providing risk management independent challenge, control and support for reinsurance underwriting and investments.

The CRO area is supported in these tasks by the departments in charge of risk management at Group, SCOR SE and SCOR Global Investments.

A key component of the governance of risk management is the establishment of policies, management standards and guidelines.

These documents are not intended to enumerate all the rules governing the Company's activities, but rather to establish certain principles intended to ensure that its employees share a common understanding of the Company's standards and that they work in compliance with these standards. When approved, these documents are made available to employees.

See Section B.1 – General information on the system of governance for further details on the Company's organization and governance structure.

B.3.2.2 SETTING OF OBJECTIVES

The strategic plans establish the Group's risk appetite framework, from which the Company's strategy stems, namely to support the strategy of its ultimate shareholder which is SCOR Group, subject to satisfying all local laws and regulatory requirements.

The clarity and detailed description of strategic objectives and their implementation within the Group facilitate the identification, evaluation and control of risks, whatever their nature (e.g. underwriting risk, market risk, and operational risk), possibly caused by these objectives.

B.3.2.3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISKS

Different techniques and initiatives for identifying and assessing risks have been implemented to analyse risks from different angles and to deal with them in an exhaustive manner. They include:

- a risk information process: regular and comprehensive risk reporting including a "Risk Dashboard" which describes and assesses the major risks to which the Company is exposed. This report assembles various risk assessments from different identification and assessment processes for all risk categories. The quarterly risk dashboard is complemented by regular or ad-hoc memoranda on individual risks or subjects;
- a process for the monitoring of risk exposures compared to risk tolerances, i.e. the limits established in order to ensure that the Company's risk profile remains aligned with the risk level validated by the Board of Directors. The Company uses various risk measures to define these exposures, which are measured based on either model outputs and/or expert opinions, depending on the technical constraints and the level of information available. These include:
 - a "risk pools" system that enables the Company to manage the annual aggregate exposure to each major risk. The objective is to avoid overconcentration of risk and hence maximize diversification benefits. Each underwriting risk pool is a mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive aggregation of one or several lines of business with similar characteristics. The risk exposure is measured on a full economic basis (1 in 200 years return period) with the Internal Model and is limited to a maximum monetary amount,
 - a "footprint scenario" system, designed to be both extreme and plausible and illustrate the economic impact of an event across the Group. No limit is set, the assessment and result of a footprint might trigger the adaptation of strategic or operational limits,
 - operational limits on underwriting and investments,
 - granular limits per risk stipulated in underwriting and investment guidelines;
- an emerging risks process which is part of SCOR's ERM Framework and is linked to other risk management methods such as the use of "footprint scenarios". Potential emerging risks are identified and individual risk assessments are carried out by experts from the business units and the Group functions. SCOR, as a member of the CRO Forum, also actively participates and contributes to the CRO Forum Emerging Risks Initiative (ERI) alongside other major insurers and reinsurers;
- The Company's ORSA (Own Risk Solvency Assessment) generates forward-looking information on the respective risk and capital positions of the Company for the Board and Management. The ORSA is completed as part of an integrated Group-wide ORSA process;
- SCOR's internal model, which is deeply embedded in SCOR's risk management system and contributes to the assessment of risks. The Company uses the internal model for determining economic capital. Its results are used to implement the Company's underwriting and investments policies and guidelines.

Where relevant, the analyses from these processes are reported to the Risk Committee and to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

B.3.2.4 MAIN CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Because of its activities, the Company is exposed to many risks: reinsurance related risks, market risks and other risks (e.g. liquidity, rating). These risks are detailed in Chapter C – Risk profile. These activities rely on the control mechanisms including adequate reporting mechanisms to the main governance bodies throughout the Company.

This section summarizes the principal activities and participants of risk control for the following important areas:

- key functions;
- activities related to reinsurance;
- investments;
- accounting management.

The control activities described below are considered as the principal activities for controlling risks specific to those areas. In accordance with the Company's internal control system approach, these control activities are performed on Group or Company level, on core business and investment process level or on support process level.

B.3.2.5 KEY FUNCTIONS

Risk management collaborates with the Compliance team. Further information is presented below:

- The CRO area ensures the identification, assessment and monitoring of all risks, reviews the strategic initiatives from a risk perspective and supports the development of the Risk Appetite Framework as well as actions to ensure exposure remains within the limits. Risk Management maintains and enhances business proximity by providing risk expertise and in-depth analyses of risk for the Company and also performs a second-level control over reinsurance underwriting;
- Risk Capital operates the Company's internal model and provides a detailed quantitative analysis on the modelled range of change in economic value. It provides reports to management on risk assessment and actively assists the Company in its various uses of the internal model. It ensures that regular external and internal risk reports are provided in line with defined governance;
- Risk Modelling ensures that the internal model is appropriate for the Company's risk profile, proportionate and complete to the risks. It continuously improves and maintains the internal model by collecting change requests, proposing priorities, and implementing model changes. The team also provides analyses of change including sensitivity analyses and model documentation;
- the Compliance team monitor local prudential regulations and advises the Company accordingly. They coordinate the Company's actions to comply with local regulatory requirements for the supervision of (re)insurance companies and the Company's interactions with the local regulator. They also coordinate the Company's efforts to adapt to new major prudential regulations, such as Solvency II.

All functions across the Company are responsible for contributing to an effective risk management system, which is overseen by the Risk Management function.

B.3.2.6 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO REINSURANCE

The operating and control procedures concerning underwriting, pricing, administration of reinsurance contracts and claims management are validated by the Company.

For further information on how the main underwriting risks related to both life and non-life reinsurance business are managed, please refer to Section C.2 - Underwriting risks.

B.3.2.7 INVESTMENTS

The Prudent Person Principle requires that the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole be considered. This is enabled through the investment governance, strategy, operational framework and reporting and monitoring processes that the Company implements.

Governance and principles

The Company has harmonized the principles governing the management of its assets based on three documents:

- the "Group Finance Policy" defines the key principles and rules related to the invested assets;
- the "Group Invested Assets Management Standard" which complements the Finance policy and further defines the Group's policy and governance in terms of asset management.
- the "Group Sustainability Policy" defines the main orientations of the Group's sustainability approach primarily for the invested assets;
- "Investment Guidelines" specify the list of asset classes and financial instruments in which the Company's portfolios can be invested, as well as the list of investment restrictions and concentration limits.

These documents set the rules to be applied by asset managers on behalf of the Company.

The Company's Risk Committee meets at least once every quarter. Its role is to supervise the implementation of the investment strategy regarding the regulatory and contractual constraints and to monitor the compliance of the portfolios' positioning with the local investment guidelines.

For more on liquidity see Section C.5 – Liquidity risks.

Investment strategy

As far as invested assets are concerned, the primary investment objective of the Company, in alignment with the SCOR Group is to generate recurring financial income in accordance with its risk appetite framework, its sustainability preferences, and ensure that the Company:

- is able to meet its claims and expense payment obligations at all times; and
- creates value for its parent, to support the objectives set out in the strategic plan;

while,

- preserving the liquidity and level of solvency;
- protecting the capital;
- allowing the Company to operate on a day-to-day basis as well as over the long-term;
- contributing to SCOR's raison d'être; and
- respecting ALM constraints with instructions given to the Asset Manager (SCOR Investment Partners or external) that must be complied with in compliance with local investment regulations, risk appetites and regulatory capital requirements (level of capital and type of admissible assets) and local investment guidelines.

Operational framework

The Company outsources the investment and reinvestment of all of their invested assets to SCOR SE. SCOR SE has outsourced its asset management activities to SCOR Investment Partners (SCOR IP) under a Master Investment Management Agreement (MIMA). SCOR Investment Partners may sub-delegate part of its investment services to third parties following the rules defined in the Investment Guidelines.

Reporting and risk monitoring

The Group Investment Office (GIO) is independently in charge of monitoring the compliance of the invested assets decisions with the Company's risk appetite and investment guidelines including the positioning of the portfolio vis a vis the Strategic asset Allocation (SAA). This is then reviewed by the Risk Committee. The GIO is also responsible for reporting processes related to invested assets. The GIO provides the Company with regular reports used for the monitoring of the asset portfolios. Breaches are escalated to the Risk Committee.

Investments falling outside of the scope of the Investment Guidelines are subject to special referral procedures managed by the Risk Committee.

B.3.2.8 ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT

The Solvency II reporting process is built upon the Group-wide IFRS reporting process and ensures quality and consistency of Company and Group solvency reporting. It therefore benefits from controls over the accounting and consolidation process.

B.3.2.9 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

For the published Solvency and Financial Condition Report and other Solvency II reporting, a specific process has been implemented to coordinate the contribution of all relevant departments and the consistency of the information provided. A final review is performed by senior management.

B.3.2.10 MONITORING OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The internal control and risk management systems are monitored by a number of complementary mechanisms within the support of several departments across the Group.

The Company implements dedicated processes and tools to identify, assess and monitor its risk exposure on a regular basis and has dedicated risk management mechanisms in the Company to evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of controls and propose risk management and mitigation measures. See Section B.3.2.3 Identification and Assessment of Risks above.

SCOR operates an Internal Control System Competence Centre (ICS-CC) whose core objective is to pool ICS expertise in order to foster a consistent ICS approach and application of ICS standards throughout the Company and the Group.

For more information on the Internal control system see Section B.4.1 – Internal control system.

In addition, and in accordance with its risk-based audit plan and through its periodic assignment, Group Internal Audit provides independent and objective assessments on the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system for the scopes audited. Any findings lead to recommendations and management remediation actions, which are followed up by Group Internal Audit. When Group Internal Audit concludes that management has accepted a level of risk that may be unacceptable to the organization, it must discuss the matter with the Company's senior management. If the Head of Group Internal Audit determines that the matter has not been resolved, he/she must communicate the matter to the Board.

For more information, refer to Section B.5 – Internal audit.

Furthermore, the Finance area manages the “internal management representation letters” process which also incorporates certain points related to the internal control of accounting and financial reporting.

B.3.3 INTERNAL MODEL CONTRIBUTION TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Subject to regulatory approval an internal model can be used to determine the SCR. SCOR has used its experience and knowledge to develop an internal model which reflects SCOR's risk profile as a global reinsurer. For more detail on the internal model and how it differs from the standard formula, please refer to Section E.4.5 - Key differences between the standard formula and the internal model.

The top-level risk categories reported out of the internal model include both Life and Non-Life underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk.

For further information on risks included in SCOR's internal model, refer to Chapter E – Capital Management.

The Company is exposed to other risks not modelled within the internal model including strategic, liquidity and emerging risks. These risks are not expected to have an immediate impact on the Solvency Ratio and are monitored and managed through specific processes.

B.3.3.1 ROLE OF THE INTERNAL MODEL IN THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The internal model is a key feature of the Company's risk management; see Sections E.4.1 – Overview of the internal model and E.4.2 – Uses of the internal model, for a description of the internal model and some of its uses.

B.3.3.2 INTERNAL MODEL GOVERNANCE

The internal model governance framework forms an important component of the Company's risk governance and seeks to ensure the appropriate management and supervision of the internal model and its outputs.

The governance framework includes in its scope the operational run of the model, model changes and Independent Validation as outlined in their own respective policies. The Internal Model Management Committee is responsible for ensuring that the internal model operates properly on a continuous basis. It approves internal model results and provides recommendations to the Board on model changes.

The development and use of SCOR's internal model are managed through the following key documents, which are adopted by the Company:

- Group Risk Management Policy
- Group Internal Model Management Standards (formerly the Group Internal Model Policy)
- Group Policy on Model Change;
- Group Internal Model Validation Guideline (formerly the Group Internal Model Validation Policy)

The Group Risk Management Policy sets out the overarching principles and governance of the risk management framework including the role of the internal model in it, with the Group Internal Model Management Standard providing further details specifically on the Internal Model. The Group Policy on Model Change sets out the principles and governance for managing the development of the model. Finally the Group Internal Model Validation Guideline sets out the principles and governance for the independent validation of the use and development of the internal model.

An updated Group Policy on Model Change has been approved by the Board of Directors in 2025, improving the specification of model changes based on qualitative criteria. There were no other material changes in the internal model governance during the reporting period.

B.3.3.3 INTERNAL MODEL VALIDATION PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS

The Company maintains a robust process for the validation of the internal model, which is completed in parallel with, and leverages, the Group process. It is performed based on the principles stated in the validation policy and fully complies with Solvency II internal model validation standards.

General principles

The validation of the internal model aims to review the reasonableness and accuracy of the internal model and the results thereof.

The main principles governing the validation process are:

- independence and expertise: the validation is performed by qualified experts who are independent from the design, implementation and run of the model;
- proportionality: the validation work on the various components of the model is proportionate to the materiality of their impact on the results.

Governance

The Internal Model Independent Validation governance follows the overall internal model governance (as above) in Section B.3.3.1 – Role of the internal model in the risk management system.

B.3.4 ORSA CONTRIBUTION TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

SCOR's ORSA is a key mechanism of the Risk Management Framework and is an integral part of the risk management system. It leverages the capital management and strategic planning processes.

The ORSA provides forward-looking information on the respective risk and capital positions of the Company, taking into account its strategy and risk appetite and includes:

- descriptions of the risk profiles and the main risks the Company is exposed to;
- overviews of expected changes in the risk profiles over the ORSA time horizon; and
- prospective assessments of overall capital needs based on the internal model, over the ORSA time horizon, taking into account the Company's strategy and risk profile, including an analysis of any excess or shortfall in the eligible own funds. For further information on capital management processes, see Section E1.1 – Own Funds.

SCOR performs the Group-wide ORSA at both Group and legal entity levels based on clearly defined principles and objectives. It involves close cooperation between Group and the Company teams and regular involvement of Group and the Company Management, as well as the involvement of the Company Board.

It is performed at least annually or more frequently when significant changes in the risk profile occur and the ORSA results are approved by the Board of Directors. (Refer to Section B.1.3.1 for Governance of SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland dac).

B.4 Internal control system

B.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Company applies the Internal Control System (ICS) standards defined at Group level, which are embedded in the Group Policy on ICS. These standards consist of ICS principles and mechanisms to be applied to assess the effectiveness of the internal control system. The ICS is applied in line with the principle of proportionality.

SCOR Group has an Internal Control System Competence Centre (ICS-CC), whose core objective is to pool the ICS expertise in order to foster a consistent ICS approach and application of ICS standards across the Group. The ICS-CC consists of experts who work to coordinate the internal control formalisation activities throughout the Company and the Group, and support process owners where necessary.

The ICS standards are applied based on the principle of proportionality. ICS processes have been documented accordingly, focusing on those considered the most critical. The ICS documentation is regularly reviewed for continuous improvement. The approach used to develop and maintain the ICS is specified in the ICS Group Policy, which is adopted by the Company. The policy sets out the reference framework and details the principles, the responsibilities of the different participants in internal control and the quality requirements. The principal characteristics of the internal control system are as follows:

- a risk-based approach, i.e. addressing critical operational risks that, if not controlled, could significantly impact the Company's franchise, balance sheet or statement of income and indirectly its solvency. The optimal risk response is obtained through appropriately designed key controls;
- on a process level, appointment of process owners responsible for documenting processes, identifying the related critical risks, defining the appropriate key controls and ensuring their deployment and application. Process owners are also responsible for assessing processes, risks and key controls;
- monitoring, upon completion of the initial documentation, through a self-assessment procedure on the maturity (quality) of control processes based on pre-defined criteria set by their owners.

The monitoring of the internal control and risk management systems is ensured by a number of complementary mechanisms with the support of several departments.

The Company implements dedicated processes and tools to identify, assess and monitor its risk exposures on a regular basis. In addition, the Company implements dedicated risk management mechanisms in order to evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of controls and propose risk management and mitigation measures.

In addition, and in accordance with its risk-based audit plan and through periodic assignments, Group Internal Audit (GIA) provides independent and objective assessments on the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the ICS. Any findings lead to recommendations and management remediation actions which are followed up by GIA.

B.4.2 COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

B.4.2.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

It is the Company's policy to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the SCOR Group Code of Conduct including the local addendum wherever it conducts business. The Company holds itself to high standards when carrying out its business and at all times strives to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law by continuously seeking to improve the effectiveness of its compliance management framework.

Compliance activities are performed by the Company Compliance Function which is supported by the Group Compliance team, the Group General Secretariat, the Group Legal Department, Chief Legal Counsels and Hub legal.

At the Company, the Head of Compliance is the key function holder who is responsible for the Compliance Function.

It is also the responsibility of all employees to abide by the laws and regulations relevant to their day-to-day activities and the SCOR policies and guidelines applicable to them.

B.4.2.2 POSITION AND INDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLES

The compliance function both at Group and at the Company operates free of any influences that may compromise its ability to perform its duties in an objective, fair and independent manner.

At the Company, the Compliance Key Function Holder has direct access to the Chair and CEO and reports at least annually to the Board of Directors regarding material compliance assessment and any breaches that may impact the Company's operations.

The compliance function has free and unfettered access to any records or staff member, as necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

B.4.2.3 COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

SCOR and SGRI follow a risk-based approach to compliance in accordance with the SCOR Group Policy on Risk Management. This involves identifying areas of high risk within SCOR and SGRI and prioritizing dedicated efforts and resources around these risks according to severity and probability, and establishing ongoing procedures aimed at Prevention, Detection and Response.

Prevention

Preventing compliance breaches includes:

- monitoring compliance-related regulatory developments, assessing their impact on SCOR and SGRI and disseminating this information to the relevant governing bodies and employees;
- identifying, assessing and monitoring compliance risks;
- issuing compliance-related policies and guidelines;
- providing training to employees;
- providing advice to employees regarding specific compliance matters;
- implementing and maintaining compliance tools;
- maintaining a Code of Conduct awareness;
- providing reports on compliance matters.

Detection

Compliance breaches may be detected by any of the following:

- employee reporting process: all employees are responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies in their daily duties as well as for escalating any actual or suspected compliance breach;
- controls as part of ICS procedures and other compliance tools;
- leverage from business unit cross-reviews, whereby an operational team in a different region from the entity subject to the review performs, checks and reviews compliance-related topics;
- audits conducted by Group Internal Audit;
- audits by external auditors (e.g. regulatory matters);
- operational loss events;
- inspections by the local regulator (CBI);
- complaints or litigation initiated by third-parties against the Company.

Response

In response to compliance breaches, the Company takes appropriate corrective actions to mitigate the consequences of the breach, and to prevent further reoccurrences of similar breaches in the future.

Employees who are found in breach of, or fail to comply with, applicable laws or regulations or the principles of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action in compliance with the laws applicable in the country of employment and/ or may be subject to criminal/ regulatory proceedings.

In addition, the Group Compensation Policy includes a reference to compliance with the Code of Conduct as a performance condition to be satisfied.

B.5 Internal audit

The principles and organization as defined and implemented at Group level apply similarly to the Internal Audit function for the Company. The scope of internal audit engagements issued during the reporting period and audit plan – although deriving from the Group – are specific at legal entity level.

B.5.1 INTERNAL AUDIT ORGANIZATION

B.5.1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

All functions and operations carried out by SCOR are included in the Group Internal Audit's audit universe. Group Internal Audit has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities it can review. Accordingly, Group Internal Audit does not develop or install systems or procedures, prepare records, take the place of management who owns and makes decisions to manage its respective risks, or engage in any other activity which it can review.

Group Internal Audit assists the Board of Directors in providing independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to assess the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of SCOR governance, policies and guidelines, risk management and internal control systems, as well as the compliance of operations with applicable policies and guidelines, in order to ensure the safeguarding and integrity of SCOR's assets (e.g. financial assets, human resources, systems and data), to ensure the effective use of resources and identify opportunities for process improvement.

Vis-a-vis SCOR subsidiaries and legal entities, Group Internal Audit is the outsourced provider of the internal audit function of legal entities in the scope of the Group Internal Audit Charter, to the extent it is compliant with local laws and regulations. If local obligations related to internal audit matters are not covered by the Group Internal Audit Charter, the Head of Group Internal Audit and legal entity's representatives, must act in a timely manner for implementing complements or adjustments as deemed adequate by the appropriate departments and described in an Internal Audit Charter Addendum.

B.5.1.2 ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE GROUP

Group Internal Audit is composed of Regional and specialized Internal Audit Units, managed by Regional Heads who report directly to the Head of Group Internal Audit. There is no reporting line to the regional or other management.

Planning, Auditing and Monitoring: Regional/legal entities' Internal Audit Plans are integrated in the Group Internal Audit Plan. The Head of Group Internal Audit leads the internal audit department activities globally in order to avoid silo effects and ensure that (1) the same audit framework and methodologies are applied group-wide for each audit engagement and recommendations monitoring, (2) the auditors' assignments are based on skills in line with the audit objectives, benefiting from Group Internal Audit's resources and comply with rotating principles.

Reporting: The Head of Group Internal Audit can delegate to Regional Heads the duties related to the internal audit reporting to pre-defined affiliates' Audit Committees and Supervisory Bodies. The Head of Group Internal Audit ensures that the reported information is aligned and consistent across the Group.

Exceptions: In specific cases where the general principles above are not applied, the case must be submitted for approval to the relevant Audit Committee, Group CEO, the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of SCOR SE and other bodies as deemed necessary.

The Head of Group Internal Audit or a delegate (Regional Head) is invited to, attend and reports during the regular Audit Committee meetings of the Company (and the other SCOR legal entities) on the internal audit activities and performance and meet privately with the Chair of the relevant Audit Committee (at least annually). For entities having no specific Audit committee, the Head of Group Internal Audit is invited to, attends and reports during the Board meeting. The Head of Group Internal Audit issues an annual report when asked to by the Audit Committee or required by laws or regulations.

B.5.1.3 INDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLES

Within SCOR, the Head of Group Internal Audit reports directly to the Group CEO, to provide the necessary independence, and allow it the greatest possible freedom of investigation, while at the same time ensuring the effective and timely implementation of its recommendations and management actions. The Head of Group Internal Audit also reports functionally to the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board of SCOR SE, who approves decisions regarding his/her appointment and removal and makes appropriate inquiries to ensure that audits are performed within an appropriate scope with adequate resources and may steer Group Internal Audit's activities in a specific direction.

If independence or objectivity is impaired in fact or appearance, the details of the impairment must be disclosed to appropriate parties. The nature of the disclosure should depend upon the impairment.

Group Internal Audit must and does have unrestricted access to all information, people, relevant systems and data regarding audit assignments and consulting projects, including easy access to and open communication with the department being audited and management.

B.6 Actuarial function

B.6.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The Company Actuarial Function is organized along the same lines as the Actuarial Function for the Group.

An actuarial key function has been defined for the Group and all legal entities subject to the Solvency II Directive. These key functions are conducted under the responsibility of a key function holder.

The role of the actuarial key function is to:

- coordinate the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- compare best estimates against experience;
- inform the AMSB of the reliability and adequacy of Technical Provisions;
- oversee the calculation of Technical Provisions in case of insufficient data of appropriate quality inducing the use of appropriate approximations, including case-by-case approaches, in the calculation of best-estimates;
- express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements;
- contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements, and to the own risk and solvency assessment;
- produce annual written Actuarial Function Reports submitted to management, the Board and/or related committees on actuarial matters of the Group and the corresponding legal entities. The report includes a description of tasks undertaken by the actuarial key function, an opinion on the technical provision, overall underwriting policy and the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, a description of any deficiency and recommendations on how such deficiencies can be remedied; and
- the Domestic Actuarial Regime also requires the Actuarial Function Holders to provide an opinion to the Board on the ORSA process.

