SCOR
The Art & Science of Risk

Investor Day
12 December 2024

# Forward 2026 update

## Driving value creation
## Shaping the reinsurer of tomorrow

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# Agenda

| Chapter | Speaker | Start time | Length |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Introduction** | **Thierry Léger**<br>CEO | **14:00** | **10’** |
| **Life and Health strategy update** | **Thierry Léger**<br>CEO | **14:10** | **20’** |
| **Property and Casualty outlook** | **Jean-Paul Conoscente**<br>CEO SCOR P&C | **14:30** | **15’** |
| *Business Q&A* | | 14:45 | 40’ |
| *Coffee break* | | 15:25 | 10’ |
| **CFO update** | **François de Varenne**<br>CFO and Deputy CEO | **15:35** | **30’** |
| **Conclusion** | **Thierry Léger**<br>CEO | **16:05** | **5’** |
| *Finance Q&A* | | 16:10 | 40’ |



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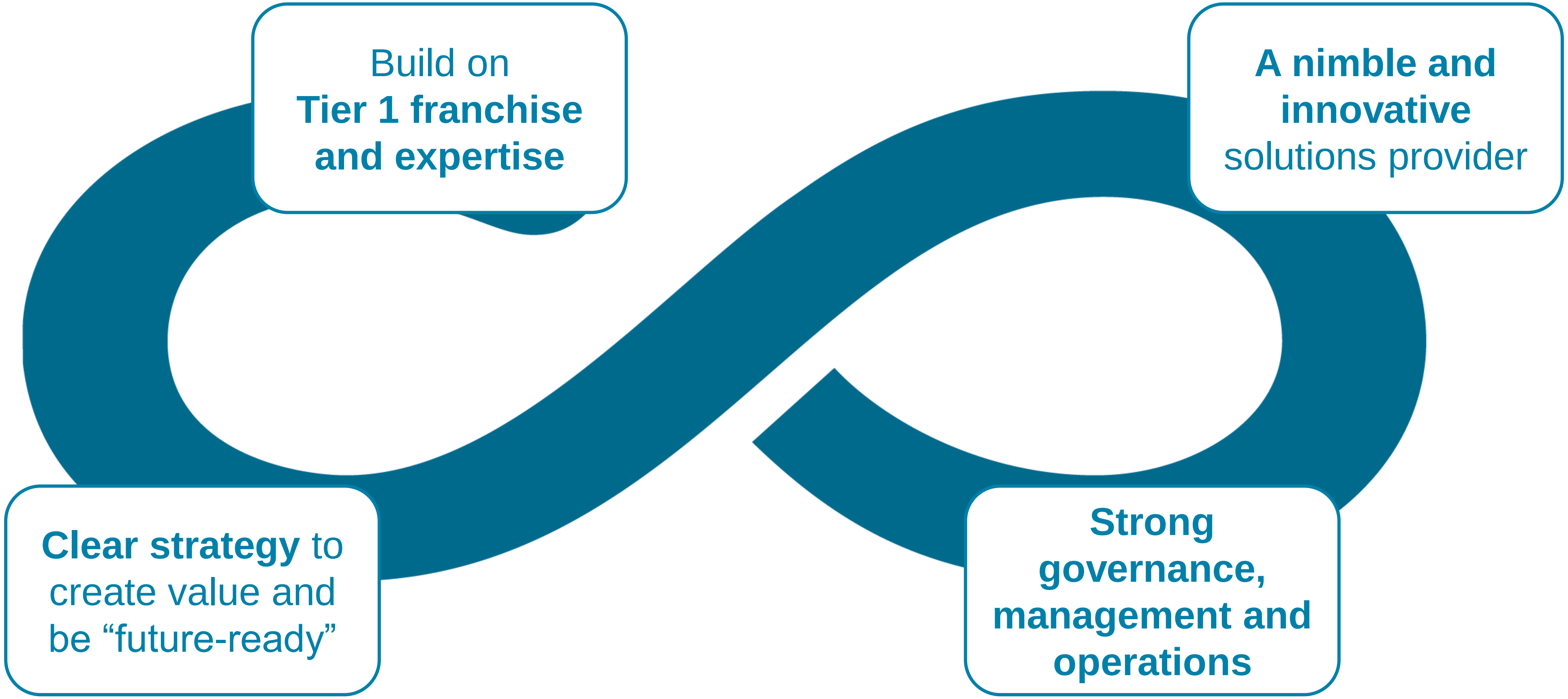
# Introduction