At December 31, 2025 this role is undertaken by both the Life Head of the Actuarial Function for the Company and the Non-Life Head of the Actuarial Function for the Company and is supported by members of the reserving teams, with the involvement of other teams within SCOR (Underwriting teams, Retrocession teams, Risk Modelling teams, Capital Management).

The cooperation with the three other key functions (risk management, internal audit and compliance key functions) is ensured via periodic interactions with the teams performing the tasks in the scope of these functions.

B.7 Outsourcing

B.7.1 OUTSOURCING PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZATION

The Company Policy on Outsourcing sets forth the principles, framework and rules to be followed by all employees considering the outsourcing of critical or important functions by any SCOR entity to another entity, within or outside the SCOR Group. The Company's policy is aligned with the SCOR Group Policy on Outsourcing.

When outsourcing a critical or important function, a SCOR entity shall use appropriate and proportionate systems, resources and procedures in line with the risks involved in order to select a specific service provider. In particular, prior to entering into any such outsourcing relationship, the Company shall conduct a due diligence that is adequate and commensurate with the risks involved.

The Company monitors and reviews the quality of the service provided and maintains internally the competence and ability to assess whether the service provider delivers the service according to the outsourcing agreement.

Pursuant to Solvency II requirements, specific rules apply to the outsourcing of critical or important functions by the Company.

A critical or important function is defined in the Policy as a function essential to the operation of the Company, i.e. a function the interruption of which would be considered as likely to have a significant impact on:

- the activity of such an entity;
- the entity's ability to effectively manage risks; or
- the entity's regulatory authorization;

in view of the following:

- the cost of the outsourced activity;
- the financial and operational impact as well as the impact on the reputation of the SCOR entity as to the inability of the service provider to fulfil its obligations on time;
- the difficulty of finding another service provider or resuming live activity;
- the ability of the Company to meet regulatory requirements in case of problems with the service provider; and
- the potential losses for insured parties, policyholders or recipients under contracts or reinsured businesses in case of default by the service provider.
- The outsourcing of a critical or important function by the Company shall be subject to the following process:
 - a cost/benefit analysis of the possible outsourcing will be conducted taking into account the specificities of the critical or important function or activity considered, and the business case associated with such possible outsourcing will be reviewed by the appropriate governing body of the Company;

the outsourcing of a critical or important function will be supervised by a process owner for the entire duration of the outsourcing;

- the process owner will carry out adequate financial, technical and compliance and regulatory due diligences, including a review of the service provider's internal control framework and a check of any potential conflicts of interests.
- a specific review of existing or potential sub-outsourcing relationships will be carried out;
- a review of the adequacy of the service provider contingency plan will be conducted;
- an outsourcing agreement shall include specific provisions as per the Solvency II Directive and as per the specific regulatory additional requirements, if any, applying to the Critical or Important Function or Activity considered (e.g. cloud outsourcing), including provisions allowing the Company to adequately control and monitor the quality of the Critical or Important Functions or Activities outsourced.
- The Company shall notify the supervisory regulatory authority prior to entering into this outsourcing relationship, in accordance with relevant regulations.

B.7.2 MAIN INTRAGROUP OUTSOURCING ARRANGEMENTS

In some locations, SCOR operates with regional functions to service its network of local subsidiaries, branches and representative offices in the region. These functions enable:

- managing pooled resources, including information technology, human resources and legal/compliance in the Group's main locations;
- Group functions to be carried out and managed in geographical locations other than Paris in order to benefit fully from the competencies offered by the different locations; and
- the Group to develop a global culture while keeping local specificities.

As a result, parts of certain critical or important functions may be outsourced to the SCOR staff responsible for carrying out tasks in support of the execution of the critical or important function, in the regions in which the relevant SCOR EU entity operates.

These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by (i) the key function holder of the Company for the specific key function, or (ii) the duly designated person of the Company in charge of monitoring.

The risk management function is partly outsourced by the Company, including structuring and validation of the internal model when relevant to the Group Financial Modelling & Risk Analysis team of SCOR Services Switzerland AG (SSSAG) and to the Group Actuarial Modelling team of SCOR SE. Other SCOR EU entities may provide services in support of the execution of this key function, when necessary. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the risk management key function holder for the Company.

The compliance function is partly outsourced by the Company, to the relevant legal and compliance teams based in the jurisdictions and regions where it operates, notably the legal and compliance teams managed by General Counsels. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by the compliance key function holder for the Company.

The internal audit function for the Company is outsourced to the Group internal audit team hosted by SCOR SE. In the execution of its mission, the Group internal audit team of SCOR SE relies on all its staff employed in various SCOR entities. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and is closely monitored by the internal audit key function holder for the Company.

Actuarial operations are outsourced by SGRI to SCOR SE, SCOR Global Life Americas Reinsurance Co. (SGLA), SCOR Reinsurance Asia Pacific Korea Branch (SRAP), SCOR Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd (SSAP), SSSAG, SCOR Global Life Australia Pty Ltd (SGLAUS) and SCOR Management Services Ireland Ltd (SMSI). Other SCOR EU entities may provide services in support of the execution of this key function, when necessary. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for the Company.

Claims handling activities, considered as critical and important activities by SCOR, are outsourced by SGRI, to some extent and when relevant to SCOR SE, SGLA and SSAP. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by the designated person for the Company.

The investment management activities are outsourced by SGRI to SCOR SE. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for SGRI.

IT is outsourced by SGRI, to some extent and when relevant, to SCOR SE. This outsourcing relationship is documented through an adequate outsourcing agreement and is closely monitored by the designated person for SGRI.

Accounting activities, considered as critical and important activities by SCOR, are outsourced by SGRI, to some extent and when relevant to SCOR SE, SGLA, SRAP, SSAP, SSSAG and SMSI. The outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for SGRI.

B.7.3 MAIN OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES WITH EXTERNAL PROVIDERS

As of the date of this report, the Company has not outsourced any critical or important functions to any external service providers outside the SCOR Group.

B.8 Other material information regarding the system of governance.

No other material information is reported regarding the Company's system of governance, other than that presented in Sections B.1 – General information on the system of governance to B.7 – Outsourcing.

C Risk profile

C.1 Introduction

C.1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Company regularly conducts reviews of the risks that could have a material adverse effect on its activity, its financial situation or results (or capacity to reach objectives). However, the Company faces risks other than those described below: additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to it, or that are currently deemed to be immaterial, may also have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. This section outlines management's current view of the Company's main risks and main risk management mechanisms currently in place.

If the risks disclosed in this section were to occur, they could potentially have a significant impact on the Company's business, present and future revenues, net income, cash flows, financial position, solvency ratio and potentially, on SCOR's share price.

The Company has identified the following categories of risks:

- underwriting risks;
- market risks;
- credit risks;
- operational risks;
- strategic risks

These risks further described in this chapter are managed through a variety of mechanisms in the Company's Risk Management Framework. The Risk Management Framework is further described in:

- **Section B.1 – General information on the system of governance** for a description of the role of the administrative and management bodies involved in the risk management system and related control functions;
- **Section B.3 – Risk management system including the ORSA** for a wider description of the Company's risk management system as well as the role of the main stakeholders involved in risk management and relevant procedures and control activities.

The Company is also exposed to liquidity risks that arise from both short and long-term liquidity needs. While the Company considers these risks to be a subcategory under strategic risks, for the purpose of this report, liquidity risks and the management thereof are described in a dedicated section, see Section C.5 – Liquidity risks.

The Company may also be exposed to emerging risks, which include new threats or constantly changing current risks with a high degree of uncertainty. They may arise from the numerous changes to the environment in which the Company operates, such as changes in professional practices or in legal, jurisdictional, regulatory, social, political, economic, financial, and environmental conditions.

Emerging risks may adversely affect the Company's business due either to a change in interpretation of the contracts leading to extensions of cover beyond policyholders' expectations (e.g. due to the inapplicability or interpretation of certain clauses) or by increasing the frequency and/or severity of claims. Such risks may also lead to higher-than-expected fluctuations in macroeconomic indicators such as interest rates and price level, or disruptions in financial markets, further impacting the Company's business. In addition, emerging risks may also have a direct impact on the Company's operations, for instance by generating unexpected additional expenses.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) trends may also negatively impact the Company's business and operations. In particular, major environmental and social issues such as global climate change and environmental degradation have the potential to create new risks or exacerbate existing risks within the risk categories identified above. Risks that arise from ESG trends are also referred to as "sustainability risks". For more information on SCOR's exposure to sustainability risks, please see section C.7.1.5 Sustainability risks.

Despite the implementation of risk management mechanisms to mitigate significant impacts, it cannot be guaranteed that these mechanisms achieve their intended purpose. Many of the Company's risk management methods rely on historical market behaviour, statistical models based on past data or expert judgement. Consequently, these methods may not fully predict future exposures, which could be significantly greater than estimated, especially in unstable or volatile markets and environments. Additionally, other risk management methods involve analysing information about markets, clients, natural catastrophes and other relevant matters that are publicly available or otherwise accessible to the Company. This information may not always be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Therefore, the Company cannot exclude the possibility that its risk exposure may exceed defined risk tolerance limits due to incorrect estimation of these risk exposures. If the risks disclosed in this section were to occur, they could potentially have a significant effect on the Company's present and future business, cash flows, eligible own funds and solvency position.

As mentioned in Section B.3.3 – Internal Model contribution to the Risk Management Framework, the risk categories reported in the Internal Model include, P&C and L&H underwriting and reserving risk, market risks including interest rate risks and currency risks, credit risks, and operational risks.

For further information on risks included in SCOR's internal model, refer to Chapter E – Capital Management.

The Company is exposed to other risks not modelled within the internal model including strategic, liquidity and emerging risks. These risks are not expected to have an immediate impact on the Solvency Ratio over a one-year time horizon and are monitored and managed through specific processes.

For quantitative information on all risk categories, including changes over the reporting period, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement.

C.1.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Company maintains a resilient solvency position. It monitors its Solvency Ratio sensitivity to the economic assumptions which could have the most significant impact on the Solvency Ratio over the coming year.

For more information on interest rate risk see Section C.3.1.

Sensitivity to underwriting risks is evaluated through a variety of mechanisms explained in Section B.3.2.3 on Identification and assessment of risks. The most significant exposures for the Company under these measures are a long-term mortality deterioration, long term longevity improvements, P&C long-tail reserves deterioration, a mortality shock (e.g. a pandemic), or contractual and behavioural risk.

C.2 Underwriting risks

The Company underwrites and manages various P&C and L&H (re)insurance risks. The Company accepts these risks based on their estimated risk-adjusted profitability and maintains reserves on its balance sheet to cover the estimated ultimate liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses with respect to reported and unreported claims, incurred as at the end of each accounting period, net of estimated related recoveries. Deviations from these estimations or the occurrence of infrequent but severe events can negatively impact the Company's financial results and stability.

The frequency of claims, their severity, the actual payments made, the development of long-tail claims (whether litigated or not), and long-term mortality trends as well as external factors (such as those listed below), are all beyond the Company's control.

Additionally, the Company is dependent on the quality of underwriting by its ceding companies for reinsurance treaties and on the quality of said companies' claims management as well as the data provided by them. Faced with these uncertainties, the Company seeks to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover its liabilities. Other external factors such as professional practices, legal, jurisdictional, regulatory, social, political, economic, financial and environmental conditions create uncertainties and may adversely affect the Company's business due to either interpretations of contracts leading to an unintended coverage extensions (e.g. through inapplicability or overriding of treaty clauses) or by increasing the frequency and/or severity of claims beyond what was anticipated at the time of the underwriting.

The Company's underwriting risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of reinsurance contracts as well as careful business selection, implementation of underwriting guidelines, centralized underwriting management, use of retrocession and other risk transfer arrangements and proactive claims handling as well as underwriting, claims and administration audits at ceding companies. For further details on retrocession and other risk mitigation techniques, see Section C.2.4 – Retrocession and other risk mitigation techniques.

The Company predominantly underwrites P&C and L&H business from SCOR affiliates but also directly reinsures business from external clients.

C.2.1 P&C BUSINESS

P&C risks refer to risks related to pricing and reserving assumptions of property and casualty (re)insurance. P&C risks include the following subcategories:

- Man-made risks
- Natural Catastrophe risks
- Claims development risks
- Contractual and behavioural risks
- P&C Production cost risks

Of these, the Company considers Man-made, Nat Cat risks and claims development risks to be the most significant. The following subsections provide more information on each of the subcategories.

For quantitative information on P&C underwriting risks, see Section C.1 – Introduction and Section E.1.2 – Solvency Capital Requirement.

C.2.1.1 CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT RISKS

Claims development risks cover risks related to claims development uncertainty on both reported but not settled and incurred but not reported claims. The Company's P&C business, in particular long-tail lines of business, such as casualty lines (including general liability, professional liability and financial lines, and medical malpractice), are exposed to the risk of material reserve deterioration (or long-tail reserve deterioration). This is due to the time required for claims materialization and settlement.

Long-tail reserve deterioration occurs when the frequency and severity of P&C claims are higher than assumed in the initial calculation of the Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL). For casualty business, the frequency and severity of claims and the related amounts of indemnities paid can be affected by several factors. One of the most significant factors is claims inflation, mainly influenced by general economic inflation and the changing regulatory and legal environment, as well as in societal behaviours including developments in legislation and litigation (often referred to as "social inflation"), such as the revival statutes enacted by certain US states observed in the recent past. Such legislative changes allowing previously time-barred claims to be brought up again in legal suits, or changes extending the statute of limitations retroactively, can materially impact the frequency and severity of claims on long-tail business lines.

For further information on risks related to technical provisions, please see Section C.2.3 – Risks related to technical provisions.

C.2.1.2 MAN-MADE RISKS

P&C man-made risks are risks related to potential underwriting losses resulting from both accidental and intentional human actions and decisions. The Company's P&C business covers various line of business which are exposed to insured losses that arise from man-made risks. These risks encompass a wide range of potential events, including personal and industrial accidents, corporate malpractices, terrorism, cyber-attacks, and other human-induced incidents that can lead to financial losses. Man-made events can lead to either of or a combination of property and casualty losses and can thus impact all lines of businesses, depending on the type of events, except for pure natural catastrophe covers.

Man-made risks cover both the general risk of inadequate pricing as well as the risk of rare but catastrophic losses. Man-made catastrophes can impact both short-tail and long-tail lines of businesses.

The Company's property business is exposed to multiple insured losses arising from single or multiple man-made events.

Man-made catastrophes refer to negligent or deliberate human actions, e.g. large explosions and/or fires at major industrial sites or acts of terrorism. These events can have significant impacts on businesses, property and lives: acts of terrorism can often target large cities and key landmarks such as international airports and governmental facilities.

The Company is exposed to single or multiple terrorist attacks through some P&C treaties.

Long-tail lines of business, such as casualty lines (including general liability, professional liability and financial lines, and medical malpractice) can also be subject to large loss events, which can vary from systemic liability events caused by the negative impacts of commonly used materials on human health (with asbestos as a typical example) to massive product liability losses emanating from items produced by a single manufacturer. Casualty events can also be triggered by a single disastrous event (e.g. Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion), or cyber-related events, which may also simultaneously lead to material losses on property or other lines of business.

Casualty catastrophes are likely to emerge gradually and the full extent of the losses is often not known for a significant length of time. This leads to loss estimates being uncertain, especially in the early stages of loss emergence.

C.2.1.3 NATURAL CATASTROPHE RISKS

Natural catastrophe risks are related to potential underwriting losses resulting from natural events, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and wildfires. The Company's property business covers various lines of business which are exposed to insured losses arising from the occurrence of single or multiple natural events. Natural catastrophes, such as but not limited to hurricanes, typhoons, windstorms, floods, hail, severe winter storms and earthquakes can generate material insured losses in property, engineering, agriculture and possibly other lines of business.

The most material natural catastrophes to which the Company is exposed includes windstorms in Europe. Via its participation in SCOR Ireland dac, the Company is also exposed to other natural catastrophes, the most material being hurricanes and earthquakes in North America.

C.2.1.4 OTHER RISKS

Contractual and behavioural risks

Contractual and behavioural risks cover the risks related to insurance policy and reinsurance terms and conditions, including annuity options, and behaviour of policyholders and counterparties. These risks arise from ambiguities, inconsistencies, or gaps in contract language that can lead to disputes, misunderstandings, and potential financial losses. The subcategory also includes risks stemming from contractual terms and conditions that give cedents, for assumed contracts, or retrocessionaires, for ceded contracts, rights and options, such as recapture rights. Recapture rights allow cedents to terminate or modify reinsurance agreements under certain conditions. These contract features can lead to unexpected changes in the reinsurance portfolio, affecting the Company's ability to predict and manage risks effectively.

P&C Production cost risks

P&C Production cost risks covers the risk that expenses and other costs related to assuming and managing P&C business are higher than assumed, thereby negatively impacting the profitability of the Company. This includes various expenses and operational expenditures necessary to manage reinsurance treaties effectively, the cost of the capital required to write the business as well as taxes. Expenses are exposed to inflation, which poses a risk that the actual incurred expenses may exceed the amounts assumed during pricing or reserving.

Risk Concentrations

The accumulation of risks, such as by regions, by lines of business or by exposure to individual events, may produce risk concentrations. Material concentration of risk in the P&C business portfolio particularly relates to accumulation of exposures to natural catastrophes. In terms of individual events, the largest concentrations of exposure are to European Windstorms.

SCOR Group generates its P&C business, both through brokers and through direct relationships with insurance Company clients. A part of this business is retroceded internally to the Company. The risk for the Company is mainly the concentration of premiums written through a limited number of brokers. A significant reduction in the business generated through these brokers could potentially reduce premium volume and net income.

C.2.1.5 MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWRITING RISKS RELATED TO THE P&C BUSINESS

The Group CRO area and the P&C business unit are organized to enable them to assess and control P&C underwriting risks at each level of its business. The Company writes predominantly internal retrocessions, assumed from other SCOR Group entities. The below describes how these risks are managed by the underlying cedents throughout the SCOR Group, in addition to details of how the risks are further managed once transferred to the Company.

- Most of the business underwritten is periodically renewed at agreed dates which allows for portfolio management actions to be implemented where needed. Business is renewed based on annual underwriting plans, which are approved by senior management.
- P&C underwriters manage external client relationships and offer reinsurance support after a careful review and assessment of the clients' exposures and management procedures. They are responsible for writing treaty or facultative business in their respective territories within the limits of their individually delegated underwriting authority and the scope of underwriting guidelines.
- Initial pricing of retrocessions from SCOR affiliates to the Company is constructed in line with the Group Internal retrocession applicable policies/guidelines and is approved by the Company management. The pricing and structure of the internal retrocession treaties is then presented to the Board.
- Underwriting and pricing guidelines specify the underwriting capacities delegated to each underwriter in each entity for each line of business, as well as the underwriting principles and pricing parameters to be applied. These guidelines are

subject to a regular review and approval process. SCOR's underwriting guidelines are more restrictive regarding certain areas that are subject to increased uncertainty for instance on claims activity or in the legal environment:

- Underwriting guidelines in place within the P&C business unit specify (i) the underwriting rules and principles to be complied with; (ii) the underwriting capacities individually delegated to the underwriters in each of the markets and lines of business in which the Company operates as well as (iii) the relevant maximum acceptable commitments per risk and per event, and (iv) points of attention in the contract wordings, including recommended clauses for some aspects.
- Pricing guidelines and parameters apply to all treaties priced within the P&C business unit. These guidelines seek to ensure that the analyses provide: i) a best estimate of the costs and profitability of a treaty as well as the uncertainty surrounding estimates; ii) assistance with underwriting decisions and iii) the suitable outputs needed for the risk management process, in particular the internal model. The guidelines aim to provide consistency and continuity across the organization while taking into account differences in the underlying risks. Parameters are revised at least once a year. Contracts that meet certain thresholds are subject to mandatory peer reviews that have to be performed and documented before pricing is completed.
- The P&C underwriting teams are supported by a central Chief Underwriting Officer department. This department provides worldwide treaty and facultative underwriting guidelines, policies regarding the delegation of capacity, underwriting support to specific lines of business or individual risks when required, ceding Company portfolio analysis and risk surveys, and is responsible for the monitoring and referral of non-standard business and for authorizing exceptions to the underwriting guidelines within its authority. This centralized underwriting management process allows for consistent application of underwriting guidelines throughout the Group.
- Certain business opportunities, as well as new business initiatives (new market entries or introduction of new offerings), are subject to special referral procedures to ensure that decisions are taken at the appropriate management level. The Company maintains clearly-defined referral processes escalating the decision on a business acceptance to the different management levels depending on the impact of the opportunity on the Company's risk bearing capabilities. The different referral levels include global functions of the P&C business unit, the CRO area as well as the Executive Committee or the Board.
- Pricing & Modelling teams are responsible for the pricing of the reinsurance business at individual contract level and the insurance business. Guidelines, methods and tools are set and maintained centrally and are used by the local pricing teams across the SCOR offices. Delegation authorities specify criteria under which the underwriters may price certain contracts still subject to the use of the Pricing Guidelines and tools. Pricing actuaries work closely with underwriters and modellers by market or line of business. Pricing referral procedures are in place, triggering pricing reviews by different levels of Pricing & Modelling management as well as the CRO area depending on the size of the deal
- Accumulations across all lines of business are monitored by a dedicated team. Gross exposures to earthquake and storm risks are measured using proprietary vendor models from industry-leading catastrophe model suppliers, including Risk Management Solutions RiskLink® (RMS) and AIR Worldwide Catrader® (AIR). These tools enable the Group to quantify its exposure in terms of a probable maximum loss (PML) at various levels of probability for each peril and geographic location as well as its overall aggregate annual PML per peril, allowing for potential multiple events, providing information required to determine the appropriate level of retrocession and other alternative risk transfer solutions (e.g. catastrophe bonds).
- In relation to climate change, the Company regularly reviews its risk assessment through model calibration to reflect recent loss trends and the latest verified scientific research. This process includes a framework to assess the potential impacts of climate change over the long term. The governance of risk pricing is managed by the research & development and pricing & modelling teams, with any calibration validated by the Accumulation Committee.
- In terms of managing climate transition risks, SCOR has already made certain underwriting commitments that are a strong step towards reducing the Company's exposure to certain carbon-intensive sectors. In addition, SCOR has introduced referral procedures and environmental, social and governance (ESG) scoring components for the underwriting of insurance and facultative reinsurance within the mining and energy sectors
- For non-Nat Cat business, per-risk accumulation limits are defined in the underwriting guidelines. Underwriting functions are responsible for the application of these guidelines within their business unit. Terrorism exposures are monitored on a worldwide basis as a fully integrated part of the Underwriting Management Framework. Underwriting guidelines stipulate the rules and procedures relating to the terrorism risks to which Reinsurance and Specialty Insurance are exposed
- The Company transfers part of its P&C risks to SCOR SE via non-proportional retrocession programs. SCOR SE assumes, in exchange for the payment of a premium by the Company, the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts.
- Claims handling is performed by the dedicated claims teams, which review, process and monitor reported claims. This team is responsible for the implementation and overview of the overall claims handling and commutation management

policy for the P&C business unit, implementing worldwide control and reporting procedures and managing commutation of portfolios and commitments. It supports and oversees day-to-day activity and takes up the direct management of large, litigious, serial and latent claims as well as monitoring of claims handling delegated to third parties. In addition, periodic audits are conducted on specific claims and lines of business, and claims processing and procedures by ceding companies and/or third parties are examined with the aim of evaluating their claims adjustment process, valuation of outstanding claims reserves and overall performance. When needed, recommendations are given to underwriters and Company management.