Thierry Léger, CEO

# SCOR's strategic positioning



# Significant progress has been made over the last 12 months

## We aligned our structure to Forward 2026

Simplified organization and new culture for faster decision-making at the front

Accelerated operational efficiency with the savings target to be delivered ahead of Forward 2026

## We set reserves at best estimate with some buffers

P&C reserves and L&H assumptions 100% checked and validated by independent third parties

Moved forward to a more dynamic ALM framework with first positive impacts on the Group solvency

## We accelerated the L&H business transformation

Steered L&H new business growth towards capital-efficient, higher-margin products

Centralized the steering of L&H in-force management to preserve and deliver value

## We allocated capital dynamically towards profitable and diversifying opportunities

Significant growth of most profitable and diversifying P&C lines in 2024

Elevated level of return on invested assets benefiting from a short portfolio duration



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# 2024 reserve reviews concluded, and externally validated

## P&C

### Completion of 2024 internal reserve review

**Completed, with all lines at best estimate and increased resilience**

### Completion of WTW external review

**Supporting SCOR's internal reserve review conclusion[1]**

## L&H

### Completion of 2024 internal assumption review

**Broad portfolio review completed at Q3**

### Completion of Milliman external review

**Covered 100% of the gross PVFCF and supporting SCOR's internal assumption review conclusion[2]**



1. Further details of the WTW review are set out on slide 61; 2. Further details of the Milliman review are set out on slide 62

## *Forward 2026:*

## Drive value creation while shaping the reinsurer of tomorrow

**Grow Economic Value**
by 9% p.a.[1]
over 2025-2026

**Harvest business opportunities from supportive market conditions**

Leverage and monetize **global Tier 1 franchise at full potential**

Fuel growth from **diversified portfolios and generate capital sustainably**

+

**Enhance the platform**
to be future-ready

Move to **dynamic, adaptable, data-driven management of risks and capital**

Enhance **ALM framework to dynamically protect shareholder economic value**

Expand and develop **risk partnerships**

1. Growth at constant economics (the starting point of each year is being adjusted for the payment of the proposed dividend for the preceding year)

# Growing Economic Value through three complementary engines

## L&H Updated

**Increase new business margins** to deliver a long-term profitable L&H portfolio

Strengthen in-force management to **protect and deliver value**

## P&C

Leverage Tier 1 franchise and hard market to **continue expansion into preferred lines**

**Balance exposures** while **growing and diversifying** the whole portfolio

## Investments

Maintain **prudent and sustainable strategy**

Increase **regular income yield**

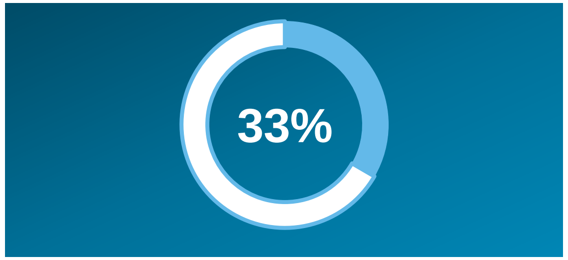
Expand **third-party asset management**

# Enhancing the platform to be future-ready


## Capital Allocation

Steer capital allocation at a more **granular level** to drive **disciplined cycle management**

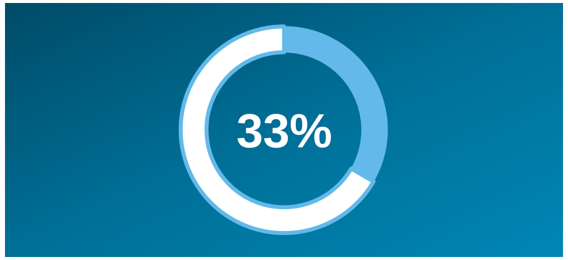
Allocate capital to **grow a balanced and diversified portfolio** with a lower capital intensity that **maximizes value creation**




## Risk Partnerships

Build on **retrocession relationships** to create risk partnerships with both existing and new partners