- Risks specific to the administration of contracts are subject to checks performed through the "Internal Control System" framework. The application of this framework is regularly controlled by Group Internal Audit. SCOR's Group Information System includes multiple automatic checks and additional tools.
- The adequacy of the Company's technical provisions is controlled based on specific procedures. For further information on how risks related to technical provisions are managed, see Section C.2.3 – Risks related to technical provisions..
- A review of technical results is performed by the Company on a quarterly basis.
- The Company's CRO area facilitates meetings of the Risk Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the main risks to which the Company is exposed.
- In-force portfolio reviews are conducted to provide independent technical assessments on the underwriting, pricing & modelling, reserving, technical accounting and claims handling of particular markets, lines of business or portfolios depending on the defined scope. The process to select the portfolios and areas in scope of the reviews is guided by a risk-based approach.

C.2.2 L&H BUSINESS

L&H risks refer to risks related to pricing and reserving assumptions of life and health (re)insurance. L&H risks include the following subcategories:

- Mortality risks
- Longevity risks
- Morbidity risks
- Contractual and behavioural risks
- L&H Production cost risks

Of these, the Company considers mortality, morbidity and policyholder behavioural risks to be the most significant. The following subsections provide more information on each of the subcategories.

For quantitative information on Life underwriting risks, see Section C.1 – Introduction and Section E.1.2 – Solvency Capital Requirement

C.2.2.1 MORTALITY

Mortality risks are related to biometric events in death benefits (re)insurance. This risk covers the financial impact of negative deviations in mortality experience relative to current best-estimate assumptions due to a higher than anticipated number of deaths (i.e. increased mortality rates) among the portfolio of lives reinsured by the Company. This could result from inherent volatility, incorrect estimation of the expected claim level ("level risk"), large mortality events ("shock risk") or an adverse long-term trend ("trend risk").

The Company's long-term mortality reserves are based on a number of assumptions and information provided by third parties, which if incorrect and/or incomplete could have an adverse impact on the Company.

In L&H reinsurance, a severe pandemic is among the most acute risks to the Company's results and solvency. Since the beginning of 20th century, multiple major pandemics have occurred each resulting in millions of deaths. The occurrence of a similar event could cause large losses to the Company due to an increase in mortality far beyond the usual volatility. A lethal strain of influenza or any other infectious disease could lead to a material increase in mortality rates and also have negative morbidity effects, thus significantly impacting the Company's results in mortality and morbidity lines of business.

C.2.2.2 LONGEVITY

Longevity risks are related to biometric events in annuity and pension benefits (re)insurance. The risk covers the financial impact of negative deviation from expected results in reinsured portfolios due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing or reserves. This risk could have an impact on longevity swaps which are the most usual reinsurance structures for the Company, as well as on annuity, long-term care covers and on other longevity protection products.

C.2.2.3 MORBIDITY RISKS

Morbidity risks are related to biometric events in critical illness and other living benefits (re)insurance. Insurance products covering risks such as critical illness, short-term and long-term disability, medical expenses and long-term care, which all contain morbidity risk, are subject to the risk of negative health trends, and the consequences of improved medical diagnosis capabilities which increase the number of claims due to conditions that otherwise may have remained undetected. Future medical progress may improve treatments, resulting in higher claims, since certain diseases would have otherwise shortened the life expectancy of the insured. Products providing cover for medical expenses are in particular subject to the risk of higher-than-expected incidence and inflation of medical costs.

C.2.2.4 OTHER RISKS

Contractual and Behavioural risks

Contractual and behavioural risks are related to insurance policy and reinsurance terms and conditions, including non-biometric options, and behaviour of policyholders and counterparties.

In particular, the Company's L&H portfolio is also exposed to risks related to policyholder behaviour, including risks such as lapsation and adverse selection.

Lapses refer to either non-payment of premiums by the policyholder, or to policies which are terminated by the policyholder before the maturity date of the policy. Depending upon the product design and the expected reinsurance results pattern, higher or lower policyholder lapses than assumed in the pricing or reserving may reduce the Company's expected future income from L&H business.

Adverse selection refers to the issue of asymmetrical information between the insured and the insurer. An individual applying for life or health insurance cover usually has better knowledge about his or her own state of health than the insurer. The risk to the (re)insurer is of policyholders deliberately deciding among other things to:

- take out a policy in the knowledge that either their chance of claiming is high or higher than average;
- terminate a policy in the knowledge that their chance of claiming is low or lower than average; or
- choose and exercise a policy option which increases the policyholder's expected benefit.

This could lead to a portfolio composition which differs from that assumed during pricing and could result in lower-than-expected profits for both the primary insurer and the reinsurer.

This risk also covers various other features embedded in life and health (re)insurance contracts not related to biometric and policyholder behaviour risks. These can cover rights and options given to cedents, such as recapture rights giving the cedent an option or obligation to recapture the ceded business in the event of certain triggers or conditions being met, as well as policyholder guarantees related to non-biometric events or conditions, such as premium waivers in the event of a policyholder becoming unemployed.

L&H Production cost risks

L&H Production cost risks are related to expenses and costs incurred in managing life (re)insurance contracts. The risk covers the financial impact that expenses and other costs related to assuming and managing L&H business are higher than assumed, thereby negatively impacting the profitability and balance sheet of the Company. This includes various expenses and operational expenditures necessary to manage insurance policies effectively, the cost of the capital required to write the business as well as taxes. Expenses are exposed to inflation, which poses a risk that the actual incurred expenses may exceed the amounts assumed during pricing or reserving.

Risk concentrations

Accepting large amounts of risks may produce risk concentrations, such as exposure to certain regions or events. The largest concentration of risk in the L&H business is in relation to long term mortality deterioration, longevity and mortality shock events (e.g. pandemics).

C.2.2.5 OTHER RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Other factors could have an adverse impact, whether related to policyholder behaviour such as resale or purchase of policies by third parties with no insurable interest, or other risk factors such as risks related to product guarantees.

C.2.2.6 MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWRITING RISKS RELATED TO THE L&H REINSURANCE BUSINESS

The CRO area along with L&H business unit has implemented mechanisms to mitigate certain risks specific to the L&H business:

- Claims deterioration risks are mitigated through reviewability options (e.g. yearly renewable terms) for parts of the mortality and health business, and through premium adjustment clauses for some products or in reinsurance treaties;
- Lapse risks are mitigated through appropriate reinsurance treaty clauses, the use of lapse disincentives in underlying insurance policies as well as product, client and market diversification;
- Adverse selection risks are mitigated through careful product design and a well-defined medical and financial underwriting process;
- Generally, the L&H reinsurance business is underwritten throughout the year and is monitored on a quarterly basis against prior year development. In addition, the business plan and regular updates are provided to the Board and Risk Committee;
- The L&H business is underwritten following internal underwriting and pricing guidelines. Mandates for underwriting L&H reinsurance business are assigned to teams on a mutually exclusive basis;
- In order to ensure that the Company is continually up-to-date with biometric trends and scientific developments, the expertise of specialists is used to analyse and assess the key factors underlying mortality, longevity, morbidity and policyholder behaviour. These teams provide recommendations for the implementation of the research results into the pricing, underwriting and determination of exposure limits. Regarding the potential impacts of climate change, SCOR's specialists perform regular reviews of the medical literature to identify the links between climate change and certain medical conditions and diseases. Where appropriate, this information is fed into decisions related to current and future underwriting, pricing and the valuation of reserves;
- Guidelines and other documents defined by the L&H business unit specify the underwriting rules and principles to be complied with, underwriting capacities delegated to the underwriters and pricing actuaries in each of the markets in which the Group operates, as well as maximum acceptable commitments per risk and event. These guidelines outline contract types and terms and conditions of acceptance. Furthermore, they set out the level of retention of SCOR's L&H business for various risks and types of cover. Revisions and updates follow a formalised approval process;
- Certain business opportunities as well as on new business initiatives (new market entries or introduction of new offerings) are subject to special referral procedures to ensure that decisions are taken at the appropriate management level. The Company maintains clearly-defined referral processes escalating the decision on a business acceptance to the different management levels depending on the impact of the opportunity on the Company's risk bearing capabilities. The different referral levels include global functions of the L&H business unit, the CRO area as well as the Risk Committee or Board;
- Accumulations of risk particularly exposed to catastrophes and other major events in the L&H business are regularly assessed in "footprint" scenarios and local catastrophe scenarios. Specific tools are used to monitor known Group cover accumulation in selected geographical areas. Specifically, designed retrocession programs aim at protecting the L&H reinsurance business. One program protects assumed per-event excess of loss acceptances; another per-event retrocession protects the net retained lines in respect of proportional and per-risk acceptances. For pandemic events, the Company uses the RMS model for infectious diseases in order to assess the potential exposure to such risks;
- Maximum underwriting capacities are established to limit the Company's L&H exposure from various types of treaties underwritten, whether proportional or non-proportional, covering individual or Group policies. These capacities are reviewed each year, considering the capacities obtained by retrocession coverage. The exposure is monitored throughout the year against defined risk limits and used for decisions on mitigating measures. Monitoring of peak exposures is included in L&H regular risk reporting.
- Claims handling is performed by local claims teams or outsourced to other SCOR affiliates as appropriate. Claims exceeding a predefined threshold are reviewed by the L&H business unit's medical underwriting and claims specialists. In addition, where deemed appropriate, audits are conducted on claims or specific lines of business at the ceding companies' offices;
- The adequacy of the Company's reserves is monitored based on specific procedures. For further information on how risks related to reserves are managed, please see Section C.2.3 - Risks related to Technical Provisions;
- Risks specific to the management of contracts are mitigated by specific controls supported by SCOR's IT systems which include numerous automatic controls and additional tools;
- A review of insurance service results is performed on a quarterly basis;
- The Company's CRO area organises regular Risk Committees, which are responsible for reviewing the main risks to which the Company is exposed;
- Cross reviews are conducted to provide independent technical assessments on the underwriting, pricing & claims handling of particular markets, lines of business or portfolios depending on a defined scope. The process to select the

portfolios and areas in scope of the reviews is guided by a risk-based approach.

C.2.3 RISKS RELATED TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

C.2.3.1 SGRI'S RISKS RELATED TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The Company is required to maintain adequate reserves to reflect the liability for future claims and benefit payments resulting from reinsurance treaties. Its reserves are established based on the information it receives from its ceding companies, including their own reserving levels, as well as on the basis of its knowledge of the risks, the studies it conducts and the trends it observes on a regular basis. As part of the reserving process, the Company reviews available historical data and tries to anticipate the impact of various factors such as changes in laws and regulations, judicial decisions, social and political attitudes, trends in mortality and morbidity, and changes in general economic conditions.

Incorrect and/or incomplete information could have an adverse effect on the Company. As is the case for all other reinsurers, the inherent uncertainties in estimating technical provisions are compounded by the significant periods of time that often elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss and the reporting of the loss to the primary insurer and ultimately to the Company.

The fact that some of the Company's activities are long-tail in nature such as long-term care, whole life products and longevity is another factor of uncertainty. The Company regularly revises its estimated potential loss exposure on such lines of business as credible experience emerges. The long-tail nature of these lines of business can lead to infrequent but material impacts on the financial statements from these revisions.

C.2.3.2 MANAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS RISK

With regards to technical provisions risk, the Company seeks high confidence in their adequacy based on the implementation of generally accepted actuarial methodologies, fit for purpose tools and robust processes, controls and reconciliation validated by extensive risk management actions, in particular on assumptions, expert judgement, model, data quality and results. This also includes independent internal and external reviews.

The Head of Actuarial Function is in charge of providing an independent opinion on the adequacy of the technical provisions, as well as the independent validation and testing of actuarial tools, workflows, assumptions and processes linked to technical provisions. The Head of Actuarial Function issues recommendations to the Board with proposed remediation plans.

All these processes and controls tend to minimize the risk of inadequate technical provisions.

Solvency II Technical Provisions

The Solvency II technical provisions are composed of the Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL) and the Risk Margin. The Head of Actuarial Function (HOAF) coordinates the calculation of technical provisions. It relies upon the existing processes and controls as provided in the Actuarial Function Report (AFR). The AFR provides evidence that the duties of the Actuarial Function, are being fulfilled, which are specifically to:

- Coordinate the calculation of the technical provisions;
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Compare best estimates against experience;
- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II Directive;
- Inform the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.

For further information on how technical provisions are valued, refer to Section D.2 – Technical provisions.

The contribution of the actuarial function to the management of the risk on technical provisions includes additional specific controls:

- for P&C business, externally audited IFRS reserves are the starting point for calculating the Solvency II technical provisions (before discounting). Thereafter, the adjustments made to move from IFRS reserves to the Solvency II technical provisions are reviewed internally and across functions according to the area of expertise of the appropriate stakeholders;
- for L&H business the BEL is computed centrally based on projected Best Estimate cash flows. Consistency checks on projected cash flows are carried out, as well as analysis on changes in the BEL compared to previous periods.
- The risk margin is calculated in SCOR's internal model, which is subject to an independent validation (for further information on the internal model related governance, refer to Section B.3.3 – Internal model contribution to the ERM framework). The methodology used is aligned with Solvency II requirements and reviewed by the Head of Actuarial Function.

For further information on how the Actuarial Function contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management system, see Section B.6 – Actuarial function.

C.2.4 RETROCESSION AND OTHER RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Reinsurers typically purchase reinsurance to cover their own risk exposures. Reinsurance of a reinsurer's business is called retrocession. The Company remains primarily liable to the ceding company on all risks reinsured, while the retrocessionaire is liable to the Company to the extent of the cover limits purchased.

The level of retrocession is set each year to ensure that the Company's adopted risk profile complies with the Company's risk appetite framework and to help it achieve its return on capital and solvency objectives.

The Company aims to diversify its retrocession and risk mitigation instruments as well as its counterparties in order to take advantage of all different sources of capacities on the market.

SCOR has implemented a "Capital Shield Strategy", which combines the following solutions:

- traditional retrocession (proportional or non-proportional);
- capital markets solutions and alternative risk transfer solutions (third-party capital, collateralized retrocession, Insurance-Linked Securities including catastrophe bonds);
- contingent capital facilities, designed as tools of last resort, to partially replenish the Group's capital base in case of very remote predefined events. The current contingent capital guarantee equity line is providing the Group with EUR 300 million coverage. It is innovative in that it protects the Group against both natural catastrophes and extreme mortality events.

The Company's CRO Area co-ordinates with Finance as well as L&H and P&C Business units to determine and place retrocession coverage. The retention and the retrocession structure are reviewed every year.

For further information on how credit risk related to retrocessionaires is managed, refer to Section C.4.1.2 - Credit risk related retroceded liabilities.

In addition to externally placed retrocession, the Company uses intragroup reinsurance/retrocession mainly in order to:

- manage the Company's net risk profiles, required solvency capital and volatility of results;
- preserve its ability to offer SCOR clients access to the Group underwriting capacity in each legal entity.
- organize an internal pooling of risks to transfer to the external retrocession covers.

C.3 Market risks

C.3.1 OVERVIEW OF MARKET RISKS

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument or (re)insurance contract fluctuates because of changes in market prices or macro-economic variables. This includes:

- interest rate risk;
- foreign exchange (FX) risk;
- equity risk;
- real estate risk;
- credit spread risk
- Inflation risk.

For further information on credit risk, refer to Section C.4 – Credit risks.

Market risks can be influenced by various overarching factors, including political, macroeconomic, monetary, societal and environmental trends. Environmental trends include risks linked to sustainability, including those as a consequence of climate change, which can impact any of the market risks listed above.

Market risks can be classified into two broad categories depending on which activity they arise and how they are managed. The first category comprises Asset-Liability Management (ALM) risks, which include interest rate, foreign exchange, and inflation risks. These risks arise because changes in market variables affect both the fair value of financial instruments and the present value of (re)insurance contracts. For a reinsurance company, such risks are particularly relevant given the long-term nature of obligations and the need to maintain economic consistency between assets and liabilities. The second category consists of investment risks, such as credit spread, equity market, and real estate risks. These primarily impact the valuation and performance of financial instruments. Effective management of these risks is essential to safeguard solvency and ensure sustainable returns for stakeholders.

For further information on how macroeconomic changes (such as changes in the general price level from its current trend) may impact the Company's assets, refer to Section C.7.1.1 – Business strategy risks.

For quantitative information on market risk on invested assets, see Section E.1.2 – Solvency Capital Requirement. The presentation of the Company's investments giving rise to market and credit risks is provided in Section D.1 – Assets.

C.3.1.1 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risks are related to the level and volatility of interest rates. It is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument, financial liability or reinsurance contract fluctuates because of changes in interest rates. Interest rate fluctuations have direct consequences on both the market value and the return on the Company's investments.

Interest rates are very sensitive to a number of external factors, including monetary and budgetary policies, the national and international economic and political environment, and the risk aversion of economic actors.

An increase in interest rates usually leads to a fall in the market value of fixed income securities that the Company holds.

On the other hand, during periods of declining interest rates, income from investments is likely to fall due to investment of net cash flows and reinvestments of redemptions at rates lower than those of the existing portfolio (dilutive effect of new investments). For callable bonds for which the issuer has an option to redeem earlier than the ultimate maturity, the probability of having to reinvest the early proceeds at lower interest rates is increased.

Interest rates can experience significant volatility as well as non-parallel changes in yield curves, which may result in simultaneous increases and decreases among different interest rate maturities.

The Company's underwriting business is also exposed to interest rate risk.

The value of reinsurance contracts, the risk margin and deposits with cedents are also subject to discounting. The discounting impact from a change in interest rates on assets and liabilities will offset to some extent depending on the duration mismatch between assets and liabilities.

As such, changes in interest rates can affect the Eligible Own Funds, the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Solvency Ratio of the Company.

C.3.1.2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange (FX) risks are related to the level and volatility of foreign exchange rates. This could impact the value of the Company's assets (e.g. through direct investments in assets denominated in various currencies) and liabilities (e.g. reinsurance treaties with liabilities denominated in specific currencies).

The Company reports in USD, however the majority of its liability portfolio is denominated in currencies other than USD. Consequently, fluctuations in the exchange rates used to convert these currencies into USD may have a significant impact on its reported net income and net equity from year to year.

C.3.1.3 EQUITY RISK

Equity risks are related to the level and volatility of equity security valuations. The Company has a participation in SI. However, from a risk profile perspective this is considered on a look through basis. Aside from the participation, the Company has limited equity exposure.

C.3.1.4 REAL ESTATE RISK

Real estate risks are related to the level and volatility of real estate values. The Company does not currently have any direct real estate holdings, although it does have exposure to this sector via loans.

C.3.1.5 CREDIT SPREAD RISK

Credit spread risks are related to the level and volatility of credit spreads. This is the risk of incurring a financial loss as a result of a change in market assessment of the counterparty risk of the financial instruments or counterparties. Credit spread variations could have a direct impact on the market value of the Company's fixed-income securities and loans.

C.3.1.6 INFLATION RISKS

Inflation risks are related to the level and volatility of economic inflation. The Company's assets and liabilities can be exposed to both direct and indirect impacts from changes in the level or expectations of economic inflation (goods and services).

P&C and L&H businesses are exposed to the risk of a significant increase in the rate of inflation. The main risk for P&C business relates to claims inflation being higher than estimated in the initial pricing or reserving, with a secondary risk relating to higher operating expenses than expected. For more information on these risks, see the subsections on claims development risks for the former and production cost risks for the latter in section C.2.1 P&C Business. The main risk for L&H business relates to needing to increase the future expense assumptions included in the L&H reserves, see the subsection on L&H production cost risks in section C.2.2 L&H Business.

The Company's assets are also exposed to the risk of increased inflation or raised inflationary expectations, which could be accompanied by a rise in the yield curve with a subsequent reduction in the market value of its fixed income portfolios. Increased inflation could also have a negative impact on the solvency of bond issuers; a widening of credit spreads would lead to a loss of value for the issuers' bonds. Any negative fluctuations in asset values or increases in the cost of claims could lead to a similar decrease in shareholders' equity.

A prolonged or significant decrease in the price level of goods and services, also referred to as deflation, usually associated with an economic slowdown, could also impact the Company in several ways. For example, the value of the invested assets could be impacted if deflation is associated with a fluctuation in interest rates and corporate credit spreads. Another scenario could be that a fall in prices, leading to a decrease in premiums for a given amount of risk, combined with a decrease in organic growth due to the economic slowdown, would result in a drop in the volume of newly acquired premium

C.3.2 MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISKS

C.3.2.1 OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

The investment strategy is prudent with the majority of assets held in cash and fixed income securities. It is defined in line with the risk appetite and risk tolerance limits and considers the economic and market environment and the asset-liability matching process.

Investment Guidelines outline the investment universe and limits, including concentration limits, in line with the risk appetite and objectives of the strategic plan. They are approved by the Risk Committee.

The Company has outsourced the implementation of its investment strategy to SCOR SE who have in turn outsourced the activity to the asset management company "SCOR Investment Partners SE". They are provided with the Investment Guidelines in line with the ALM hedging strategy.

Exposures to major risks are monitored frequently and stress tests measure the impact of parametric and footprint scenarios on the invested assets portfolio. These scenarios cover changes in interest rates, inflation, equities, credit spreads and the real estate market. Analysis of portfolio sensitivity to major risks is an important management tool which is performed when making portfolio reallocation or hedging decisions.

In currency and geographic terms, the Company is exposed to USD, EUR and GBP denominated assets with a strong focus on fixed income. In terms of business sector, the Company's concentration is highest in the Consumer and Financial sectors. For more information regarding the principles applied to invest the assets in a prudent manner see Section B.3.2.7 – Investments.

C.3.2.2 MANAGEMENT OF INTEREST RATE RISKS

Interest rate risk is managed from a holistic point of view. The Company monitors the interest rate sensitivity in the Economic Balance Sheet (EBS) and this is reported to the Board and Risk Committee on a regular basis. Stress tests and regular monitoring enable the exposures to be compared with defined risk tolerance limits.

The Company aims to maintain an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. It also manages the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets.

C.3.2.3 MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

Foreign Exchange risk is managed from a holistic point of view. The Company monitors the foreign exchange sensitivity in the Economic Balance Sheet (EBS). Stress tests and regular monitoring enable the exposures to be compared with defined risk tolerance limits. Fluctuations of the non-US currencies, particularly Sterling and Euro, may have an adverse effect on eligible own funds from year to year.

C.3.2.4 MANAGEMENT OF EQUITY RISKS

The Company's only significant equity exposure is its participation in SI. The exposure to SI is closely monitored by the Company and the risks stemming from it are considered on a look through basis to provide an appropriate view of the actual risk profile of the Company.