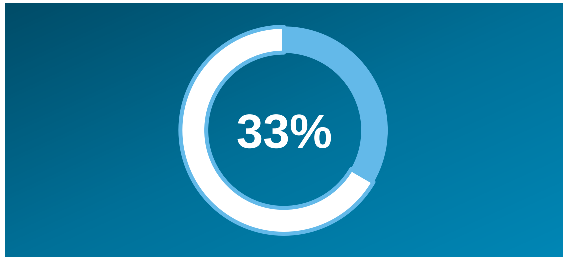
Monetize the **Group's franchise** and expertise, and increase **fee income** by 60% related to risk partnerships[1]




## ALM

Adopt a **more granular framework**, with a refined view on liabilities cash flow projections

Improve **stability of cash flows** and **secure balance sheet against market volatility**




## Tech and Data

Enhance the use of data through a **dedicated platform** and holistic governance

Improve **core business capabilities** and promote the development of **new models, products and services**

1. Compared to 2023, based on a revised scope for risk partnerships, 2026 ambition remains unchanged i.e. ~EUR 50m increase compared to a rebased 2023 gross fee income of EUR 82m; The fee income from risk partnerships is included in the insurance service result

# Maintaining Forward 2026 targets

## Targets

**Financial target**

**Economic Value growth[1]** of **9% p.a.** over 2025-2026

**Solvency target**

**Solvency ratio** in the optimal **185% to 220%** range

## 2025-2026 updated assumptions

| | |
|---|---|
| **Growth** | **P&C** insurance revenue **4% to 6% CAGR[2]** |
| **Technical profitability** | **P&C** net combined ratio **< 87%** |
| | Updated **L&H** insurance service result **~ EUR 0.4bn p.a.** |
| | Investment regular income yield **3.4% to 3.8% in 2026** |
| | Management expenses[3] **~ EUR 1.2bn in 2026** |
| **Return on equity** | Return on equity[4] **> 12% p.a.** |
| **Value creation** | **P&C** new business CSM **1% to 3% CAGR[2]** |
| | Updated **L&H** new business CSM **~ EUR 0.4bn p.a.** |
| | New Group CSM growth **1% to 3% p.a.** |

1. Growth at constant economics (the starting point of each year is being adjusted for the payment of the proposed dividend for the preceding year); 2. Compound Annual Growth Rate over 2023-2026;
3. “Other income and expenses”, “Other operating income and expenses” as well as financing expenses are excluded from the management expenses; 4. Assuming a 30% corporate income tax rate for 2025-2026



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# Life and Health strategy update

Thierry Léger, CEO

# Making significant progress on the 3-step plan

## Actions taken since Q2 2024

**Reserves**
- Set the right base
- Establish additional prudence

**100%**
- ✓ Completed internal assumption review, supported by external review
- ✓ Added additional prudence to reserves

**New Business**
- Increased profit hurdle and optimized mix
- Higher margin on new business

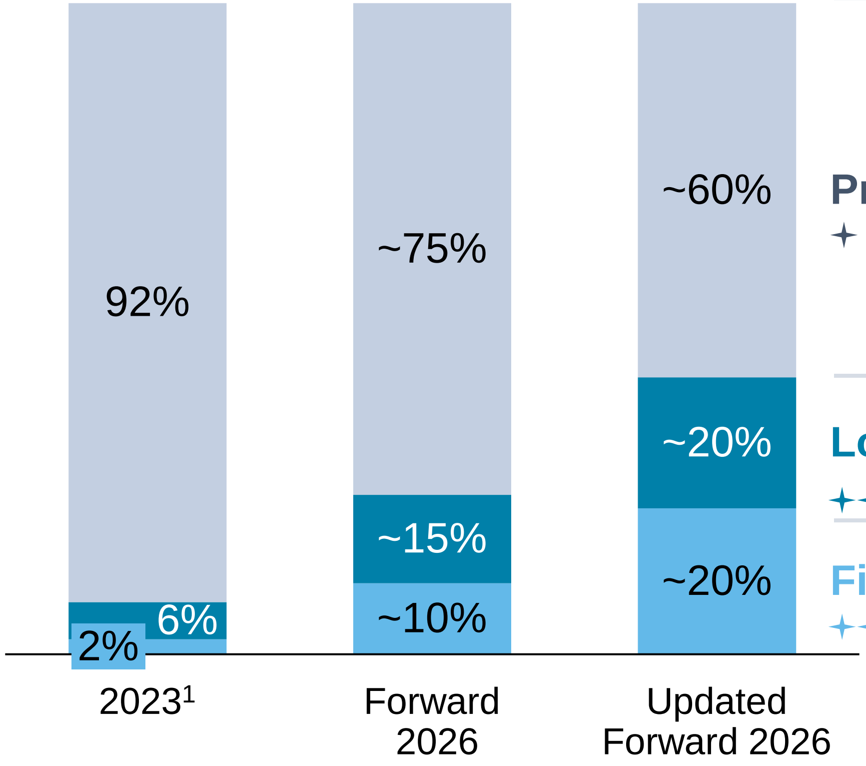
**100%**
- ✓ Redefined position across markets and introduced new pricing thresholds
- ✓ Accelerated plans to grow in higher-margin Longevity and Financial Solutions

**In-Force**
- Higher centralization of business steering
- Protect and deliver value

**50%**
- ✓ Implemented new operating model with strengthened in-force management
- ✓ Taken actions and delivered significant savings

# New Business
## Shifting towards capital-efficient and diversifying Longevity and FinSol

### New business CSM




✦ Relative margin indicator, illustrative

| | |
|---|---|
| **Protection** ✦ | **Centralized market pricing teams** to increase oversight, with clear focus on delivering higher returns<br>Implemented **higher return thresholds** for new business, increasing new business profitability and ensuring long-term sustainable portfolio<br>**Reduced** exposure to **living benefits and long-term guarantees**<br>**Run-off South Africa** and service Central European markets from Paris |
| **Longevity** ✦✦✦ | Accelerate and **focus on global diversification** |
| **FinSol** ✦✦ | Strengthen team and expand offering of **financial solutions** |

1. Excluding a large transaction in Asia (EUR 50m)

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# New Business: Protection
# Repositioning across markets and increasing profit hurdle

## Maintain positions and improve efficiency

Maintain positions and continue to grow

Continue to reduce costs

## Manage for value

Exit lowest-margin business and improve technical margins

Continue to reduce costs

## Maximize capital efficiency

Reduce exposure to living benefits and long-term guarantees

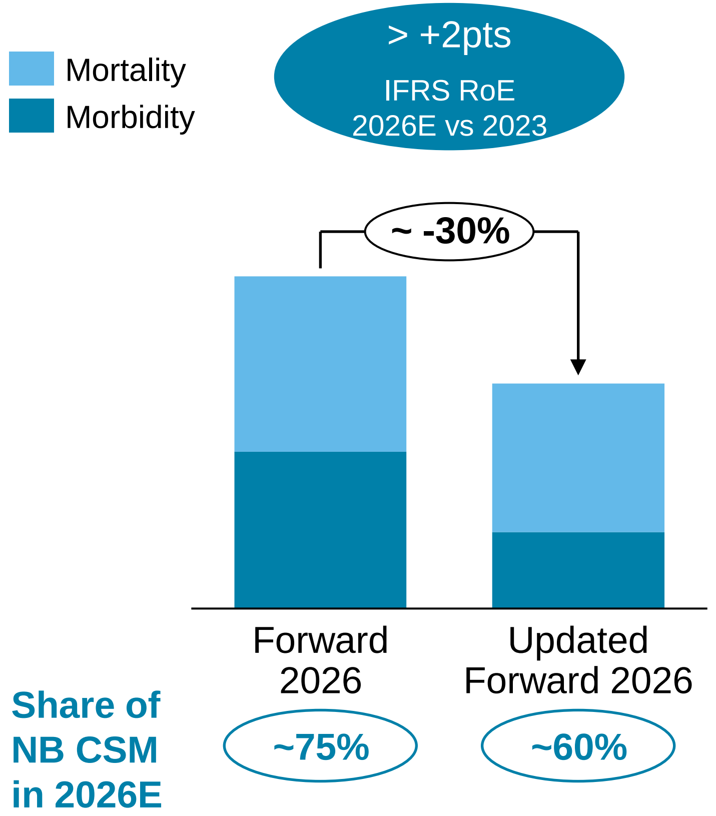
Reduce capital intensity where opportunities arise (e.g., retrocession)