C.3.2.5 MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE RISKS

The Company does not currently have any real estate holdings.

C.3.2.6 MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT SPREAD RISK

The Company applies strict limits in terms of asset concentration by asset class but also within a single asset class and actively diversifies its portfolio (by type of investment, by issuer, by country and by sector). The application of these limits also helps to mitigate the counterparty default risk arising from investments.

C.4 Credit risks

For quantitative information on credit risk, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement. The presentation of the Company's assets giving rise to market and credit risks is provided in Section D.1 – Assets.

C.4.1 OVERVIEW OF CREDIT RISKS

Credit risks are risks related to borrowers and counterparties failing to fulfil their contractual obligations.

This includes credit default risk which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument or other asset will cause a financial loss to the other party by unexpectedly failing to discharge, either partially or fully, an obligation. Credit risk also includes credit migration risk, which is the risk of incurring a financial loss, due to a change in the value of a contractual agreement following unexpected changes in the credit quality of our counterparties.

The Company is mainly exposed to the following credit risks or the accumulation of such risks in a single counterparty, the same sector of activity or the same country: from bond and loan portfolios, retroceded liabilities also called share of retrocessionaires in contract liabilities, deposits with cedents, future cash-flows from L&H reinsurance treaties and cash deposits at banks.

Credit risk is actively monitored and managed. The processes for managing the respective credit risks and the methods used to measure these risks are further described below. For further information on risk concentrations, refer to Section C.7.2 - Significant risk concentrations.

C.4.1.1 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO BOND AND LOAN PORTFOLIOS

A deterioration in the financial situation of an issuer (sovereign, public or private) or borrower can, for example, lead to its insolvency and to the partial or total loss of coupons and of the principal invested or to a loss in value.

The risk also applies to loan transactions in which the Company may invest. A deterioration in the solvency position of a borrower may lead to a partial or total loss of the coupons and the nominal invested by the Company.

The financial situation of companies to which the Company is exposed through its invested asset portfolio could be affected by physical and transition risks from global climate change. Physical risks relate to exposures to climate-related extreme events (acute) or to global trends due to climate change (chronic). Transition risks mainly concern carbon-intensive industry sectors or companies working with carbon-intensive industries that may have stranded assets if new regulations are not anticipated.

C.4.1.2 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO RETROCEDED LIABILITIES

The Company transfers part of its risk to retrocessionaires via retrocession programs in exchange for the payment of premiums. The retrocessionaires then assume the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts. If a retrocessionaire defaults, or its financial situation deteriorates, the Company could lose part or all of the coverage provided by its retrocessionaire whereas it would retain its liability towards the ceding company for the payment of all claims covered under the reinsurance contract.

The Company could also lose receivables from the defaulting retrocessionaire (receivables are due to a timing difference between statement accounts received and real payment due for positive balances of retrocessionaire accounts).

C.4.1.3 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO DEPOSITS WITH CEDENTS

The Company may be exposed to credit risk in relation to amounts deposited with ceding companies in respect of reinsurance reserves which cover its liabilities.

However, depositing these amounts does not in principle discharge the Company of its liability towards the ceding company in cases where it is unable to recover all or part of these amounts in the event of a ceding company default or a deterioration in the financial situation of that ceding company. In principle, it is therefore possible that the Company will remain liable for claims due under the reinsurance treaty without being able to offset all or part of the corresponding deposits. The Company is also exposed to credit risk on its Credit and Surety portfolio in the form of underwriting losses which may accumulate under severe adverse economic conditions.

C.4.1.4 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO FUTURE CASH-FLOWS OF L&H REINSURANCE TREATIES

Under most of its L&H reinsurance contracts, the Company expects to receive premiums from its ceding companies over several years. These often exceed expected future payments for claims, commissions and so on, meaning that the Company expects to receive future positive cash flows.

Credit risk on future cash flows from L&H reinsurance policies arises from two risk factors:

- the payment of future cash flows expected under L&H reinsurance contracts requires that the ceding company to be financially sound. Therefore, the Company risks a reduction in the value of its portfolio of L&H contracts in the event that the financial strength of a ceding company should deteriorate;
- a reduction in the value of future cash flows could arise from material unexpected lapsation of policies following a deterioration of the ceding company's credit rating or standing or an event that negatively impacts the ceding company's reputation.

C.4.1.5 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO CASH DEPOSITS AT BANKS

The Company is exposed to the risk of losing all or part of any cash deposited with banks in the event that such bank should, due to insolvency, become unable to honour its commitments (e.g. following liquidation). The current main risk for the Company is the significant concentration of deposits in a small number of banks. This risk is a direct result of the selection of the most stable banks.

C.4.1.6 MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISKS

Management of credit risk related to bond and loan portfolios

The Company mitigates the credit risk related to bond and loan portfolios through careful analysis and selection of issuers, and through a policy of geographic sector diversification. The Company maintains its investment policy in high-quality assets and in countries with the lowest sovereign risk.

Exposure analyses are performed on a regular basis (sector, geographical area, counterparty and rating) and enables critical risks to be identified and evaluated so that appropriate action can be taken.

SCOR uses different approaches to assess climate-related risks and other sustainability risks in investment activities, including quantitative models and simulations, scenarios and stress-testing and portfolio screening. SCOR excludes certain activities or issuers from its investment universe in line with its Sustainability policy. The list of exclusions is communicated to all investment managers. New investments in excluded activities or issuers are prohibited and the remaining positions are actively managed in order to accelerate their liquidation.

Management of credit risk related to retroceded liabilities

The Company selects retrocessionaires carefully, considering their financial strength, and regularly monitors its exposure to retrocessionaires and provides summary reports to the Risk Committee on a regular basis. The Company typically requires unrated retrocessionaires to pledge assets or provide other forms of collateral (cash deposits or letters of credit) to the value of their maximum potential contract liability, even if the retrocessionaire's actual liability to the Company in the balance sheet is lower.

Management of credit risk related to deposits with cedents

The Company favours deposit arrangements with the ability to offset liabilities against deposits with high legal certainty.

Deposits with ceding companies are monitored through a quarterly analysis of exposure and associated risks. Actions aiming at reducing or limiting the exposure (e.g. ad-hoc legal opinions, introduction of offset clauses) can be implemented where needed.

Management of credit risk related to future cash flows from L&H reinsurance treaties

A substantial proportion of the Company's contracts are with SCOR affiliates. The Company monitors the development of its ceding companies' financial situation through regular contact, which enables it to take appropriate action when deemed necessary, and it provides summary reports to the Risk Committee on a regular basis. In addition, credit risk on future cash flows from L&H reinsurance policies is mitigated by industry-wide protection solutions in several countries.

Management of credit risk related to cash deposits at banks

The Company selects bank counterparties according to their rating and credit quality. Concentration risk from cash deposits at banks is mitigated by setting counterparty exposure limits. The Company takes into consideration the public assistance (e.g. loans, guarantees of deposits, nationalizations) which certain banks may benefit from during a financial crisis, as they are important in the economy of their respective countries.

For further information on how risks related to invested assets are managed, see Section C.3 - Market risks.

C.5 Liquidity risks

C.5.1 OVERVIEW OF LIQUIDITY RISKS

Liquidity risk is the risk of not having sufficient financial resources available to meet obligations as they fall due, or only being able to secure them at excessive cost.

C.5.1.1 LIQUIDITY NEEDS

The Company needs liquidity to pay claims, operating expenses, interest payments and declared dividends on its share capital. Without sufficient liquidity, the Company may be forced to curtail its operations, which would have a negative impact on its business. In the case of catastrophe claims, in particular, it may need to settle amounts which exceed the amount of available liquidity in a reduced timeframe.

SCOR's liquidity needs to cover key risks (e.g. catastrophe risk) are calibrated using the Group's internal model, on top of regular liquidity needs as listed above.

Liquidity needs may also arise from increased collateral requirements. Some of the facilities that SCOR uses to grant letters of credit to ceding companies require 100% collateral from SCOR, for example in case of default (non-compliance with financial covenants, a significant decrease in the Group's financial strength rating, etc.), which would result in a deterioration of the Group's liquidity level. Collateral is also needed in jurisdictions where ceding companies cannot take credit from retrocession from non-domiciled reinsurers.

C.5.1.2 SOURCES OF LIQUIDITY

The principal internal sources of the Company's liquidity are reinsurance premiums, cash flows from its investment portfolio and other assets, consisting mainly of cash or assets that are readily convertible into cash.

External sources of liquidity in normal markets include a variety of short and long-term instruments such as repurchase agreements, commercial paper and medium and long-term debt include bank overdraft facilities.

SCOR's, and the Company's, ability to access external sources of liquidity may be subject to adverse capital and credit market conditions.

Liquidity risks are increased when capital and credit markets experience extreme volatility or disruption, as SCOR may need to sell a significant portion of its assets quickly and on unfavourable terms, particularly if current internal resources do not satisfy its liquidity needs. A catastrophic event that impacts financial markets and leads to large (re)insurance losses for the Company, could result in material liquidity risks.

This risk may increase due to the characteristics of certain assets held, whose liquidity may be limited due to contractual or regulatory constraints (e.g. investments in corporate, real estate or infrastructure loans).

C.5.2 MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISKS

The Company assesses liquidity risks arising from both short-term and medium-term liquidity needs. The Company manages these risks via different mechanisms which consider:

- actions to be taken by the (re)insurance business areas to take into account both short-term and long-term liquidity risk; and
- the appropriateness of the composition of the assets in terms of their nature, duration and liquidity in order to meet obligations as they fall due.

Short-term liquidity, or cash management, includes the day-to-day cash requirements under normal business conditions.

Liquidity considerations over the medium-term are assessed in a way which takes into consideration the possibility of various unexpected and potentially adverse business conditions where assets may not be sold for current market values. The Company estimates the level of its liquid free assets (i.e. non-pledged assets) which could be sold within a reasonable timeframe.

C.5.3 EXPECTED PROFITS INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS

The Company's expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP) as at December 31, 2025 amounts to USD 844 million. EPIFP results are produced by SCOR solely for the purposes of QRT reporting. They are not used for internal processes regarding capital management, the details of which are provided in Chapter E – Capital Management.

EPIFP is reported gross of retrocession due to reporting changes proposed by EIOPA and adopted in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/895 of April 4, 2023.

C.6 Operational risks

C.6.1 OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONAL RISKS

For quantitative information on operational risk, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement.

Operational risks are related to inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, and from events that disrupt business operations. Operational risks are inherent to all businesses though they differ based on industry and business practices. The Company's operational risks mainly come from risks related to systems, staff, processes, legal and compliance, data and models and third parties.

C.6.1.1 RISKS RELATED TO STAFF

Staff risk relates to the Company's ability to hire, retain, and effectively manage its workforce in support of its operations and strategic objectives. These risks include incidents arising from human error or non-compliance with internal instructions, guidelines, or policies, such as the erroneous capture or processing of data, which may be exacerbated by excessive workloads, operational backlogs, or simultaneous involvement in multiple projects. Staff risk also encompasses the potential inability to attract or retain a sufficient number of qualified employees to conduct the Company's activities effectively. In addition, it includes the risk of losing key personnel or critical competencies, particularly where essential knowledge, skills, or expertise are concentrated in a single individual or within a specific team, potentially leading to disruptions in operations and weakened control or decision-making processes.

C.6.1.2 RISKS RELATED TO SYSTEMS

Systems risks relates to the integrity, availability, and security of the Company's information and communication technology (ICT) environment, which is critical to the continuity and efficiency of its operations.

These risks include malfunctions, major breakdowns, outages, or other disruptions affecting ICT systems, as well as cybersecurity incidents such as data theft, data breaches, or erroneous data processing. Such events may occur within SCOR's own ICT infrastructure, at third-party service providers or data suppliers, or in systems or facilities operated by SCOR on behalf of third parties. System risk also encompasses the interruption or unavailability of ICT systems leading to data loss, operational delays, or reduced efficiency of teams, potentially resulting in remediation costs, loss of business opportunities or contracts, and reputational damage to the Group. In addition, system disruptions may increase exposure to other operational risks, including external fraud or human error, for example through delayed identification of adverse business developments. Material ICT incidents could adversely affect key commercial and operational activities such as underwriting, pricing, reserving, premium and claims payments, commercial support, and asset management.

C.6.1.3 RISKS RELATED TO PROCESSES

Process risks are related to deficiencies or failures in internal processes. The Company's risk management policies, procedures and controls may not be appropriate or sufficient. In particular, any additional workload to the planned activities could reduce the effectiveness of some processes and controls. For example, the creation of a new entity, the development of a new line of business, or any other project, may lead to an accumulation of operational risks.

For further details on the main current regulatory developments which may have an impact on the Company, please refer to Section C.7.1.2 – External Environment Risks.

C.6.1.4 RISKS RELATED TO LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE

Legal and compliance risks are related to non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. As part of an international group, the Company must comply with national and international laws, regulations and applicable accounting standards. This includes all applicable economic sanctions, programs relating to anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, in addition to anti-terrorism laws, and laws and regulations applicable to its operations. Laws and regulations applicable to some of the Company's operations refer, inter alia, to the economic trade sanction laws and regulations administered by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and to certain laws administered by the United States Department of State. They also refer to applicable economic trade sanction laws, regulations and directives of the European Union and its member states. Other directives with which the Company complies apply to anti-money laundering, corruption, terrorism financing and insider trading. Regarding anti-corruption laws and regulations, in particular, the Company must comply with the provisions of the French anti-corruption law Sapin II, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other laws such as the UK Bribery Act. Additionally, the Company must comply with regulatory requirements regarding data management (both internal data and that of its clients), in particular the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Brazilian General Data Protection Law (LGPD), the Chinese Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) and the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA). In terms of operational resilience, the Company must adhere to the requirements of the European Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) which came into force at the beginning of 2025. Additionally, the Company must comply with emerging regulatory requirements related to the use of artificial intelligence, in particular the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act (EU AI Act).

The level of legal, regulatory, tax or accounting requirements depends on several factors, including the type of business (e.g. primary insurance or reinsurance business), the location and the legal structure of the Company. The large number of different regulatory environments in which the Company operates, as well as changes in present and future regulations increase the complexity and risks of the related Group processes.

Any violation of laws, regulations or accounting requirements could potentially expose the Company to fines, class actions with compensation payments, account reinstatements or business restrictions, and reputational damage.

C.6.1.5 RISKS RELATED TO DATA AND MODELS

Data and model risks are related to the use of data and models, including their accuracy, reliability and integrity. The risk for the Company is that inadequate or erroneous data or model output is used in decision-making or disclosures.

Typical data risks include incomplete or inconsistent data, errors introduced during processing, and information that is of low quality.

Typical model risks include incorrect assumptions or structures, weak calibration, coding or configuration errors, and use outside the model's intended scope.

These issues can distort pricing, reserving, capital estimates, performance metrics, and disclosures, making data and model risk particularly relevant for a reinsurer operating across diverse geographies, products, and time horizons.

C.6.1.6 RISKS RELATED TO THIRD-PARTIES

Third Party risks are related to the use of internal or external service providers. Some of the Company's processes are partially or fully outsourced, either internally via service agreements to other SCOR subsidiaries or externally to third party companies. Failed outsourced processes could lead to direct losses and other operational incidents.

Since the Company remains responsible for commitments or services contracted, including for outsourced activities, an inappropriate client relationship management or inadequate level of service and/or product quality provided by the Company to its clients or breach of contract may lead to a loss of profitable business relationships.

C.6.2 MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONAL RISKS

The process owners are responsible for managing operational risks within the processes. To meet high quality standards, the Company relies on highly qualified staff to manage processes and the risks within these processes.

In order to support the staff, SCOR has developed Internal Control System (ICS) standards which the Company has locally adopted. According to the ICS standards, process owners should be in a position to identify the critical operational risks within the processes assigned to their area of responsibility. The process owners design, implement and operate appropriate key controls and maintain the net risk exposure at or below an acceptable level of possible damage.

Experienced staff members collect relevant information and analyses on operational risks on a qualitative and quantitative basis. The Company has also implemented regular risk reporting mechanisms in order to provide an overview of operational risks across the Company.

In addition, through its assignments, Group Internal Audit (GIA) contributes to the oversight of operational risk management.

Outsourcing some activities or processes may improve or streamline some aspects of a process, but the Company is still expected to deliver the same level of service. Principles to properly manage potential operational risks stemming from outsourcing of certain functions are set out in dedicated policies and guidelines. Regular updates on the performance of service providers are provided to the Risk Committee.

For risks which may develop rapidly, such as cyber-risk or external fraud, the Company adapts its risk management, for example by organizing specific training programs and sending regular warnings and detailed instructions to its employees.

Some operational risks are transferred in whole or in part to direct insurers as follows:

- the properties and other main physical assets of the Company are covered locally through property damage policies;
- risks which are mostly covered at Group level include civil liability risks related to the operation of the Company caused by employees and real estate, professional liability risks, civil liability risks of directors and officers and cyber risks.

Nevertheless, these insurance covers could prove to be insufficient and some losses could fall into the scope of the exclusion clauses (or be interpreted as such by the insurance company).

C.7 Other material risks

C.7.1 STRATEGIC RISKS

Strategic risks refer to risks related to strategic decisions and the strategic positioning of the Company. Strategic risks can arise as a result of either the strategy itself (such as the accumulation of or development of risks in lines of business or less known markets), from external risks (such as changes in laws and regulations), or from internal risks (such as certain causes of operational risk). Therefore, many of the risks discussed throughout Chapter C - Risk profile, in addition to emerging risks, could also impact the success of the strategy.

The main strategic risks to which the Company is exposed are described further below.

C.7.1.1 BUSINESS STRATEGY RISKS

Business strategy risk refers to the risks related to the Company's strategic positioning. Business strategy risks directly impact the Company's ability to achieve its long-term goals and maintain its competitive edge. Strategic missteps can lead to financial losses, reduced market share, and damage to the Company's reputation. Given the dynamic nature of the reinsurance industry, it is important for the Company to continuously adapt its strategy to changing market conditions and emerging trends.

SCOR's strategic plan, Forward 2026, focusses on accelerating economic value creation with contribution of all businesses over the next three years and on enhancing the platform to be future ready, through four value-creation levers: capital allocation and performance, risk partnerships, asset and liability management (ALM), and technology and data.

The plan has two equally weighted targets for SCOR Group over the duration of the plan:

- financial target: economic value growth rate of 9% per annum, at constant interest and foreign exchange rates.
- solvency target: solvency ratio in the optimal 185% to 220% range.

SCOR has set assumptions for 2026 based on the IFRS 17 framework on various performance and growth indicators. However, there is a risk that these assumptions prove inadequate due to unexpected changes in the external or internal environment, an inadequate implementation of the strategy or the realization of the risks disclosed in Chapter C. Consequently, SCOR may not meet the financial and solvency targets set out in the strategic plan, potentially adversely affecting the Company's business, revenue, net income, cash flows and financial position.

Management of business strategy risks

To manage business strategy risk, SCOR employs a comprehensive risk management framework that includes regular monitoring and assessment of strategic initiatives. The Company leverages its risk appetite framework, which defines the quantity and types of risks the Company is willing to accept and sets risk tolerance limits. Additionally, the Company's approach to risk and solvency management ensures that strategic decisions are aligned with the Company's risk appetite and long-term objectives. The implementation of the strategic plan is closely monitored, with adjustments made as necessary in response to changing market conditions and emerging risks.

C.7.1.2 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT RISKS

External environment risk refers to the risks related to the external environment that may influence the Company's strategy and its ability to achieve its objectives. This includes macroeconomic risks, geopolitical risks, legal and regulatory developments and the competitive environment.

The Company's extensive and diversified business mean that external environment risks are broad and encompass various factors that can impact the Company's operations and strategic decisions. Macroeconomic conditions such as inflation, interest rates, and economic growth directly affect the financial markets and the reinsurance industry. Geopolitical risks, including political instability and international conflicts, can disrupt business operations and impact market stability. Legal and regulatory developments can introduce new compliance requirements and impact the Company's ability to operate efficiently. Additionally, the competitive environment within the reinsurance industry is highly dynamic and necessitates that the Company continuously adapts to maintain its market position and profitability.

Macroeconomic Risks

Macro-economic risks refer to the uncertainties and potential adverse effects stemming from broad economic factors such as inflation, interest rates, economic growth, and financial market conditions. These risks can impact the Company's financial performance, investment portfolio, and overall business operations.

The 2026 macroeconomic outlook appears uncertain, with major risks stemming from potential further trade policy disruptions, geopolitical instability and threat of stagflation. While the immediate effects have been relatively limited, the full impact of the revised tariffs regime is still unfolding. Long-term impacts may include reduced investment, heightened inflationary pressures and slower growth. Despite a cooperative stance from most US allies, uncertainty persists regarding future tariff hikes and additional measures targeting strategic sectors may yet be introduced. Major central banks are implementing interest rate cuts at different paces. High public debts levels in many countries also pose risks to fiscal stability

Economic Cycle and Financial Crisis

The Company's results could be significantly affected by the economic and financial situation in Europe and other countries around the world. In the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as global credit crises, the Company could incur significant losses given its large investment portfolio.

The Company's premiums could decline in an unfavourable macroeconomic environment and its profit margins could erode. An economic downturn could adversely affect the demand for the Company's and its clients' products. Factors such as government and consumer spending, corporate investment, the volatility and strength of both debt and equity markets, and inflation all affect the business and economic environment and ultimately, the size and profitability of the Company's business. The level of interest rates also plays a significant role in the total amount of reinsurance capital and hence capacity and prices; low interest rates lead to an inflow of alternative capital into the industry, contributing to a softening of the reinsurance market.

The Company may also experience an increase in the incidence of claims, or be impacted by increased policy surrenders from ceding companies' policyholders (see paragraph on behavioural risk in Section C.2.2.3 - Other risks), which could have an impact on the current and future profitability of its business.

Inflation

In addition to the indirect impacts of inflation or raised inflation expectations on interest rates and the economic environment mentioned above, the Company is also exposed to more direct impacts from inflation on its assets and liabilities. See section C.3.1.6 - Inflation risks for more information on the risks related to inflation.

Geopolitical Risks

Geopolitical risks could impact the Company's activities and results both directly and indirectly, in the short and medium term, while longer-term trends may impact the Company's strategy and the (re)insurance industry. Direct impacts might arise from conflicts, sanctions, or trade restrictions, leading to direct losses and restrictions in business operations and assets or further indirect negative impacts on economic conditions.

Longer-term trends like increased nationalism and the reversal of globalization could negatively impact the (re)insurance industry as a whole, and the Company's strategy more specifically, as a result of an increased risk of conflict, higher trade and capital barriers, and a higher base level of inflation from reshoring of production and supply chains.

More local risks related to social and political instability are also relevant, particularly in emerging markets where these risks are prevalent, and where both L&H and P&C business may originate. These risks could lead to significantly reduced business growth in these target markets.

Geopolitical tensions remain high across key regions in 2026. In the Middle East, the Israel – Hamas ceasefire which started in October 2025 is facing several challenges and appears fragile. The Russia-Ukraine war persists with minimal diplomatic progress. NATO's unity is under pressure amid U.S. reevaluation of its commitments, and recent Russian airspace violations raise escalation risks. In Asia, China's assertiveness in the Taiwan Strait and US strategic ambiguity continue to drive uncertainty. These developments contribute to a more fragmented, multipolar world dominated by competing power blocs.