## Turn around / run-off

Fundamentally review underwriting approach to protect in-force assets

Run-off subscale markets and manage run-off portfolios centrally

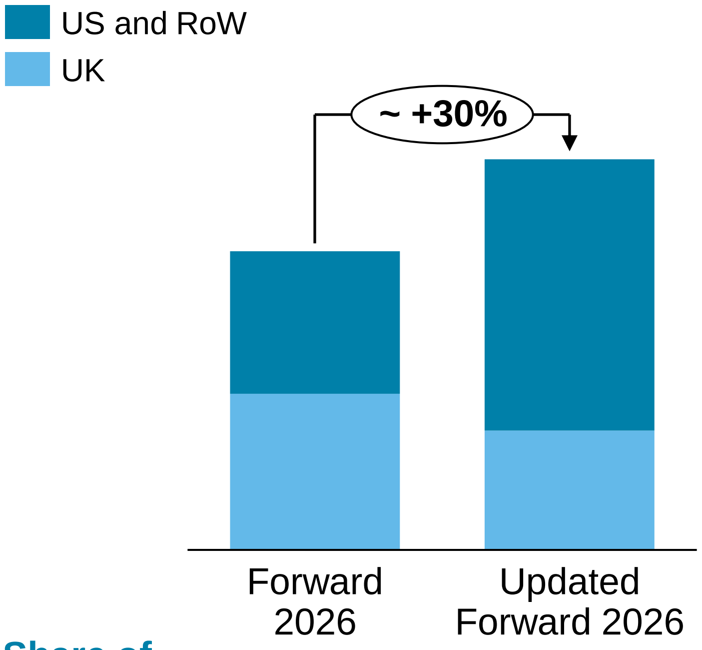
## Protection new business CSM



# New Business: Longevity
## Accelerating and focusing on global diversification

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **US** | $50bn p.a.[1] Pension Risk Transfer | Emerging opportunities to provide longevity cover thanks to **strong bulk annuity market** |
| **RoW** | $50tn Retirement Assets | Significant growth potential in other **active bulk annuity** markets (**Netherlands, Canada**) and in **Retail** products (e.g., **Australia, Europe**) |
| **UK** | £40bn p.a.[2] Bulk Annuities | **Quote selectively** in a competitive market, with a clear **focus on margin**, and **expand market access** via partnerships |

### Longevity new business CSM




**Share of NB CSM in 2026E**: Forward 2026 ~15%; Updated Forward 2026 ~20%



1. Source: *Pension risk transfer monitor as at* September 2024 from Legal & General; 2. *Pension at a Glance 2023* from OECD

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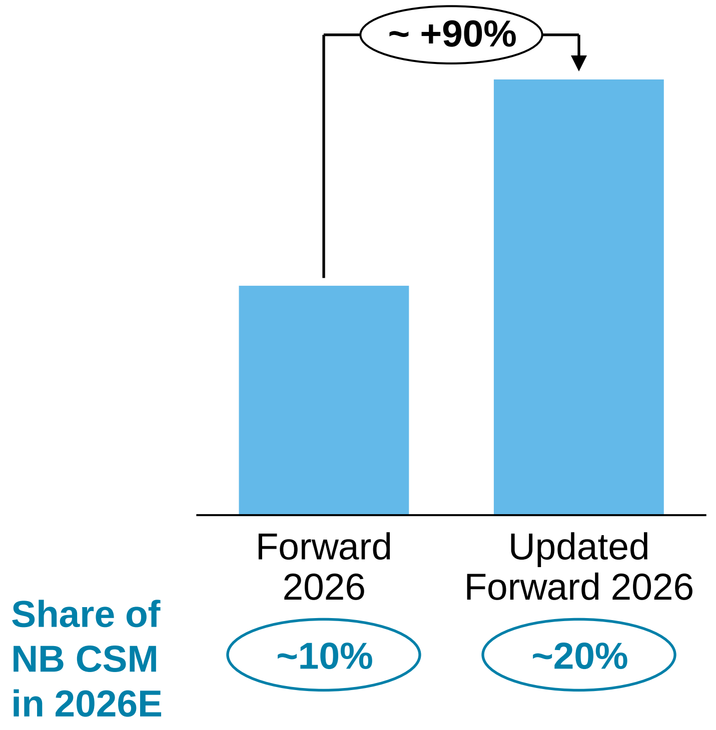
# New Business: Financial Solutions
# Growing market share and expanding offering