Legal and Regulatory Developments

Adverse changes in laws or regulations including market access developments or an adverse outcome of any legal proceedings could negatively impact the Company. The Company is subject to comprehensive and detailed regulations and to supervision by the respective competent authorities in every country in which it operates. Some of these authorities are considering or may in the future consider tighter requirements and higher capital requirements, intended to further strengthen the protection of policyholders and/or financial stability, which could affect local solvency ratio and have a material adverse impact on the Company, including a restricted underwriting capacity and a higher cost of doing business. Supervisory authorities have broad administrative powers over many aspects of the reinsurance industry, and the Company cannot predict the timing or form of any future regulatory initiatives. While the changes listed below relate to known legal and regulatory developments that generally follow a predictable timeline, the risk remains that some material changes may be proposed and enacted into law in a short and unpredictable timeframe.

Known regulatory uncertainties include those stemming from protectionist trends and the ongoing Solvency II review.

Uncertainties include those stemming from the implementation of the Solvency II review and of the Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRR) in the European Union.

The ongoing Solvency II review will introduce new requirements for (re)insurance undertakings such as additional internal model reporting to the supervisors and liquidity risk management planning with application from 30 January 2027. The Insurance Recovery and Resolution directive (IRR), applicable from 30 January 2027 will introduce additional requirements and supervisory powers relating to recovery and resolution as well as industry-funded external financing arrangements for resolution.

Restrictions on dividends may be re-imposed in future crisis situations bearing in mind that in 2020 EIOPA and the ACPR called for regulated entities to suspend dividend distributions.

Increased regulatory constraints on the recognition of the impact of reinsurance on prudential capital requirements may reduce ceding Company demand for certain types of reinsurance or impact the terms on which it can be written.

As part of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) common framework for Internationally Active Insurance Groups (IAIGs), the IAIS has adopted the Insurance Capital Standards (ICS) in December 2024 which IAIS members must implement across jurisdictions, taking into account jurisdictional circumstances (in the European Union, Solvency II will be the implementation of the ICS). The IAIS will coordinate a baseline self-assessment by members in 2026 and initiate detailed jurisdictional assessments starting in 2027. These assessments might involve data collections, influence frameworks, and create additional constraints. The ICS implementation might also pose competition related risks.

Changes in tax legislation and regulations, or in their interpretation, could have a negative impact on SCOR's performance, including its financial results and business model.

Future legal or regulatory developments related to environmental, social or governance (ESG) issues, particularly climate change or biodiversity loss may impact SCOR's strategy. Tighter regulatory controls and/or government legislation introduced to significantly curb carbon emissions may in turn place restrictions on the business that SCOR can underwrite (e.g. carbon intensive industries such as coal first and foremost, but possibly extending to other non-renewable energy sectors over time).

The reinsurance sector has been exposed in the past, and may be exposed in the future to involvement in legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries and actions initiated by various administrative and regulatory authorities, as well as to regulations concerning certain practices adopted in the insurance sector.

Litigation Risks

SCOR is involved in court, arbitration and other formal or informal dispute resolution proceedings in its normal course of business.

Particularly, large and material contractual agreements may expose the Company to the risk of financial impacts in the event of non-performance of the contracts and related potential disputes. Separately, the arbitration proceedings initiated on November 10, 2022, against Covéa Coopérations regarding the retrocession agreements concluded pursuant to the settlement agreement of June 10, 2021, between the Company and Covéa are ongoing and, at Covéa's request, SCOR SE, the Company's ultimate parent, is a party to this arbitration. A final decision is expected during the course of 2026. In addition, at the end of July 2025, Covéa filed a request for arbitration to contest the validity of the settlement agreement drawn up and concluded in the presence of the French regulator ACPR on June 10, 2021.

For further information on risks related to current legislation and regulations and their impact on SCOR's operations, see Section C.6.1.4 – Risks related to external events - Legal and regulatory risks in SCOR's operating environment.

Competitive Environment

The reinsurance sector is highly competitive. SCOR competes for business in the European, American, Asian and other international markets with numerous international and domestic reinsurance companies, some of which have a larger market share than the Company, greater financial resources, state backing, and, in certain cases, higher ratings from the rating agencies.

Consequently, the Company is exposed to the risk of losing its competitive advantage, particularly when available reinsurance capacity via traditional reinsurers or capital markets exceeds the demand from ceding companies. Competitors, particularly (re)insurers with higher ratings than the Company or competitors in alternative capital markets, may be better positioned to secure new contracts and gain market share at the Company's expense. Competitors may also integrate innovative solutions into their operations, which can influence future reinsurance trends and potentially erode the Company's competitive advantage.

The Group's reputation is sensitive to developments within the reinsurance sector. It can be impacted by adverse events concerning competitors or its own business activities, such as financial difficulties following a major market event. Reputational losses could further weaken the Company's competitive position.

Consolidated insurance entities may use their enhanced market power and broader capital base to negotiate price reductions for the Company's products and services and reduce their use of reinsurance, and as such, the Company may experience price declines and possibly underwrite less business.

External growth activities within the reinsurance sector could bolster competitors' positions by allowing them to offer greater capacity or broader product offerings, thus gaining market share at the Company's expense

Cyclicality of the business

The P&C insurance and reinsurance sectors are cyclical. A softening of the reinsurance market typically leads to reduced P&C reinsurance premium volumes due to increased competition. This could potentially lead to a loss of profitability for the Company.

Distinct trends and premium rate cycles affect various geographic markets and lines of business differently and independently. Insurance market cycles may also diverge from reinsurance market cycles. Maintaining a diversified portfolio that includes both reinsurance and insurance activities can help mitigate the effects of these cycles.

Management of External Environment Risks

These risks are monitored via a robust strategic planning approach and regular risk reporting mechanisms throughout the Group, including complementary risk analyses on ad hoc topics, where deemed necessary. Potential impacts on the Company's risk profile are managed through a variety of dedicated and transversal risk management mechanisms.

For legal and regulatory developments, the Company has extensive experience in managing risks related to continuous changes in laws and regulations. The Company takes an active position in relation to the requirements to which it is exposed or could be exposed in the different jurisdictions where it operates, for example through associations and forums.

In particular, developments in existing or emerging prudential regulations (such as Solvency II, ComFrame and the regulations on systemic risk) are monitored at Group level by the Prudential and Regulatory Affairs Department. Regulations relating to corporate law and business compliance are monitored by the General Secretariat and, more specifically, the Legal Department.

C.7.1.3 LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISKS

Liquidity and funding risks refer to the risks related to the Company's financial resources and corporate structure, including liquidity, solvency, capital, and own creditworthiness. This includes the risks related to the fungibility and transferability of the Company's existing liquidity and capital resources, the risks of impairment or shocks to these resources from external events or the realization of other risks described in Chapter C and the risks related to the availability of new or additional liquidity and capital resources when they are needed.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risks and the management thereof are described in Section C.5 – Liquidity risks.

Downgrade risk

The Group's reinsurance activities are affected by the way its existing and prospective clients perceive its financial strength, particularly through its ratings, as ceding companies choose to reinsure their risks with companies that have a satisfactory financial position. For further details on the current rating of the Group, see the 2025 Universal Registration Document, Section 1.2.4 – Ratings information. Due to parental support, the rating of the Company is aligned with that of the Group. Therefore, the downgrade risk of the Company is equivalent to the downgrade risk of SCOR Group. The impact of a downgrade on SCOR's subsidiaries is also quite similar.

Impact on SCOR's reinsurance business

If SCOR's rating deteriorates, ceding companies could be forced to increase their capital requirement in respect of their counterparty risk on the Company. This could result in SCOR, SGRI, and other SCOR affiliates losing its competitive advantage.

Impact on the Group's letters of credit

Many of the Company's reinsurance treaties contain a requirement to put in place letters of credit (LOC) as a general requirement or when triggered by a downgrade of SCOR. In certain circumstances, the ceding company has the right to draw down on a LOC issued by a bank in SCOR's name.

Some LOCs issued by banks providing such facilities may be collateralized with securities. The value of the collateral can be different from the amount of the LOC. For some facilities, initial collateral requirements may be increased following a downgrade of SCOR's or the Company's rating or if other conditions regarding its financial position are not met, impacting the Company's liquidity level. In the case of a LOC being drawn by a ceding company, the bank has the right to request a cash payment from this collateral, up to the amount drawn by the ceding company.

If a large number of LOCs were drawn simultaneously, the Company could encounter difficulties in providing the total amount of required cash or fungible assets, i.e. exposing itself to a liquidity risk.

For more details on liquidity risks, see Section C.5 – Liquidity risks.

Management of downgrade risk

SCOR is currently rated by Standard & Poor's at "A+/Stable", by Fitch at "A+/Positive", by Moody's at "A1/Stable" and by AM Best at "A/Stable". A downgrade by one notch would have a limited impact on its future business development, its liquidity position or its capacity to raise funds. For further information on SCOR's current rating, see Section 1.2.4 Ratings information of the 2025 Universal Registration Document.

SCOR monitors its ratings assigned by the top four rating agencies via a dedicated team supervised by the Group Chief Financial Officer.

This team analyses rating agencies' methodologies and reports published on SCOR and its main competitors in the reinsurance market in order to anticipate any potential rating actions. It also monitors specific qualitative and quantitative key performance indicators developed by the four main rating agencies and performs analyses of selected deterministic scenarios. The team also monitors the capital adequacy level as measured by the capital models developed by rating agencies.

Risks related to the valuation of SGRI's deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets, i.e. the likelihood of recognizing sufficient future profits to offset losses, depends on the performance of the Company as well as applicable tax laws, regulatory requirements and accounting methods. The occurrence of a number of events, such as actual operating earnings being lower than projections, losses continuing over a longer period than originally anticipated, changes in tax legislation, regulatory requirements or accounting methods could lead to the derecognition of some of the deferred tax assets for accounting and/or regulatory purposes.

Management of valuation risks related to SGRI's deferred tax assets

Valuation risks related to the Company's intangible assets and deferred tax assets are managed through robust processes and controls throughout the Group.

For further information on how valuation risks are managed, see Section C.6 – Operational risks, Section B.4.1 – Description of the internal control system, and Section D.1 – Assets.

C.7.1.4 REPUTATION RISKS

Reputation risks are risks related to the Company's reputation, including its franchise and brands. Negative perceptions of the Company's and SCOR's reputation by stakeholders can impact the Company's market position, customer trust, and overall brand value. Reputation risks are generally not primary causes but rather a consequence of the realization of other risks described in Chapter C.

For the Company, reputation risks affect its ability to attract and retain clients and partners. A strong reputation provides a competitive advantage and is integral to the long-term success of the Company. Negative events, such as operational failures, regulatory breaches, or adverse media coverage, can damage the Company's and SCOR's reputation and erode stakeholder confidence, diminish market position, and adversely impact the Company's ability to achieve its financial objectives.

Management of reputation risks

To manage reputation risks, the Company employs a comprehensive risk management framework that includes regular monitoring and assessment of potential reputation threats. SCOR has established brand guidelines to ensure consistent and positive representation of the SCOR brand. SCOR also engages in proactive communication strategies to address any negative perceptions and reinforce its commitment to ethical practices and high standards of service.

C.7.1.5 SUSTAINABILITY RISKS

Sustainability risks refer to risks related to environmental, social, or governance (ESG) events or circumstances that, if they occur, may negatively impact the Company's value. These risks are assessed through the Company's materiality assessment in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) requirements and may affect its strategy, business model, operational continuity, financial performance, financial position, cashflows or enterprise value. They are related to sustainability matters including climate change, social responsibility, and business conduct practices. Climate change, may pose long-term risks to the Company's activities and financial performance absent any adaptation in business strategy, while social matters and business conduct practices could impact the Company's attractiveness, ethical standing and regulatory compliance.

SCOR has identified the following relevant ESG trends and matters:

- environment – climate change;
- environment – biodiversity and ecosystems;
- social – working conditions and equal treatment and opportunities for all of the Company's own workforce;
- governance – business conduct.

None of the material risks identified in this assessment are expected to have negative effects on the Company's financial position or cash flow, nor on its financial performance over the next reporting period.

The rest of this section describes the risks related to the main sustainability matter, climate change.

Climate Change as major Sustainability Risk

The most material effect of sustainability-related topics is linked to climate change. It is a major risk for societies as it raises the question of availability and affordability of property insurance against climate related extreme events. It is also a strategic concern for the reinsurance industry in its role of shock absorber, especially for those, as the Company, operating in the P&C segment, offering protection against natural catastrophes. Risks related to climate change include climate physical and transition risks.

Climate change physical risks relate to the change in frequency and severity of extreme events resulting from increased average temperature. It is a trend that evolves at medium/long term horizons, even if impacts are already visible in today's climate-related events. There are a lot of uncertainties on how climate change will impact climate patterns in the future.

Climate change transition risks relate to the potential adverse consequences of changes in policies, regulation, or behaviours to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the atmosphere and transition to a low carbon economy.

Climate change risks related to P&C business

The Company's P&C business is exposed to transition risks, as a result of decreasing revenues stemming from (re)insurance of companies operating in high emitting sectors, following SCOR's ambition to Net Zero or due to a shift in its clients' and insureds' business models.

The Company's P&C underwriting business, particularly its property lines of business, is exposed to natural catastrophe risks, comprising the general underwriting risk related to natural catastrophes, including to climate events such as hurricanes, severe convective storms or floods. On the other hand, climate change physical risks, which comprises the potential risk of changes in the frequency and severity of climate events due to climate change, is not considered material for the P&C underwriting business. This is due to these trends evolving at medium to long-term horizon whereas the features of the reinsurance market, with one year contract and repricing at renewal, allow for reinsurers to annually adjust their prices and capacities.

For more information on the Company's approach to natural catastrophe risks and its management, please refer to section C.2.1 P&C Business.

Climate change risks related to investments

The Company's investment activities are exposed to transition risk – mainly in the form of stranded assets – and physical risk, both of which may impact the value of its investment portfolio.

SCOR uses the results of the climate stress tests applied to its fixed income, equities and real estate asset classes to assess the materiality of potential financial risks, be them physical risks or transition risks. The various scenarios translate climate change assumptions into macro-economic variables, enabling to stress test portfolios with existing tools. The magnitude of the results feed the process and can be complemented with internal assessment of physical risk on real assets, using SCOR's internal capabilities.

Management of Sustainability Risks

SCOR has established an integrated governance system to consider sustainability issues in relation to the Company's business activities, investments, and operations. This system is structured around five core pillars:

- a general reference framework consisting of the SCOR's Raison d'Être and adherence to global initiatives supported by United Nations programs, supplemented where appropriate by subject-specific reference frameworks and transposed into standards (e.g. the Code of Conduct) and relevant Group activities;
- a structured governance framework, overseen by the Board of Directors and assisted by the preparatory work of its specialized committees;
- integrated initiatives, translated into operational measures in annual action plans, the implementation of which is periodically reported to the supervisory and management bodies;
- a risk management system shaped by the formal procedures in place and applied to the most relevant functional processes, building on the risk analyses performed and including the monitoring of trends and associated emerging and operational risks;
- a framework of performance conditions indexed to sustainability criteria, applied in a manner appropriate to the responsibilities exercised within the Company.

From a climate transition risk perspective as well as to address negative impacts from GHG emissions, SCOR has developed its Theory of Change by which the Group aims at reducing GHG emissions stemming mainly from its underwriting and investment activities. This has led to sectoral exclusions of companies or activities linked mainly to fossil energies, complemented with objectives to select best-in-class clients and investees. This means reallocating business capacities and investments to clients and investees engaged in their own transition to a low carbon economy. This also contributes to protecting the investment portfolio against the risk of decrease of asset valuation linked to investees' assets becoming stranded due to the transition to a low carbon economy.

C.7.1.6 DIVERSIFICATION AND CONCENTRATION RISKS

Diversification and concentration risks refer to the risks related to the composition of the risk profile, considering both the dependency and diversification across risks as well as the accumulation and concentration within risks. The risk includes uncertainties from estimated dependencies and diversification benefits as well as the risk of known or unknown accumulations and concentration of risks.

For the Company, diversification and concentration risks directly impact the Company's ability to manage its overall risk exposure effectively. Diversification helps to spread risks across different areas, reducing the impact of any single risk and reducing overall results volatility. Conversely, concentration risks arise when there is an accumulation of the same or highly similar risks, which can lead to significant losses if those individual risks materialize.

C.7.1.7 SIGNIFICANT RISK CONCENTRATIONS

Risk concentrations mainly impact three categories of risk, individually or collectively:

- Underwriting risks, in particular through catastrophes and other accumulation risks across lines of business or within certain geographical areas. For further information on the Company's exposure to mortality risk and how these and other risks are managed, see Section C.2.1 – P&C Business and C.2.2 – L&H Business;
- Market risks, in particular in case of major events impacting specific types of assets to which the Company is exposed. For further information on market risks and how they are managed, see Section C.3 – Market risks.
- Credit risk, in case of major events impacting certain types of counterparties or certain individual counterparties to which the Company is exposed. For further information on credit risks and how they are managed, see Section C.4 – Credit risks.

For further information on the accumulation of risks within the Company and how these risks are managed, see Section B.3.2.3 – Identification and assessment of risks.

C.8 Any other information

Not applicable to the Company.

D Valuation for solvency purposes

Solvency II requires the Company to produce an economic balance sheet (subsequently referred to as EBS) representing a market view of its assets and liabilities as at the reporting date. The Solvency II regulations require the EBS to include assets valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction and liabilities valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In addition, liabilities are not adjusted to take account of the credit standing of the reporting entity.

The details of the valuation principles applied in the EBS, including the differences between the valuation principles and those applied in the financial statements, are outlined in this chapter.

In the EBS, both assets and liabilities relating to in-force business are recognized at market-consistent values which constitute the valuation for solvency purposes. The Company's EBS as at December 31, 2025 has been prepared based on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, in line with the preparation of the financial statements. The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company adopted IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts in accordance with the International Reporting Financial Standards requirements, which results in differences in comparison of Solvency II and IFRS balances.

The preparation of the EBS requires management to make certain judgements, assumptions and estimates. These affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the additional disclosures. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions periodically, based on past experience and other factors. The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made. The most material financial statement line items for which the Company uses estimates and assumptions are insurance contracts issued; reinsurance contracts held; the fair value and impairment of financial instruments and deferred taxes.

The EBS for the Company is presented in Quantitative Reporting Template S.02.01 (see Appendix A). The relevant extracts of the EBS are included at the beginning of each section together with a clear reference to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation bases and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

D.1 Assets

The table below presents the assets of the Company as per the EBS together with references to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation basis and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

SGRI Assets as at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	EBS Solvency II	Sections
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	3,560	D.1.1
Investments	3,958,052	
Participations and related undertakings	1,638,710	D.1.2
Bonds	1,439,084	D.1.3
Collective Investments Undertakings	875,356	D.1.3
Derivatives	4,892	D.1.3
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	D.1.3
Loans and mortgages	50,780	D.1.5
Reinsurance recoverables	771,877	D.1.4
Non-Life and Health similar to Non-Life	295,757	
Non-Life excluding Health	295,411	
Health similar to Non-Life	346	
Life and Health similar to Life, excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	476,119	
Health similar to Life	129,214	
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	346,905	
Deposits to cedents	1,730,926	D.1.4
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	604,573	D.1.4
Reinsurance receivables	103,212	D.1.4
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	25,305	D.1.5
Cash and cash equivalents	157,800	D.1.3
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	8	D.1.5
TOTAL ASSETS	7,406,092	

D.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Valuation for solvency purposes

Property, plant and equipment (referred to as property) is distinguished in the EBS between property held for own use by the Company and property other than for own use (investment property).

Property held for own use primarily relates to right-of-use assets. The Company does not hold any direct investment in property.

The Company has applied IFRS 16 – Leases that require the recognition of a lease liability reflecting the present value of future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for lease contracts on the balance sheet. Right-of-use assets are included in the balance sheet line item. Property, plant and equipment held for own use. Lease liabilities are included on the EBS item Financial Liabilities. Depreciation of the right-of use assets and interest expense on the lease liability in accordance with the effective interest rate method are recognised in the income statement.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Property held by the Company is carried in the financial statements at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. There are no valuation differences between the EBS and the financial statements.

D.1.2 PARTICIPATIONS AND RELATED UNDERTAKINGS

The participations value in the EBS represents the Company's share in SCOR Ireland dac.

Valuation for solvency purposes

For the purpose of the EBS, the Company values its holding in SI using the adjusted equity method. The value of the participation reflects the Company's share of the excess of assets over liabilities of the related undertaking valued in accordance with Solvency II rules.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

The participation is measured in the financial statements of the Company at historical acquisition cost plus any subsequent investment. An assessment is carried out at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that investment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the difference is recognised as an impairment loss. The difference between the EBS and the IFRS value is therefore driven by the revaluation using the adjusted equity method for the EBS in comparison to costs less impairment for the IFRS valuation.

SCOR Ireland dac has published its own Solvency and Financial Condition Report. Please refer to SI's SFCR for more information.

D.1.3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS, OTHER THAN PARTICIPATIONS

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025		
	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Bonds	1,439,084	1,439,084	-
Collective investments undertakings	875,356	875,356	-
Derivatives	4,892	4,892	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	-	10
Cash	157,800	155,797	2,003
Total investments and cash	2,477,142	2,475,129	2,013

Valuation for solvency purposes

Investments in the EBS include financial assets such as bonds (corporate bonds, government bonds and collateralised securities), collective investments undertakings, derivatives and cash. The Company does not hold any assets in index-linked or unit-linked funds.

The economic value of financial assets that are traded in an active financial market is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. Quotations are considered as active market prices if the quoted prices or rates represent actual and regularly occurring transactions that are available from a stock exchange, dealer or broker.

Financial assets valued using quoted prices comprise corporate bonds and government bonds. For collateralised securities the values are based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs. For derivative financial instruments, fair value is determined by reference to either published bid values, or values based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs.

If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are not available, the following valuation methods may be used:

- quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets, with adjustments to reflect specific factors (including the condition or location of the asset or volume or level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed);
- other models based on market inputs; and
- models using inputs which are not based on observable market data.

As the Company, through the SCOR Group investment team, is responsible for determining the economic value of its investments, regular analysis is performed to check whether prices received from third parties are reasonable estimates of market value. The analysis includes: (i) a review of price changes made in the investment management systems, (ii) a regular review of pricing deviations between dates exceeding predefined pricing thresholds per investment category, and (iii) a review and approval of extraordinary valuation changes noted.

The SCOR Group may conclude that prices received from third parties are not reflective of current market conditions. In those instances, the Company may request additional pricing quotes or apply internally developed valuations. Similarly, the SCOR Group may value certain derivative investments using internal valuation techniques based on observable market data.

Bonds (government, corporate and collateralised securities)

The Company's investments in bonds comprise government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities. The Company's investments in government and corporate bonds are all traded in an active financial market and so the value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. For collateralised securities the values are based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs.

Collective investment undertakings

For some collective investment funds (unlisted), the economic value is determined by reference to values based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs. The economic value of hedge funds managed by third parties is based on their net asset value (NAV) as issued by external asset managers. This NAV is regularly audited, at least annually.

Derivatives (assets and liabilities)

Derivative instruments are carried as assets when the economic values are positive and as liabilities when the economic values are negative.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at economic value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at economic value.

Cash and cash equivalents (including deposits other than cash equivalents)

The Company applies the same definition of cash for both IFRS and Solvency II reporting purposes, which means that cash and cash equivalents (including deposits other than cash equivalents) includes cash at bank and short-term deposits or investments with a maturity less than or equal to three months at the date of purchase or deposit. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Accordingly, deposits include amounts due from credit institutions that have a maturity date of more than three months. The carrying value of deposits approximates their market value. Negative cash balances are reflected on a SII basis under Debts owed to credit institutions as outlined in Section D.3.3.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

There are no valuation differences between the EBS and the financial statements. The reclassifications between investment categories result from the difference between the Solvency II definitions and those used in the financial statements.

D.1.4 INSURANCE TECHNICAL ASSETS

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025		
	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Reinsurance recoverables	771,877	983,604	(211,727)
<i>Non-Life</i>	295,757	359,373	(63,616)
<i>Life</i>	476,119	624,231	(148,112)
Deposits to cedents	1,730,926	-	1,730,926
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	604,573	-	604,573
Reinsurance receivables	103,212	-	103,212
Total insurance technical assets	3,210,588	983,604	2,226,984

Valuation for solvency purposes

Insurance technical assets are balances that relate to insurance and reinsurance contracts.

In the EBS, assumed and ceded technical provisions are recognized in line with Solvency II methodology (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). The calculation of the Solvency II best estimate liabilities and risk margin takes into account all cash flow projections related to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts, including premiums, benefits and expenses payments. Under IFRS 17, the category of reinsurance recoverables encompasses reinsurance contracts held, along with associated receivables balances and related funds held. Consequently, during the transition to the EBS, certain balances undergo reclassification.

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables (ceded technical provisions) reflect the estimated amounts which are recoverable under reinsurance contracts (retrocession) in respect of the Company's reinsurance treaties.

Reinsurance recoverables in the EBS are calculated using essentially the same methodology, systems and processes as the best estimate liabilities (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). Assumptions are set based on the type of business retroceded and the valuation takes into consideration the recoverability of the balance, where appropriate.

Deposits to cedents

These balances represent deposits made at the request of ceding companies as collateral for the Company's reinsurance commitments.

Under IFRS, deposits to cedents (or funds withheld (FWH)) are valued based on the underlying collateral posted in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract and future interest and movements on FWH are modelled as part of the cash flows of the contract. Deposits to cedents are considered part of insurance contracts issued.

In the EBS, the value of deposits to cedents of the underlying collateral posted in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract and is adjusted to a revaluation of the funds by discounting the future cash flows where applicable.

For deposits with a contractual fixed and guaranteed return rate, the Company calculates the market value of this category of deposit as the IFRS value plus a market value adjustment (MVA). The MVA for these deposits is derived from the discounted value of projected cash flows in respect of the deposited reserves. The calculation of cash flows related to deposits reflects the characteristics of the underlying contract, in particular the reimbursement of interest thereon. As for best estimate liabilities, these are discounted with risk-free interest rates aligned to those published by EIOPA.

Insurance, intermediaries' and reinsurance receivables

Insurance and intermediaries' receivable balances included separately in the EBS represent amounts linked to reinsurance business that are due (and overdue) from cedents, but that are not included in the projected cash flows used for the calculation of technical provisions.

Under IFRS, Insurance and intermediaries receivable balances are included as part of insurance contracts issued, in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts, with the exception of revenue for life financial reinsurance contracts which are included as other assets in the financial statements.

Reinsurance receivables are amounts linked to reinsurance (retrocession) due (and overdue) from reinsurers which are not included in reinsurance recoverables. The receivables include amounts due from reinsurers relating to settled claims. Receivables are carried at cost (with allowance for recoverability, if appropriate) as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Under IFRS, Reinsurance receivables balances are included as part of reinsurance contracts held, in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts with the exception of revenue for ceded life financial reinsurance contracts which are included as other liabilities in the financial statements.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements Reinsurance recoverables

As explained above, technical cash flows are taken into account within the Solvency II best estimate liabilities. As a result, insurance receivables that are included in the projected cash flows used for the calculation of technical provisions are not recognized separately in the EBS.

Reinsurance recoverables and receivables includes a reclassification of outstanding claims from IFRS Life contract liabilities as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

Deposits to cedents

Adjustments to the value of deposits to cedents are calculated consistently with the adjustments to best estimate liabilities.

Insurance, intermediaries' and reinsurance receivables

Insurance and intermediaries' receivables include a reclassification of assumed outstanding claims estimates from IFRS Life contract liabilities, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

Other insurance technical assets

For the remaining insurance technical assets, the valuation method applied in the Solvency II EBS does not differ from IFRS. However, under IFRS these insurance technical assets are considered part of insurance contracts issued/reinsurance contracts held or other assets/liabilities as described above

D.1.5 OTHER ASSETS INCLUDING LOANS RECEIVABLES AND TRADE RECEIVABLES

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025		
	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Loans and mortgages	50,780	50,780	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	25,305	25,305	-
Any other assets	8	1,019	(1,011)
Total other assets	76,093	77,104	(1,011)

Trade receivables include amounts receivable from various business partners, the State (for example Irish tax authorities) and others that are not insurance or reinsurance related.

Loans and mortgages in the EBS represent other loans and mortgages.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Other assets are carried at a value that is not materially different from market value.

The difference in the table above is presentational and reflects a reclassification to insurance and intermediaries receivables as outlined in Section D.1.4 above.

D.2 Technical provisions

The Company's technical provisions are calculated as the sum of best estimate liabilities (BEL) and risk margin (RM). BEL is valued as the net present value of future cash-flows. The Company determines the risk margin under Solvency II according to the specified cost-of-capital method, using the risk-free rate for discounting and the cost of capital rate. In order to estimate future SCRs, the Company uses the SCOR internal model. Consistent with the prescribed transfer scenarios for the RM calculation, the future SCRs capture underwriting, credit and operational risks.

The calculated risk margin is then allocated to the underlying lines of business.

This chapter provides an overview of the technical provisions at December 31, 2025. In addition, the bases, methods and assumptions used for the calculations are described including an analysis of significant simplifications and the related uncertainties. Where deemed appropriate, the valuation of deposits to cedents and from retrocessionaires are commented on as they are closely linked to the BEL calculation.

The risk-free interest rates used are those provided by EIOPA. For some minor currencies, no risk-free rate is provided by EIOPA, and SCOR derives risk free rates using the methodology specified by EIOPA. Unadjusted risk-free rates are used with no transitional or long-term guarantee measures (e.g. volatility adjustments).

D.2.1 NON-LIFE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The table below presents the Non-Life technical provisions of the Company.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	EBS
Non-Life technical provisions (TPs)	2,463,495
TPs – Non-Life (excl. Health)	2,444,998
<i>Best estimate</i>	2,398,239
<i>Risk margin</i>	46,759
TPs – Health similar to Non-Life (NSLT)	18,497
<i>Best estimate</i>	18,102
<i>Risk margin</i>	395
Non-Life reinsurance recoverables	(295,757)
Non-Life (excl. Health)	(295,757)
Health NSLT	-
Net Non-Life technical provisions	2,167,738

D.2.1.1 SEGMENTATION BY LINES OF BUSINESS

The table below shows the valuation of Non-Life net technical provisions of the Company as at December 31, 2025, presented by line of business (LoB) as defined for Solvency II reporting purposes.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	Best estimates liabilities (BEL)	Reinsurance recoverables	Risk margin	Total net technical provisions
Income protection insurance	9,856	(355)	211	9,712
Workers' compensation insurance	1,720	(29)	38	1,729
Motor vehicle liability insurance	192,518	(653)	4,266	196,131
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	310,303	(97,905)	4,723	217,121
Fire and other damage to property insurance	505,557	(17,346)	10,855	499,066
General liability insurance	176,282	(1,009)	3,897	179,170
Credit and suretyship insurance	177,807	(4,496)	3,854	177,165
Legal expenses insurance	(68)	-	2	(66)
Miscellaneous financial loss	16,818	(5,123)	260	11,955
Non-proportional Health reinsurance	6,526	38	146	6,710
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	644,990	2,397	14,394	661,781
Non-proportional marine, aviation, transport reinsurance	83,891	(22,170)	1,372	63,093
Non-proportional property reinsurance	290,141	(149,106)	3,136	144,171
Total	2,416,341	(295,757)	47,154	2,167,738

The Non-Life net technical provisions of USD 2,167 million correspond to the sum of Non-Life best estimate liabilities net of reinsurance recoverables of USD 2,121 million and a risk margin of USD 47 million.

The Non-Life net best estimate liabilities of USD 2,121 million (comprising gross best estimate liabilities of USD 2,416 million and reinsurance recoverables of USD (296) million, as presented in the above table) are composed of two parts: net claims provisions (USD 2,257 million) and net premiums provisions (USD (136) million). The expected future premiums and premium estimates net of commissions are not shown on the assets side of the EBS but are netted down from the future claims on the liability side.

D.2.1.2 BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITY

Claims and premiums provisions are described below. Please note that these definitions are the general ones, for all SCOR affiliates ceding business to the Company (except for provisions related to Events Not In Data (ENIDS), for contracts Bound But Not Incepted (BBNI), and Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ULAE). The Company reserves are calculated using the quota share cession rate applied to SCOR affiliates reserves for quota share contracts and applying the treaties conditions for the Non-Proportional contracts.

Claims provisions methodology and assumptions

The elements of claims provisions recognized within best estimate liabilities in the Company EBS are described below.

- IBNR corresponds to the reserves for claims incurred but not yet reported and not sufficiently reserved. It is calculated in the SCOR system at actuarial segment/underwriting year level using Best Estimate Ultimate Loss Ratios which are based on an annual analysis conducted each year by the local actuaries;
- outstanding claims are the same as under IFRS;
- claims estimates mainly correspond to the loss corridor clause, which is a feature of the contract defining a range of loss ratios between which the reinsurer will pay a percentage defined in the contract. An estimation of the amounts to be paid is computed according to the best estimate loss ratios;
- premium estimates that are already earned are reallocated from premium reserves to claim reserves. These amounts come as a reduction of claims estimates;
- in calculating the unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) and overhead expenses, the Company takes into account all cash flows arising from expenses that will be incurred in servicing the recognized insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. This includes administrative expenses, investment management expenses and claims management handling expenses;
- Events not in data (ENID) reserves for claims reserves;
- claims discount represents the adjustment for the time value of money linked to claims estimates, outstanding claims, IBNR and ULAE reserves. The discount on claims reserves is calculated using calendar years' claims patterns calculated by the Company and risk-free rates yield curves published by EIOPA;
- the paid claims patterns gross of retrocession are estimated each year by local actuaries at actuarial segment level. In most cases, patterns are calculated using the Chain-Ladder method, derived from the claims paid and incurred claims triangles;
- each and every year, relevant assumptions made in the calculation of best estimates are reviewed and updated, especially for the annuities discount. The Company considers market exogenous information such as medical inflation and interest rates.

Premium provisions methodology and assumptions

The elements of Solvency II premium provisions are described below:

- future premiums correspond to the part of the premiums not yet written and relate to the difference between Estimated Gross Premium Income (EGPI) and written premiums for bound and incepted contracts only;
- future commissions correspond to commissions on future premiums;
- future claims are the claims reserves related to future premiums and "Baseline" unearned premium reserves. "Baseline" provisions are defined as the former IFRS4 provisions. The best loss ratio used for future claims calculation is derived by Non-Life reserving actuaries from either pricing loss ratios or experience loss ratios;
- the premium estimates correspond to the portion of written premiums not yet received in cash. Premium estimates include reinstatement and burning cost premiums which are calculated using the projected claims ultimate (so including IBNR). Given that "Baseline" IBNR and EBS IBNR are not necessarily the same, reinstatement premiums and burning cost premiums will also vary;
- premium estimates that are unearned are reallocated from claims reserves to premium reserves;
- the commission estimates correspond to the commissions on premium estimates. Commission estimates include sliding scale commissions and profit commissions, which are calculated using the projected claims ultimate;
- bound but not incepted contracts (BBNI) corresponding to contracts written before the valuation date but incepting after the valuation date are now included in the BEL;
- ULAE on future claims is calculated in the same way as ULAE for Claims Provisions;
- Events not in data (ENID) reserves for premium reserves;
- discount: claims discount principles apply to the premium discount.

Comparison to prior period

There is no major change compared to previous period in the calculation of BEL.

List of the most commonly used methods

To assess the IFRS and Solvency II IBNR Best Estimate, SCOR affiliates uses generally accepted actuarial methods, which take into account quantitative loss experience data, together with qualitative factors and exogenous data, where appropriate. The reserves are also adjusted to reflect reinsurance treaty terms and conditions, and the variety of claims processing that may potentially affect the Group's commitment over time. The IBNR is ceded to the Company according to the quota-share treaties.

SCOR uses in particular:

- deterministic methods (e.g. Chain Ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson, Average cost or Loss ratio methods) for Best Estimate and patterns assessment;
- stochastic approaches (e.g. Mack model, Bootstrap) for reserves' volatility estimates;
- experts' judgements (e.g. exogenous a priori loss ratios provided by SCOR Global Non-Life pricing or underwriting, market benchmark);
- tailor made solutions: depending on data availability and portfolio complexity, SCOR develops tailor made solutions. Some parameters used in these models can be subject to dedicated studies. These parameters include, but are not limited to, interest rates, legal development and inflation.

D.2.1.3 LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY

In the Non-Life business, the uncertainty arises primarily from:

- the level of ultimate loss ratios used to compute the reserves. Some reserving methods require the use of a priori ultimate loss ratios. Pricing loss ratios are often used; sensitivities around these ratios are tested;
- the level of the case reserves which is tested through two tests: the first tests the tail development and the second tests outstanding claims reserves;
- the legal precedent. For some contracts (especially bodily injuries), the level of uncertainty arises from the annuities payment parameters such as mortality table and capitalization rate. These parameters can vary over time due to the economic environment, market changes and legal precedents.

D.2.1.4 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

The Company transfers part of its risks to SCOR SE via non-proportional retrocession programs. SCOR SE assumes, in exchange for the payment of a premium by the Company, the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts.

Retrocession IBNR

For non-proportional retrocession under the Solvency II framework, it is considered that the retrocession IBNRs booked as reinsurance accounting position reflect the best estimates position.

Retrocession discount

For non-proportional retrocession, the pattern linked to the LoB retrocession is used to calculate the cash flows of the retrocession contract.

Adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default (bad debts)

Since the Company has only internal retrocession programs with SCOR SE and due to the Parental Guarantee in place, Reinsurance Bad Debt is assumed to be nil.

Retrocession segmentation

For non-proportional retrocession, rules starting from the retrocession contract criteria are used.

D.2.1.5 RISK MARGIN

The general risk margin methodology is described in Section D.2.2.6 below.

D.2.2 LIFE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The table below presents the Life technical provisions of the Company as at December 31, 2025.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	EBS
Life technical provisions	1,563,351
TPs – Health SLT	401,372
<i>Best estimate</i>	308,331
<i>Risk margin</i>	93,041
TPs – Life (excl. Health and unit linked)	1,161,979
<i>Best estimate</i>	482,718
<i>Risk margin</i>	679,261
Life reinsurance recoverables	(476,119)
Health SLT	(129,214)
Life (excl. Health and unit linked)	(346,905)
Net Life technical provisions	1,087,232

D.2.2.1 SEGMENTATION BY LINES OF BUSINESS

Life technical provisions are segmented in the Company economic balance sheet into life (excl. health and unit-linked) and health similar to life (SLT). These correspond to the assumed reinsurance life and assumed reinsurance health lines of business as required under Solvency II.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	Best estimate liabilities (BEL)	Reinsurance recoverables	Risk margin	Total net technical provisions
Reinsurance Life	482,718	(346,905)	679,261	815,075
Reinsurance Health	308,331	(129,214)	93,041	272,158
Total net Life provisions	791,049	(476,119)	772,302	1,087,232

D.2.2.2 BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITY

The BEL is calculated as the net present value of future cash flows in respect of assumed reinsurance contracts (i.e. gross of retrocession), projected deterministically using best estimate assumptions. Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts are projected separately and follow the same valuation methodology as the Gross BEL.

The cash flows considered for the BEL cover all liability cash flows related to premiums, benefits and expenses including the time value of options and guarantees. In general, cash flows are projected using actuarial valuation models that reflect the specific contractual conditions.

Actuarial bases and methodologies

Cash flows are projected using the Company's best estimate assumptions. For the vast majority of the Company's exposure, projections are based on recent data of individual policyholders reinsured under the reinsurance contracts, with modelling either at an individual policyholder level (seriatim models) or based on aggregated model points derived from individual policyholder data.

The term of the projection usually corresponds to the projected run-off of the block of business until natural expiry of the policies (subject to contract boundaries), or 100 years if shorter.

All technical cash flows arising from the reinsurance contracts are projected with an allowance for relevant expenses.

Cash flows are generally calculated and reported in the relevant original currency, with some minor exposures mapped to similar currencies and discounted at the assumed risk-free rate for the relevant currency.

Best estimate assumptions

The main categories for best estimate assumptions are related to biometric risks, policyholder behavioural risks, expenses associated with the management of reinsurance contracts including investment management expenses and economic assumptions. Assumptions are regularly reviewed and updated, where appropriate, based on the best available information at the date of valuation, including both internal and publicly available information. The information and data used to set assumptions for material portfolios is re-evaluated annually. Assumptions are derived by actuarial modelling teams and relevant experts and are subject to independent reviews.

The main biometric assumptions are for mortality (e.g. mortality rates, mortality improvement, impact of selection and anti-selection), morbidity (e.g. claims incidence rates, recovery rates) and longevity.

Policyholder behaviour is modelled by the use of assumptions related to lapse, surrender and premium payment patterns. Expected future cedent actions that would impact the Company's future cash flows are also considered.

The Company's total actual expenses are subdivided between maintenance, covering administrative and claims management expenses, acquisition, investment and one-off expenses based on the related activities. Projected cash flows include projected maintenance expenses, with an allowance for future inflation, and projected investment expenses.

Collateral costs are projected using assumptions based on the characteristics of the relevant collateral.

Economic assumptions (inflation rates, exchange rates, interest rates, implied volatility rates) have been calibrated to the prices of relevant financial market instruments observable at the date of valuation.

Foreign exchange rates used at the valuation date are the same as IFRS closing rates, assuring consistency with the IFRS balance sheet, which forms the base for the EBS as of that date.

Comparison to prior period

Compared to last year, the main changes were the impact of business transfers, assumption changes, experience including new business, as well as economic impacts.

D.2.2.3 SIGNIFICANT SIMPLIFIED METHODS USED

The Company uses simplified methods to value approximately 19% of its Life and Health portfolio, measured in terms of the present value of projected future claims. These simplified methods either rely on model policies which are not derived from recent seriatim policy data; or are purely based on the historic aggregate accounting data of a treaty, extrapolating existing accounting data history under a duration and run-off assumption; or are models with other simplifications. Adjustments may be made to better reflect treaty conditions.

D.2.2.4 LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY - SENSITIVITIES

The key area of uncertainty associated with the value of the technical provisions arises from the setting of best estimate assumptions. Assumptions are therefore reviewed on a regular basis, updated based on the best available information and are subject to independent reviews. In particular, while some assumptions can be reliably observed from market information or derived from recent experience data, other assumptions must be set for periods far in the future and so must allow for the development of trends and external influences, or for exposures for which less experience data are available. In these cases, the Company applies expert judgement to enrich data, derive parameters for the forecast, and reduce uncertainty in estimations. The Company applies expert judgement within a framework to make sure that its application is proportionate to the quantity and quality of data available, and to its potential impact.

The sensitivity of the BEL to the best estimate assumptions is analysed through sensitivity tests. Their impacts are described below.

Morbidity sensitivity

The most material sensitivity to the Company's Life and Health technical provisions is an increase in morbidity rates. Following updates to the Company's portfolio, this is now a more severe risk than an increase in expected mortality, the Company's exposure to morbidity risk has grown in recent years due to its Asia Pacific business.

Mortality sensitivity

A significant set of parameters in determining the Company's Life and Health portfolio technical provisions are those for the projection of current and future mortality rates. A deterioration of expected mortality would cause a significant increase in the technical provisions, as mortality risk is a core element of the Company's Life risk appetite.

Some reduction in technical provisions would be observable on the annuity business in the case of a mortality increase. However, this is less material compared to the potential impact from the mortality business for the comparable scenario.

Lapse sensitivity

Technical provisions for Life and Health business would increase and the market value of deposits would decrease with an increase in assumed future lapse rates. Lapse rates can change due to the influence of external factors.

Interest rate sensitivity

A parallel upward shift to the yield curve would reduce the Company's overall Life and Health technical provisions. This would be partly offset by a decrease of the market value of deposits. A parallel downward shift would cause the opposite impact.

D.2.2.5 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

The Company transfers part of its risks to retrocessionaires via retrocession programs. The reinsurance recoverables associated with these programs are calculated using the same methodology, systems and processes as the underlying BEL of assumed reinsurance treaties. Special purpose vehicles are not in place for the Company's life portfolio retroceded. The exposure to default risk on the retrocession recoverables is minor, due to the structure of the Company's retrocession arrangements and the credit rating of external retrocessionaires.

D.2.2.6 RISK MARGIN

The underwriting risk capital charge calculation applies an estimated runoff pattern to homogenous lines of business, or in some cases more granularly on individual perils.

Consistent with the prescribed transfer scenarios, the projected SCRs capture underwriting, credit and operational risks. The Company thereby derives the estimated future total capital requirement of the prescribed reference undertaking.

The calculated risk margin is then allocated to underlying lines of business.

D.2.3 COMPARISON WITH VALUATION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This section presents the main differences between the Solvency II net technical balances and the corresponding IFRS balances for the Company reported as at December 31, 2025, which are shown in the following table.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Net deposits	1,730,032	-	1,730,032
Reinsurance recoverables	771,877	983,604	(211,727)
(Re)insurance receivables / payables	293,800	-	293,800
Technical provisions / BEL	(3,207,390)	(2,713,294)	(494,096)
<i>Non-Life</i>	(2,416,341)	(2,117,413)	(298,928)
<i>Life</i>	(791,049)	(595,881)	(195,168)
Risk margin	(819,456)	-	(819,456)
Total net technical balances	(1,231,137)	(1,729,690)	498,553

The analysis of valuation differences between economic valuation and IFRS in the table above considers BEL, risk margin and market value adjustment on deposits in comparison to the corresponding IFRS amounts. A neutral element is the difference in (re)insurance receivables/payables, which represents a reclassification of IFRS technical provisions component, which is not modelled in the BEL. Contractual Service Margin are eliminated for the purpose of EBS as earnings from its run-off are already considered at point of sale.