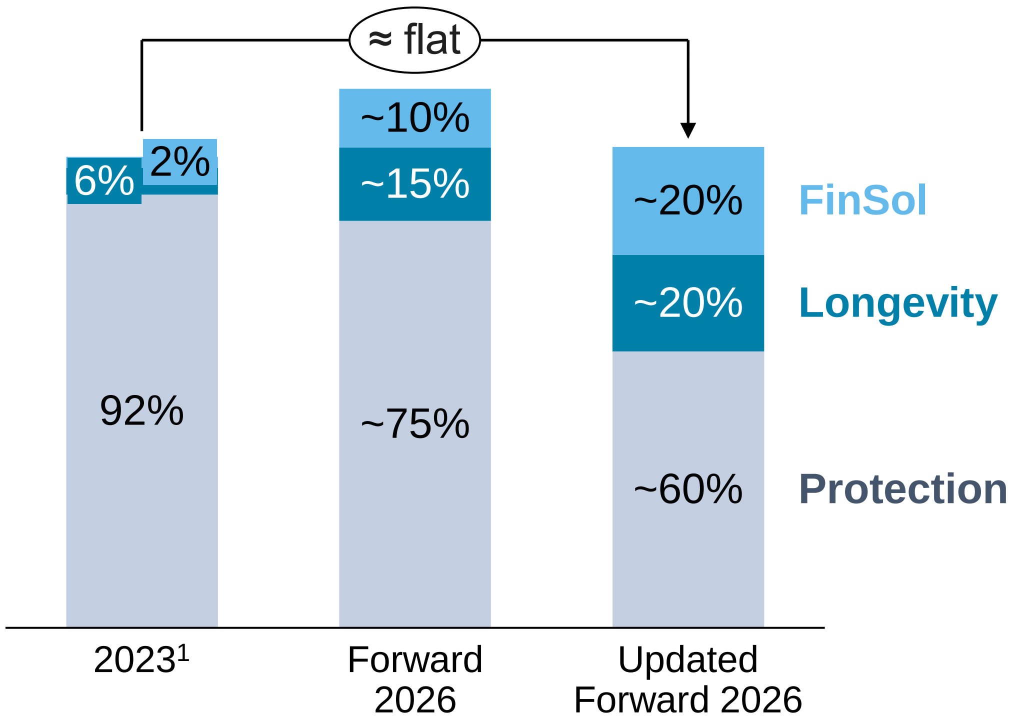
| | |
|---|---|
| **Full risk transfer deals** | **Scale-up the team** and **refocus existing resources**<br><br>Leverage the SCOR franchise, **broaden product offering** and streamline the execution of **large structured transactions**<br><br>Increased focus on structured transactions driving **improved cashflow generation** |
| **Risk remote deals** | **Actively seek opportunities** where market demand remains, and maintain discipline in a competitive market |

## FinSol new business CSM



# New Business
## Delivering higher margins with significantly improved business mix in 2026

### New business CSM




**New business IFRS RoE**

**> +2pts**

2026E vs 2023

**Significantly changed L&H new business profile by 2026**

**Lower Protection new business CSM compensated by growth in Longevity and FinSol by 2026**

**> 2pts improvement in new business RoE driven by higher margins and improved business mix**

1. Excluding a large transaction in Asia (EUR 50m)

## In-force

# Strengthening governance on in-force management globally

| | Objective | Progress |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Centralize the steering** of L&H in-force business to protect value | Central ownership of run-off portfolios (e.g., Israel) in-place, team operational in Q4 2024 |
| 2 | Develop **enhanced KPIs** to monitor business | Quarterly business review being rolled out covering IFRS and economic KPIs |
| 3 | Align **financial compensation** of leadership team to enhanced KPIs | In-force KPI targets embedded in leadership team incentives as primary objectives |
| 4 | Leverage **advanced analytics** to strengthen measurement and monitoring framework | Roll-out in-progress in the US, scale-up planned for 2025 |
| 5 | Increase **reporting** on in-force management | Quarterly reporting to Board and Comex, and yearly update to financial markets |