In addition to the above for the Company, valuation differences are due to differences:

- in the methodology for assessing the reserves;
- in interest rate assumptions;
- differences in granularity with knock-on effects on overarching positions;
- timing due to different data cut off dates;
- risk adjustment versus risk margin calculations;
- in allowance for specific fees; and
- in allowances for internal administration expenses.

The main sources of valuation difference are the methodology used and the difference in non-economic assumptions.

The main differences between IFRS Balance Sheet positions relating to Non-Life Present Value of Future Cashflows (PVFCF) excluding FWH compared to EBS reserves (excluding risk margin) as at December 31, 2025 are shown in the following table.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	Non-Life EBS BEL	Non-Life IFRS PVFCF wo FWH	Difference
Income protection	9,501	22,848	(13,347)
Workers' compensation	1,691	3,611	(1,920)
Motor vehicle liability	191,865	508,940	(317,075)
Marine, aviation and transport	212,397	345,181	(132,784)
Fire and other damage to property	488,211	898,234	(410,023)
General liability	175,273	390,929	(215,656)
Credit and suretyship	173,311	194,030	(20,719)
Legal expenses insurance	(68)	-	(68)
Miscellaneous financial loss	11,695	38,775	(27,080)
Non-proportional Health	6,564	-	6,564
Non-proportional casualty	647,386	-	647,386
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport	61,721	-	61,721
Non-proportional property	141,034	(319,307)	460,341
Total	2,120,581	2,083,241	37,340

The identified differences from IFRS PVFCF to Solvency II best estimate liabilities are due to differing discount rates, differing contract boundaries, the inclusion of ULAE under Solvency II, the inclusion of Events Not In Data in the EBS and the inclusion of the bound but not incepted business.

D.3 Other liabilities

The table below presents the liabilities of the Company as per the EBS together with references to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation bases and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

SGRI Liabilities as at December 31, 2025 in USD thousands	EBS Solvency II	Sections
Technical provisions – Non-Life	2,463,495	D.2.1
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	1,563,351	D.2.2
Technical provisions - Health (similar to Life)	401,372	
Technical provisions - Life (excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked)	1,161,979	
Deposits from reinsurers	895	D.3.1
Deferred tax liabilities	63,069	D.3.2
Derivatives	5,405	D.3.3
Debts owed to credit institutions	2,012	D.3.3
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	6,189	D.3.3
Insurance and intermediaries payables	412,644	D.3.1
Reinsurance payables	1,340	D.3.1
Payables (trade, not insurance)	9,972	D.3.3
Subordinated liabilities	201,026	D.3.3
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	-	
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	201,026	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	3,326	D.3.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,732,724	

D.3.1 INSURANCE TECHNICAL LIABILITIES

SGRI in USD thousands	EBS	IFRS	As at December 31, 2025 Difference
Deposits from reinsurers	895	-	895
Insurance and intermediaries payables	412,644	-	412,644
Reinsurance payables	1,340	-	1,340
Total insurance technical liabilities	414,879	-	414,879

Valuation for solvency purposes

Insurance technical liabilities are balances that are related to insurance and reinsurance contracts, other than technical provisions.

In the EBS, assumed and ceded technical provisions are recognized in line with Solvency II methodology (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). The calculation of the Solvency II best estimate liabilities and risk margin takes into account all cash flow projections related to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts, including premium, benefit and expense payments. Under IFRS 17, Insurance and intermediaries payable and reinsurance payable together with ceded funds held are included as part of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. Consequently, during the transition to the EBS, certain balances undergo reclassification.

Insurance, intermediaries and reinsurance payables

Most payables related to insurance and reinsurance contracts are taken into account in the net best estimate liabilities as Solvency II requires the transfer of future cash flows from (re)insurance receivables/payables to technical provisions.

The insurance and intermediaries payable balances included separately in the EBS represent amounts linked to insurance business which are due to cedents but that are not included in the cash flows of technical provisions.

Under IFRS, Insurance and intermediaries payable balances are included as part of insurance contracts issued, in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.

The reinsurance payables are amounts linked to retrocession costs which have not yet been settled and therefore cash flows are still due to the reinsurer.

Under IFRS, Reinsurance payable balances are included as part of reinsurance contracts held, in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.

Payables are carried at amortized cost as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

As explained above, technical cash flows that are taken into account in the Solvency II net best estimate liabilities are not recognized separately in the EBS. Reinsurance payables include a reclassification of ceded outstanding claims estimates from Life IFRS technical reserves, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

For the remaining insurance technical liabilities the valuation method applied in the Solvency II EBS does not differ from IFRS, however there are reclassifications between line items. Under IFRS, insurance and intermediaries payable balances are included as part of insurance contracts issued while reinsurance payables are included as part of reinsurance contracts held, in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.

D.3.2 DEFERRED TAXES

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025		
	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(63,069)	(1,037)	(62,032)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(63,069)	(1,037)	(62,032)

Valuation for solvency purposes and comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Deferred taxes in the EBS are recognized using the balance sheet liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the EBS.

The temporary differences primarily relate to the impact of Solvency II adjustments to bring IFRS figures to EBS market value. These adjustments result in an increase in net assets, therefore all deferred tax impacts arising from the recording of economic adjustments are reflected in the deferred tax liability.

Deferred tax assets, if any, are recognised on net operating losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be offset. Management makes assumptions and estimates related to income projections to determine the availability of sufficient future taxable income.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

Deferred taxes retained on the EBS are recorded in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Measurement of deferred taxes for the Solvency II EBS is generally consistent with IFRS, the difference being the fact that the deferred tax asset or liability is established based on the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognised in the EBS and their values recognised for tax purposes (instead of the differences between the asset or liability carrying amount in the IFRS balance sheet and its tax base).

Deferred tax balances are adjusted for the impacts of the differences between the IFRS and Solvency II valuation bases – the main difference being driven by revaluation of technical balances. For the purpose of the EBS, the appropriate deferred tax effect of all adjustments between the IFRS balance sheet and EBS is recognised using the appropriate tax rate applicable to the adjustment.

D.3.3 FINANCIAL AND OTHER LIABILITIES INCLUDING SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025		
	EBS	IFRS	Difference
Derivatives	5,405	5,405	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	2,012	-	2,012
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	6,189	5,201	988
Payables (trade, not insurance)	9,972	9,972	-
Subordinated liabilities	201,026	200,482	544
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	3,326	3,576	(250)
Total financial and other liabilities	227,930	224,636	3,294

Valuation for solvency purposes

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in the EBS include derivatives, debts owed to credit institutions (incl. overdrafts) and other financial liabilities, as well as subordinated liabilities.

Lease liabilities are recognised under financial liabilities following application of the IFRS 16 standard on lease contracts.

Derivative instruments are carried as liabilities when the economic values are negative. Derivatives are valued based on quoted market prices. For more information on derivatives please refer to Section D.1.3 Cash and investments, other than participations.

Subordinated liabilities are debts which rank after other debts when the Company is liquidated. Those subordinated liabilities that are classified as basic own funds (BOF) are presented separately in the EBS.

The economic value of subordinated liabilities that are traded in active financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. Quotations are considered as active market prices if the quoted prices or rates represent actual and regularly occurring transactions that are available from a stock exchange, dealer or broker.

Other liabilities including trade payables

This section covers all other liabilities recognized in the EBS, including trade payables and any other liabilities.

Trade payables include amounts due to various business partners, employees, the State (for example Irish tax authorities) and others that are not insurance or reinsurance related.

Any other liabilities primarily include accruals. Trade and other liabilities are carried at amortized cost as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Debts owed to other institutions includes a reclassification of negative cash as outlined in section D.1.3.

The difference on Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions is also presentational and reflects a reclassification to insurance and intermediaries receivables.

Subordinated liabilities EBS valuation includes the change from amortized cost to fair value for subordinated debt and the elimination of changes in the Company's own credit standing.

Other liabilities (including trade payables) are carried at their fair value for IFRS. The difference between the value of trade payables in the EBS and the financial statements is attributable to reclassifications between line items and timing differences.

D.4 Alternative methods of valuation

As noted in Sections D.1 - Assets and D.3 - Other liabilities, in certain circumstances for some assets and liabilities, the Company uses alternative valuation methods (including models) to estimate the market value. These methods are applied where the valuation is not possible using the default method (valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities) or using quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities with adjustments to allow for the specific differences. All valuation methodologies applied by the Company are explained within the relevant sections:

D.1 - Assets and D.3 - Other liabilities.

D.5 Any other information

No other material information was identified by the Company over the reporting period other than valuation of assets and liabilities presented in Sections D.1 - Assets to D.4 - Alternative methods of valuation.

E Capital management

This section provides an overview of the year-end 2025 capital position for the Company.

The table below includes the key results as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

SGRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024	Variance
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	2,804,393	2,245,303	559,090
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	1,577,859	1,424,940	152,919
Excess Capital (EOF - SCR)	1,226,534	820,363	406,171
Solvency ratio	178%	158%	20%

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 OWN FUNDS

For more information on own funds please also refer to Quantitative Reporting Template S.23.01.01 – Own funds, presented in Appendix A.

E.1.1.1 OWN FUNDS STRUCTURE

The Company is a 99.9% subsidiary of SCOR SE. The Company's own funds eligible to cover the SCR are USD 2,804 million at December 31, 2025.

SGRI Own funds structure as at December 31, 2025

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	2,804,393	-	-	2,804,393
Ordinary share capital	3,390	-	-	3,390
Share premium	221,593	-	-	221,593
Reconciliation reserve	2,088,919	-	-	2,088,919
Subordinated liabilities	201,026	-	-	201,026
Other items approved by supervisory authority	289,465	-	-	289,465
Ancillary own funds	-	-	-	-
Total available own funds	2,804,393	-	-	2,804,393
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	2,804,393	-	-	2,804,393
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	2,804,393	-	-	2,804,393

SGRI Own funds structure as at December 31, 2024

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	2,245,303	-	-	2,245,303
Ordinary share capital	3,390	-	-	3,390
Share premium	221,593	-	-	221,593
Reconciliation reserve	1,535,460	-	-	1,535,460
Subordinated liabilities	195,395	-	-	195,395
Other items approved by supervisory authority	289,465	-	-	289,465
Total available own funds	2,245,303	-	-	2,245,303
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	2,245,303	-	-	2,245,303
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	2,245,303	-	-	2,245,303

The Company considers all its basic own funds, identified in line with Solvency II rules and resulting from economic adjustments made to the Company's equity under IFRS, as available and eligible to cover the SCR.

Solvency II own funds are classified into three tiers depending on whether it is a basic or ancillary own funds item, and on whether it is permanently available to absorb losses on a going concern basis and/or is subordinated such that it is available to absorb losses in the event of a winding-up, and as described in the Articles 71, 73, 75 and 77 of the Delegated Acts.

The table above presents the components of basic own funds. The Company does not recognise any ancillary own funds.

Ordinary paid-in share capital and the related share premium of the Company are classified as tier 1 basic own funds. The components of the reconciliation reserve are also classified as tier 1 basic own funds.

The reconciliation reserve represents the reserves from the Financial Statements IFRS balances, net of any adjustments, and the economic valuation differences. The economic valuation differences result from adjustments made to the Financial Statements balance sheet to arrive at the economic value of all assets and liabilities recognized in the Solvency II EBS. The reconciliation reserve is classified as tier 1 basic own funds.

“Other items approved by supervisory authority” relate to capital contributions which received approval from the Central Bank of Ireland as tier 1 own funds in 2015 (USD 81 million) and 2022 (USD 208 million).

Subordinated liabilities represent debt issued by the Company that meet the own funds recognition criteria. Subordinated liabilities are classified into tiers based on terms and conditions as specified in each debt instrument’s prospectus.

The table below presents the subordinated debt issued and included in basic own funds.

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 in thousands	Outstanding amount in USD	Issue date	Maturity date	Tier	Optional redemption	
					First call date	Call dates thereafter ⁽¹⁾
USD 200 million Perpetual Subordinated	201,026	21/12/2022	Perpetuity	1	21/12/2032	Every 5 (1) at any interest payment date

On December 21, 2022, SCOR SE granted perpetual subordinated notes to the Company in the amount of USD 200 million eligible as tier 1 own funds.

E.1.2 ELIGIBILITY OF OWN FUNDS

For the purposes of compliance with the SCR, tier 1 capital must account for at least half of the required capital (50% of the SCR), the sum of eligible tier 2 and tier 3 capital must account for a maximum of 50% of the SCR and the eligible amount of tier 3 capital must account for less than 15% of the SCR.

Within those limits, the total of subordinated liabilities (with or without benefiting from the transitional measures) eligible as tier 1 capital must be less than 20% of total tier 1 capital.

The application of the above limits determines the Company’s eligible own funds. As at December 31, 2025, none of these limits are exceeded by the Company.

E.1.3 RECONCILIATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

The table below presents the differences between the shareholders’ equity in the Financial Statement IFRS balances prepared under IFRS and the net assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes and presented in the EBS.

SGRI in USD thousands	December 31, 2025
IFRS Shareholders’ equity	1,414,431
Economic adjustments	1,258,936
Investments	824,710
Net technical balances	496,802
<i>Net technical balances, excluding risk margin – Life</i>	<i>929,453</i>
<i>Net technical balances, excluding risk margin – Non-Life</i>	<i>386,804</i>
<i>Risk margin – Life</i>	<i>(772,301)</i>
<i>Risk margin – Non-Life</i>	<i>(47,154)</i>
Financial liabilities	(544)
Deferred taxes	(62,032)
Other assets and liabilities	-
Excess of assets over liabilities in the Solvency II EBS	2,673,367
Subordinated liabilities	201,026
Deductions for foreseeable dividends	(70,000)
Total available own funds	2,804,393

The economic adjustments represent revaluations necessary to remeasure all of the Company’s assets and liabilities calculated in accordance with IFRS as economic values under Solvency II rules. For further details on valuation principles and differences, please refer to Chapter D - Valuation for solvency purposes.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The solvency capital requirement (SCR) of the Company is calculated using its approved internal model, which is consistent with that of the SCOR Group. Therefore, the risk categories are the same as those described in the SFCR of the SCOR Group and SCOR SE.

This section provides a breakdown of the SCR by risk category. This is followed by an overview of the internal model, including a description of the risk categories.

This section is linked to the Quantitative Reporting Template S.25.05.21 'Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings using an internal model (partial or full)' in Appendix A.

E.2.1.1 SCR BY RISK COMPONENT

The Company's SCR is USD 1,578 million as at December 31, 2025 and increased by USD 153 million, or about 11%, over the year from USD 1,425 million as at December 31, 2024.

The table below shows the standalone 0.5% Value-at-Risk (VaR) for each risk category, and the diversification and tax components. The risk categories are described in Section E.4.1 – Overview of the internal model.

SGRI In USD thousands	0.5% VaR As at December 31, 2025	0.5% VaR As at December 31, 2024	Changes from 2024 to 2025
P&C underwriting	813,915	952,856	(138,941)
L&H underwriting	1,465,803	1,296,285	169,518
Market	426,911	406,771	20,140
Credit	153,137	171,493	(18,356)
Operational	144,347	118,650	25,697
Required capital before diversification	3,004,114	2,946,054	58,060
Diversification	(1,285,895)	(1,380,796)	94,901
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(140,360)	(140,318)	(42)
SCR	1,577,859	1,424,940	152,919

The standalone required capital, before diversification between risk categories and tax, increased by USD 58 million compared to December 31, 2024. This is due to the combined effects of model refinements, economic developments, business and investment portfolio updates. The changes by risk categories are due to the following:

- P&C underwriting standalone risk decreased by USD 139 million from December 31, 2024. This is mainly due to the introduction of a new P&C dependency model;
- L&H underwriting standalone risk increased by USD 170 million compared to December 31, 2024. The increase is mainly driven by increase in Mortality exposure from a new incoming internal retrocession from SCOR SE Canada;
- Market standalone risk includes invested assets, FX, interest rate, and credit spread risk. It increased by USD 20 million compared to December 31, 2024. This increase is mostly contributed by model refinements;
- Credit standalone risk includes default risk and credit rating migration risk on assets. It decreased by USD 18 million compared to December 31, 2024. This is driven by a reduction in credit default risk from L&H business exposures. The impact on the Company's SCR is immaterial after diversification because credit risk diversifies well with other risk categories;
- Operational standalone risk increased by USD 26 million mainly due to updated allocation in operational risk areas

Diversification reduced by USD 95 million compared to December 31, 2024. This includes an additional top side adjustment pertaining to P&C and L&H businesses, which has been calculated on a fully diversified SCR and shown within the Diversification line.

The LACDT remained stable, there was an increase from the SI Participation which had higher expected future taxable profits and a more favourable starting deferred tax position, offset by a reduction from the Company where LACDT was zeroised in anticipation of a move into the French Tax Group.

E.2.2 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

SGRI In USD thousands	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Variation	% Variation
MCR Minimum (25% of SCR)	394,465	356,235	38,230	11%
MCR Linear	1,251,270	1,125,302	125,968	11%
MCR Maximum (45% of SCR)	710,036	641,223	68,813	11%
MCR with Internal Model cap & floor	710,036	641,223	68,813	11%

The table above presents minimum capital requirement (MCR) calculations based on the internal model SCR.

MCR calculations include Non-Life and Life exposures. The Non-Life exposures used for the MCR calculation are the net premium amounts written in the previous 12 months and the net best estimate technical provisions, both split by line of business. Predefined regulatory factors are applied to the premium and technical provision elements and added up to obtain the Non-Life linear MCR. Similarly, the Life linear MCR is obtained by applying predefined factors to the net best estimate technical provisions classified by product type as well as to the capital at risk for all Life exposures.

The MCR is the result of this specified linear formula subject to a floor of 25% and a cap of 45% of the SCR calculated based on the internal model. For the Company, the MCR as at December 31, 2025 is equal to the cap (45% of SCR).

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Company does not use a duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

The following sections describe SCOR's internal model and show how it is used within the Company.

E.4.1 OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNAL MODEL

SCOR developed its internal model to ensure that its solvency is properly measured: the model is part of a comprehensive solvency framework which seeks to ensure that SCOR, including the Company, is solvent now and will continue to be solvent in the future. It is deeply embedded in SCOR's Risk Management system and used extensively for strategic purposes and business steering. The model is materially complete in its coverage of risk and entities. For this purpose, material is defined as being at a level above which information could influence the decision-making or judgement of the intended users of that information.

Since 2003 SCOR has used its experience and knowledge to develop an internal model which accurately reflects SCOR's risk profile as a global reinsurer. SCOR received approval from regulators to use its internal model for the calculation of its Solvency II SCR from the effective in-force date of Solvency II (January 1, 2016).

This section gives an overview of the internal model. Section E.4.2 gives examples of SCOR's use of the internal model. Section E.4.3 provides more detail on the operation of the internal model, describing how SCOR forecasts the probability distributions for its risks, Section E.4.4 provides further information about the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes and Section E.4.5 describes the key differences between the standard formula and SCOR's internal model.

Summary of the approach

The internal model produces a probability distribution of SCOR's economic balance sheet at a date one year in the future. It does this by calculating, for many thousands of scenarios, the value of the balance sheet items exposed to risk. SCOR leverages its experience to forecast a probability distribution for each of these risks and to determine how the different risks interact. SCOR then uses this to produce a single probability distribution of the change in economic value. See Section E.4.3 for more details. The model allows for diversification and for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.

Scope of the internal model Business units

The internal model is a global model and operates under the same standards across the Group, within and outside the Solvency II regime. SCOR manages its business using a Group and business unit approach as described in Section A.1.1.5 - Legal and organizational structure of the Group, under which the activities of the L&H and P&C business units are represented alongside SCOR Investments.

The internal model covers the entirety of SCOR's worldwide (re)insurance activities. It is therefore designed to include all known material quantifiable risks to which the Group is exposed and SCOR has robust processes in place to ensure the continued adequacy of the internal model to its risk profile.

The internal model is used to calculate the Solvency II SCR of the Group and the following Solvency II regulated entities: SCOR SE, the Company and SI.

Risk measure and time period

The risk measure used to determine the Solvency Capital Requirement is the Value-at-Risk (VaR) of the change in basic own funds over a one-year period with a confidence level of 99.5% (i.e. VaR 0.5%).

Risk categories

The Company groups the risks modelled into five categories as at December 31, 2025: P&C underwriting, L&H underwriting, market, credit and operational risks. The definitions of the risk categories are as follows:

- **P&C underwriting risk** is the risk of change in the value of non-life liabilities. It also includes related risks such as those associated with expenses, deposits to cedents, reinsurance recoverables and reinsurance payables;
- **L&H underwriting risk** is the risk of change in the value of life and health liabilities. It also includes related risks such as those associated with deposits to cedents, reinsurance recoverables and reinsurance payables, and interest income on funds withheld;
- **Market risk** is the risk of loss to balance sheet items (for instance provisions, payables, investments and debt) from changes in the level of market prices;
- **Credit risk** is the risk resulting from the default or changes in the creditworthiness of insurance or investment counterparties;
- **Operational risk** is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risks and excludes risks arising from strategic decisions and reputational risks.

Underwriting risks cover risks from business written to date and business planned to be written over the next year.

The risk categories are reported before tax and diversification, the following items are shown:

- **Diversification.** This is the impact of determining the joint capital requirements of the five risk categories. The aggregated capital requirement is less than the sum of the individual capital requirements because of the Company's diversified portfolio which significantly reduces the likelihood of simultaneous occurrence of adverse experience and because losses in one area are offset by gains in another;
- **Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.** For each modelled scenario, the internal model calculates the tax impact of the change in economic value. In unprofitable scenarios, like the 1-in-200 loss scenario associated with the SCR, it captures the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes by modelling the change in value of the deferred tax positions which reduces the impact of the loss on the basic own funds. See Section E.4.4 – Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes for more details.

Data used in the internal model

The probability distribution forecast of the Company's economic balance sheet requires forecasts to be made for the economic background, for each risk factor, and for the dependencies between the various risk factors. These forecasts rely on actuarial, economic, financial and business portfolio assumptions and data. Because the accuracy and appropriateness of this data are important, the Company carefully manages data to ensure its proper and structured storage, reliability, and accessibility. The Company applies a data quality management framework to identify key data affecting internal model results, in particular the SCR, and data quality criteria to all of this data. Section E.4.3 describes in more detail the data used for each risk category and how the Company ensures that the data is appropriate.

In some areas, there is little data available or the data lacks credibility. In these cases, the Company applies expert judgement to enrich data, derive parameters for the forecast, and reduce uncertainty in internal model estimation

E.4.2 USES OF THE INTERNAL MODEL

The internal model is used to support the Group's business initiatives and to provide input for management decisions. See for example Sections B.3.1.3 – Risk tolerances, B.3.2.3 – Identification and assessment of risks and C.2.3 – Risks related to technical provisions. Other examples are as follows:

- SCOR uses the internal model to determine solvency and profitability and for economic and solvency capital assessment. The internal model is used to produce distributions of scenarios for changes in basic own funds over the coming year for SCOR Group and material Group entities, in accordance with Solvency II principles;
- SCOR uses the internal model for strategic solvency management. The internal model is the core tool for setting and maintaining SCOR's strategic solvency target to align shareholder returns, business growth, profitability and solvency protection for clients;
- the internal model plays an important role in SCOR's System of Governance, and Risk Management System and helps to optimize shareholder return. SCOR designed and developed the model specifically for its own risks, so the internal model provides a better understanding of its risk profile than an industry-standard or standard formula approach;
- SCOR's Capital Shield strategy, uses a range of protection mechanisms to ensure that the retained risk profile remains in line with the risk appetite framework and risk tolerances;
- SCOR's SCR is mainly driven by its underwriting risks, with high diversification through well-balanced L&H and P&C portfolios. Full distribution modelling and capital allocation steer SCOR's risk-return profile to the optimum allocation of economic capital to business units and lines of business, and to new business. Thus, the pricing of new business with an understanding of the resulting capital allocation assists SCOR in targeting business which is expected to provide an attractive return on capital;
- SCOR uses the internal model for risk analysis to support acquisitions and other major decisions and to assess the impact on the Group's (and relevant entity's) solvency.

E.4.3 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FORECASTS

This section describes how SCOR forecasts the probability distribution for each risk category. The approach can be summarized as follows:

- SCOR determines the exposure of the economic balance sheet items exposed to risk using the economic characteristics of its portfolio;
- SCOR analyses each risk category into a number of risk factors and generates probability distributions for each of these risk factors, using its own experience and expertise applied to internal, external and market data;
- SCOR uses Monte-Carlo simulation techniques to produce the full probability distribution forecast for each risk category.

P&C Underwriting Risk

The business covered by the P&C risk category is all Non-Life re/insurance and retrocession contracts from both in-force business and new business within the one-year time period. The forecasts are determined for three categories of business (Treaty, Facultative and Natural Catastrophe) and for reserve risk.

SCOR leverages its own experience to understand its P&C risks and to derive observed statistical characteristics of these risks, particularly probability distributions, the nature of the dependencies between them and their expected behaviour over the next year. Particular attention is paid to extreme events and SCOR uses a statistical (Bayesian) method to supplement the data on these. This method (PrObEx) combines expert judgement with existing industry and economic data, both internal and external, and improves SCOR's understanding of adverse scenarios.

Probability distributions are generated for each of the three different categories of business and for reserve risk, based on the nature of the underlying risks and forecast using claim inflation curves and economic trends.

L&H Underwriting Risk

To model its life and health risks SCOR combines global expertise and significant amounts of experience, including data from acquisitions. It uses this to derive the statistical characteristics of these risks, particularly their current probability distributions, the nature of the dependencies between them and their expected behaviour over the next year.

Probability distribution functions are chosen to model the underlying risk factors such as mortality, longevity and policyholder behaviour. SCOR applies expert judgement and scenario analyses where experience data are relatively scarce, for example lapse and morbidity risks.

The internal model takes future management actions into account, reflecting the optionality available to SCOR on certain blocks of business in the event of adverse mortality or critical illness experience.

Market Risk

The market risk category comprises a number of risk factors, including interest rates, credit spreads, inflation and currency exchange rates (FX).

SCOR applies probability distributions for these risk factors to the values of economic balance sheet items. Within this risk category, SCOR also applies probability distributions for interest rates to the modelled values of discounted best estimate liabilities and deposits to cedents.

SCOR forecasts the probability distributions of the risk factors, and the dependencies between them, using economic scenarios for a number of major currencies. These economic scenarios are created by SCOR's Scenario Generator Model (SGM), which produces scenarios representing various plausible states of the world specified in terms of L&H and economic risk factors, to determine how the economic balance sheet would react under these various scenarios.

The internal model determines, for each scenario, the impact on the underlying economic balance sheet item. Repeating this exercise many times for different future scenarios gives the full probability distribution forecast for market risk.

Credit Risk

The probability distribution forecast for credit risk includes migration and default risk and is determined in two stages.

Firstly, the rating migrations (including defaults) of every counterparty are simulated, Secondly, given these rating states, the P&L is determined from the exposure of every counterparty. The calibration of this model is based on historical data and a strong link to the economic risk factors used for the market risk exist.

Operational Risk

SCOR models annual losses at the entity level and by operational areas. There are two main data sources for modelling operational risk: scenario analyses from experts and historical losses. The methodology for modelling losses for each operational risk area is based on a Bayesian approach. This allows for the combination of several input data sources for each modelled operational risk area to obtain credible data.

E.4.4 LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES

The modelled economic balance sheet includes deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized at valuation date. For each modelled scenario, the internal model calculates the tax impact of the change in economic value (i.e. economic profit or loss).

In unprofitable scenarios, like the 1-in-200 scenario associated with the SCR, it captures the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes by modelling the change in value of the deferred tax positions which reduces the impact of the loss on the modelled basic own funds. The internal model determines this item by taxable entity and by scenario. The Group tax effects represent the aggregated tax effects of the modelled entities. A recoverability test is performed to verify that the deferred tax assets can be utilized against expected future tax payments. This recoverability test comprises a projection of future taxable profits which is derived from the Group operating plan and includes adjustment to reflect the uncertainty of the forecast.

At December 31, 2025, the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes reduces the SCR by USD 140 million (or 8% of the SCR before tax), which is expected to be recoverable based on the projected future profits.

E.4.5 KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND THE INTERNAL MODEL

The Company uses its approved internal model to calculate its SII SCR (see Section E.4.1), as opposed to the Solvency II standard formula. SCOR designed and developed the internal model specifically for its own risks, so it provides a better understanding of its risk profile than an industry-standard or standard formula approach.

SCOR's internal model is similar to the standard formula in that both use a risk category approach, apply diversification between the risk categories, and calculate the SCR at a 99.5% VaR. However, in contrast to the simplified factor approach of the standard formula, the full distribution is modelled in the internal model (including stochastically modelling tax).

SCOR's internal model structure reflects geographical market specificity by use of appropriate risk factor calibration. The standard formula uses generic diversification factors for all (re)insurers, whereas the SCOR internal model reflects the benefits of risk diversification specific to a global reinsurer as compared to a less diversified local insurance undertaking.

Additional key differences are summarized below by risk category:

- for P&C underwriting, SCOR determines the probability distributions and models natural catastrophe risk using sophisticated proprietary tools applied to SCOR's own portfolio. The internal model also captures the specific characteristics of non-proportional reinsurance;
- for L&H underwriting, a wider range of risk factors than considered in the standard formula is modelled. In addition, for L&H underwriting, the standard formula only covers risks from business in force, whereas the SCOR internal model also includes risks from future business expected to be written over the next year according to the business plan;
- for Market risk, SCOR uses its own scenario generator which reflects dependencies over the full range of outcomes (not just those at the 99.5th percentile) between the different components of market risk;
- for Credit risk, SCOR models migration and default risk comprehensively for marketable securities and covers default of future profits from cedents. Migration risk reflects a potential loss in the book value of assets due to changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, despite no actual default;
- for Operational risk, SCOR adopts a granular approach, which reflects actual historical operational loss data from key operating areas.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

As at December 31, 2025, the Company is compliant with the requirements regarding the coverage of the minimum capital requirement and solvency capital requirement.

E.6 Any other information

The Company has no other material information, in addition to that already contained in other sections, to report about its capital management.

APPENDIX A: Public disclosure QRTs SGRI

S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet

SGRI

Assets as at December 31, 2025

In USD thousands

Solvency II value

C0010

Goodwill	R0010	-
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	-
Intangible assets	R0030	-
Deferred tax assets	R0040	-
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	-
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	3,560
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	3,958,052
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	1,638,710
Equities	R0100	-
Equities - listed	R0110	-
Equities - unlisted	R0120	-
Bonds	R0130	1,439,084
Government bonds	R0140	529,910
Corporate bonds	R0150	809,034
Structured notes	R0160	-
Collateralised securities	R0170	100,140
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	875,356
Derivatives	R0190	4,892
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	10
Other investments	R0210	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	-
Loans and mortgages	R0230	50,780
Loans on policies	R0240	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	-
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	50,780
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	771,877
Non-life and Health similar to Non-life	R0280	295,757
Non-life excluding Health	R0290	295,411
Health similar to Non-life	R0300	346
Life and Health similar to Life, excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	476,119
Health similar to Life	R0320	129,214
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	346,905
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	-
Deposits to cedants	R0350	1,730,926
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	604,572
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	103,212
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	25,305
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	-
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	-
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	157,800
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	8
TOTAL ASSETS	R0500	7,406,092

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (continued)

SGRI		Solvency II value
Liabilities as at December 31, 2025		
In USD thousands		C0010
Technical provisions – Non-life	R0510	2,463,495
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	2,444,998
<i>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</i>	R0530	-
<i>Best estimate</i>	R0540	2,398,239
<i>Risk margin</i>	R0550	46,759
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	18,497
<i>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</i>	R0570	-
<i>Best estimate</i>	R0580	18,102
<i>Risk margin</i>	R0590	395
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	1,563,351
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	401,372
<i>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</i>	R0620	-
<i>Best estimate</i>	R0630	308,331
<i>Risk margin</i>	R0640	93,041
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	1,161,979
<i>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</i>	R0660	-
<i>Best estimate</i>	R0670	482,718
<i>Risk margin</i>	R0680	679,261
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	-
<i>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</i>	R0700	-
<i>Best estimate</i>	R0710	-
<i>Risk margin</i>	R0720	-
Other technical provisions	R0730	-
Contingent liabilities	R0740	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	-
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	-
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	895
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	63,069
Derivatives	R0790	5,405
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	2,012
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	6,189
Insurance and intermediaries payables	R0820	412,644
Reinsurance payables	R0830	1,340
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	9,972
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	201,026
Subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds	R0860	-
Subordinated liabilities in basic own funds	R0870	201,026
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	3,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES	R0900	4,732,724
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	R1000	2,673,367

S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands	Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)*										Line of business for accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
	Income protection insurance C0020	Workers' compensation insurance C0030	Motor vehicle liability insurance C0040	Marine, aviation and transport insurance C0060	Fire and other damage to property insurance C0070	General liability insurance C0080	Credit and suretyship insurance C0090	Legal expenses insurance C0100	Miscellaneous financial loss C0120	Health C0130	Casualty C0140	Marine, aviation, transport C0150	Property C0160	C0200	
Premiums written															
Gross - Direct business	R0110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	3,511	26	187,244	205,610	457,420	123,152	237,764	282	13,794				1,228,803	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130										1,967	201,476	42,248	210,660	456,352
Reinsurers' share	R0140	932	204	12,562	20,856	80,182	12,518	39,650	15	5,438	110	11,096	2,339	12,267	198,169
Net	R0200	2,579	(177)	174,682	184,754	377,239	110,634	198,113	267	8,356	1,857	190,380	39,909	198,393	1,486,985
Premiums earned															
Gross - Direct business	R0210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	3,763	55	124,046	210,681	444,742	121,169	240,552	282	19,018				1,164,307	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230										1,967	199,205	45,539	217,329	464,040
Reinsurers' share	R0240	1,208	204	12,348	18,474	73,998	11,878	29,788	15	2,220	111	11,160	2,303	12,229	175,937
Net	R0300	2,555	(149)	111,698	192,207	370,744	109,290	210,764	267	16,798	1,856	188,045	43,236	205,100	1,452,410
Claims incurred															
Gross - Direct business	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	1,601	467	93,589	133,944	265,323	60,885	107,332	50	10,782				673,973	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330										751	107,383	4,117	20,966	133,217
Reinsurers' share	R0340	324	34	2,688	4,071	26,509	2,592	10,973	-	910	-	-	(15,726)	(25,071)	7,303
Net	R0400	1,278	433	90,901	129,873	238,814	58,293	96,359	50	9,872	751	107,383	19,842	46,037	799,886
Changes in other technical provisions															
Gross - Direct business	R0410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430													-	
Reinsurers' share	R0440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Net	R0500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
Expenses incurred	R0550	1,488	(108)	50,089	43,580	131,378	44,490	81,412	123	(124)	241	28,383	6,921	27,152	415,024
Balance - other technical expenses/ income	R1200														259
Total expenses	R1300														415,284

S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Life reinsurance obligations*		TOTAL
		Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written				
Gross	R1410	728,594	874,360	1,602,954
Reinsurers' share	R1420	367,013	180,585	547,598
Net	R1500	361,581	693,775	1,055,356
Premiums earned				
Gross	R1510	728,594	874,360	1,602,954
Reinsurers' share	R1520	367,013	180,585	547,598
Net	R1600	361,581	693,775	1,055,356
Claims incurred				
Gross	R1610	545,945	840,201	1,386,147
Reinsurers' share	R1620	340,622	159,002	499,624
Net	R1700	205,323	681,199	886,523
Changes in other technical provisions				
Gross	R1710	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-	-	-
Net	R1800	-	-	-
Expenses incurred	R1900	118,236	246,061	364,297
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R2500			3,408
Total expenses	R2600			367,705
Total amount of surrenders	R2700			-

*This table presents the lines of business applicable to SGRI.

S.04.05.21 – Non-Life premiums, claims and expenses by country

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Home	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - Non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and
		country*						home country
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		(CH) Switzerland	(CN) China	(GB) United Kingdom	(DE) Germany	(IN) India		
Premiums written (gross)								
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	-	427,182	386,193	115,837	97,079	95,341	
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	-	112,293	29,182	152,225	77,102	19,784	
Premiums earned (gross)								
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	-	425,749	326,678	108,972	95,238	97,974	
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	-	115,163	35,095	150,795	76,871	21,615	
Claims incurred (gross)								
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	-	223,356	210,819	92,953	44,195	53,109	
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	-	2,356	5,736	74,014	4,273	401	
Expenses incurred (gross)								
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	-	148,974	97,737	26,675	34,712	23,519	
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	-	17,019	104,892	30,158	15,065	2,785	

S.04.05.21 – Life premiums, claims and expenses by country

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Home	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - Life obligations					Total Top 5 and
		country*						home country
		C0030	C0040	C0040	C0040	C0040	C0040	
			(GB) United Kingdom	(CN) China	(KR) Korea, Republic of	(JP) Japan	(MY) Malaysia	
Gross Written Premium	R1020	81,856	534,964	367,617	305,153	77,650	70,018	1,437,259
Gross Earned Premium	R1030	81,856	534,964	367,617	305,153	77,650	70,018	1,437,259
Gross Claims incurred	R1040	73,211	534,758	252,409	284,670	66,563	47,899	1,259,509
Gross Expenses Incurred	R1050	1,205	9,042	100,190	33,885	19,746	12,313	176,381

*Ireland

S.12.01.02 – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance				Other life insurance		Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)		Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
		C0020	C0030	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	C0060	C0070				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands															
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010														
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020														
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM															
Best Estimate															
Gross Best Estimate	R0030								482,718	482,718				308,331	308,331
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080								346,905	346,905				129,214	129,214
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090								135,813	135,813				179,117	179,117
Risk Margin	R0100								679,261	679,261				93,041	93,041
Technical provisions - total	R0200								1,161,979	1,161,979				401,372	401,372
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0370								843,578	843,578				-	-

S.17.01.02 - Non-life Technical Provisions

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance									
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0130
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM											
Best estimate											
Premium provisions											
Gross	R0060	-	(248)	18	55,826	(19,568)	(15,724)	(40,509)	(37,875)	(496)	1,672
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-	7	(6)	(839)	(3,028)	(2,483)	(1,787)	(4,241)	-	4,726
Net best estimate of premium provisions	R0150	-	(254)	24	56,665	(16,540)	(13,241)	(38,722)	(33,635)	(496)	(3,054)
Claims provisions											
Gross	R0160	-	10,103	1,702	136,692	329,871	521,282	216,791	215,682	428	15,146
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	348	35	1,492	100,934	19,829	2,797	8,737	-	397
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0250	-	9,755	1,667	135,200	228,937	501,452	213,995	206,946	428	14,749
Total best estimate - gross	R0260	-	9,855	1,720	192,518	310,303	505,557	176,282	177,807	(68)	16,818
Total best estimate - net	R0270	-	9,501	1,691	191,865	212,397	488,211	175,273	173,311	(68)	11,695
Risk margin	R0280	-	211	38	4,266	4,723	10,855	3,897	3,854	2	260
Amount of the transitional on technical provisions											
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total											
Technical provisions - total	R0320	-	10,066	1,759	196,785	315,026	516,412	180,180	181,661	(66)	17,077
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	-	354	29	653	97,905	17,346	1,009	4,496	-	5,123
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	-	9,712	1,729	196,131	217,120	499,066	179,170	177,165	(66)	11,955

S.17.01.02 - Non-life Technical Provisions (continued)

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-life obligation
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	-	-	-	-	-
Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best estimate						
Premium provisions						
Gross	R0060	(707)	(45,379)	(8,055)	(39,535)	(150,579)
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	(38)	(2,397)	(750)	(3,296)	(14,131)
Net best estimate of premium provisions	R0150	(669)	(42,982)	(7,305)	(36,240)	(136,448)
Claims provisions						
Gross	R0160	7,233	690,368	91,946	329,676	2,566,920
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	-	22,920	152,401	309,889
Net best estimate of claims provisions	R0250	7,233	690,368	69,026	177,275	2,257,031
Total best estimate - gross	R0260	6,526	644,989	83,891	290,141	2,416,341
Total best estimate - net	R0270	6,564	647,387	61,721	141,035	2,120,584
Risk margin	R0280	146	14,394	1,372	3,136	47,154
Amount of the transitional on technical provisions						
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	6,672	659,383	85,263	293,276	2,463,495
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	(38)	(2,397)	22,170	149,105	295,757
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	6,710	661,781	63,093	144,171	2,167,738

The table above presents lines of business applicable to SGRI

S.19.01.21 – Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-life Business - Underwriting year

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

Year	Development year													In current year	Sum of years (cumulative)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +					
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180			
Prior	R0100													20,142	20,142	20,142
N-9	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,904	15,515	14,635	11,050				11,050	58,104
N-8	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	34,604	22,890	21,047	20,731					20,731	99,272
N-7	R0180	-	-	-	-	44,724	42,479	50,153	41,283						41,283	178,639
N-6	R0190	-	-	-	64,334	37,832	27,533	24,878							24,878	154,577
N-5	R0200	-	-	176,146	74,815	46,501	61,568								61,568	359,030
N-4	R0210	-	359,519	249,189	117,673	100,422									100,422	826,803
N-3	R0220	(25,277)	307,657	183,465	132,296										132,296	598,141
N-2	R0230	18,835	278,361	238,203											238,203	535,399
N-1	R0240	9,463	229,604												229,604	239,066
N	R0250	20,626													20,626	20,626
Total															900,803	3,089,799

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +				
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360		
Prior	R0100												286,168	253,023	
N-9	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,572	80,416	64,790	58,451			51,976	
N-8	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	160,014	132,493	111,437	86,731				77,543	
N-7	R0180	-	-	-	-	247,687	187,861	136,372	110,572					99,890	
N-6	R0190	-	-	-	236,167	162,515	126,814	103,858						92,897	
N-5	R0200	-	-	445,583	323,657	261,352	173,003							156,734	
N-4	R0210	-	804,047	477,682	342,448	270,736								245,147	
N-3	R0220	706,777	629,583	546,487	429,525									388,671	
N-2	R0230	322,869	708,112	483,315										437,136	
N-1	R0240	335,801	623,960											552,136	
N	R0250	235,708												211,767	
Total															2,566,920

S.23.01.01 – Own funds

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	3,390	3,390	-	-	-
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	221,593	221,593	-	-	-
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus funds	R0070	-	-	-	-	-
Preference shares	R0090	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	2,088,919	2,088,919	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	201,026	-	201,026	-	-
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	-	-	-	-	-
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	289,465	289,465	-	-	-
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	-	-	-	-	-
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	2,804,393	2,603,367	201,026	-	-
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	-	-	-	-	-
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	-	-	-	-	-
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	-	-	-	-	-
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	-	-	-	-	-
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	2,804,393	2,603,367	201,026	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	2,804,393	2,603,367	201,026	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	2,804,393	2,603,367	201,026	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	2,804,393	2,603,367	201,026	-	-
SCR	R0580	1,577,859	-	-	-	-
MCR	R0600	710,036	-	-	-	-
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	178 %	-	-	-	-
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	395 %	-	-	-	-

SGRI As at December 31, 2025 In USD thousands		Total
		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	2,673,367
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	70,000
Other basic own fund items	R0730	514,448
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	2,088,919
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	843,578
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	331,814
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	1,175,392

S.25.05.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings using an internal model (partial or full)

SGRI
As at December 31, 2025
In USD thousands

		Solvency Capital Requirement	Amount modelled	USP	Simplifications
		C0010	C0070	C0090	C0120
Risk type					
Total diversification	R0020	(1,015,698)	-	-	
Total diversified risk before tax	R0030	1,718,219	-	-	
Total diversified risk after tax	R0040	1,577,859	-	-	
Total market & credit risk	R0070	2,054,421	-	-	-
Market & Credit risk - diversified	R0080	1,178,177	-	-	
Credit event risk not covered in market & credit risk	R0190	-	-	-	
Credit event risk not covered in market & credit risk - diversified	R0200	-	-	-	
Total Business risk	R0270	-	-	-	-
Total Business risk - diversified	R0280	-	-	-	
Total Net Non-life underwriting risk	R0310	833,179	-	-	-
Total Net Non-life underwriting risk - diversified	R0320	536,166	-	-	
Total Life & Health underwriting risk	R0400	1,794,479	-	-	-
Total Life & Health underwriting risk - diversified	R0410	821,622	-	-	
Total Operational risk	R0480	54,625	-	-	-
Total Operational risk - diversified	R0490	54,625	-	-	
Other risk	R0500	26,384	-	-	-
					C0100
Total undiversified components				R0110	4,763,087
Diversification				R0060	(3,044,868)
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation				R0120	-
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC				R0160	-
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on				R0200	1,577,859
Capital add-ons already set				R0210	-
Capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a				R0211	-
Capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b				R0212	-
Capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c				R0213	-
Capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d				R0214	-
Solvency capital requirement				R0220	1,577,859
Other information on SCR					
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions				R0300	-
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes				R0310	(140,360)
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module				R0400	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part				R0410	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for ring fenced funds				R0420	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios				R0430	-
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304				R0440	-
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation				R0450	-
Net future discretionary benefits				R0460	-
					C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590				No
					C0130
Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes					
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640	\$	(140,360)		
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	\$	—		
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	\$	—		
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	\$	—		
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	\$	—		
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690	\$	—		

S.28.01.01 – Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

SGRI
As at December 31, 2025
In USD thousands

S.28.01.01.01

Linear formula component for Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCR _{NL} Result	R0010	472,925

S.28.01.01.02

		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) Best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	-	-
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	9,501	2,579
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	1,691	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	191,865	174,682
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	-	-
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	212,397	184,754
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	488,211	377,239
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	175,273	110,634
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	173,311	198,113
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	-	267
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	11,695	8,356
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	6,564	1,857
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	647,387	190,380
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	61,721	39,909
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	141,035	198,393

S.28.01.01.03

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR _L Result	R0200	778,345

S.28.01.01.04

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) Best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
		Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	-	-
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	-	-
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	314,930	-
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250	-	1,102,472,871

S.28.01.01.05

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	1,251,270
SCR	R0310	1,577,859
MCR cap	R0320	710,036
MCR floor	R0330	394,465
Combined MCR	R0340	710,036
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,581
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	710,036