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## In-force

# Strengthening the end-to-end process, harnessing data analytics to protect and deliver value

**Business underwriting –** Target a more diversified, higher-margin portfolio, with reduced living benefits

**Business acceptance –** Centralized pricing oversight and strict thresholds on minimum profitability


**Technical accounting –** Improved data quality and availability with roll-out of new systems

**Experience analysis** – Deal-level analytics informing business decisions

**Reserving –** Refined granularity to better align with business decisions

**Reporting –** Enhanced reporting in strengthened quarterly business review

## In-force

# Continuing strong actions in the US

**Achievement**
in last 8 years

US management actions
2017-2024

- **78 actions launched**
- **407 treaties**
- **55% rate increase**
- **45% recaptures**
- **6 months on average to client decision**
- **10% actions in arbitration**

**75% of the US in-force book[1] is Yearly Renewable Term (YRT) treaties…**

**…of which the vast majority includes premium rate review clause**

1. Based on premiums over the last 5 years

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Financials

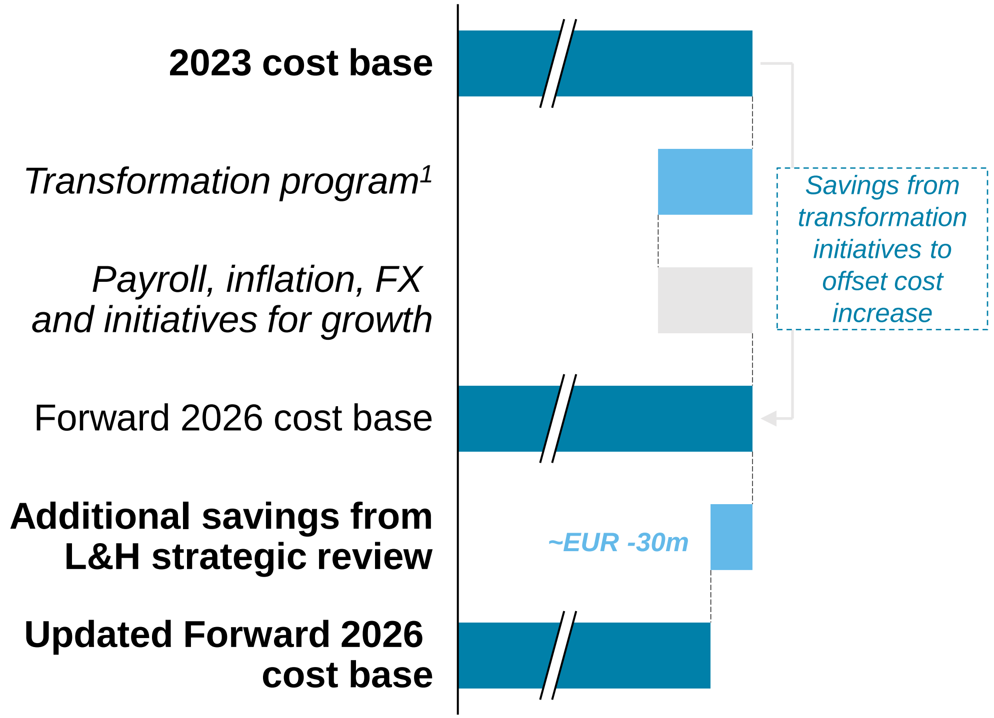
# Improving L&H competitiveness through higher cost efficiency

Transformational initiatives launched since 2022 keeping the L&H management expenses flat between 2023 and 2026E

A more efficient and focused L&H organization following the strategic review will bring **additional EUR 30m management expense savings** (majority already realized in 2024[2])

Lower L&H total cost base in 2026E

## L&H total cost base 2023-2026E






1. Part of Group transformation program launched in 2022; Group savings target of EUR 150m communicated in September 2023; 2. Savings initiatives delivered in 2024 with most of the P&L impact to be visible in the following years

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Financials

# Growing CSM progressively from high-quality new business

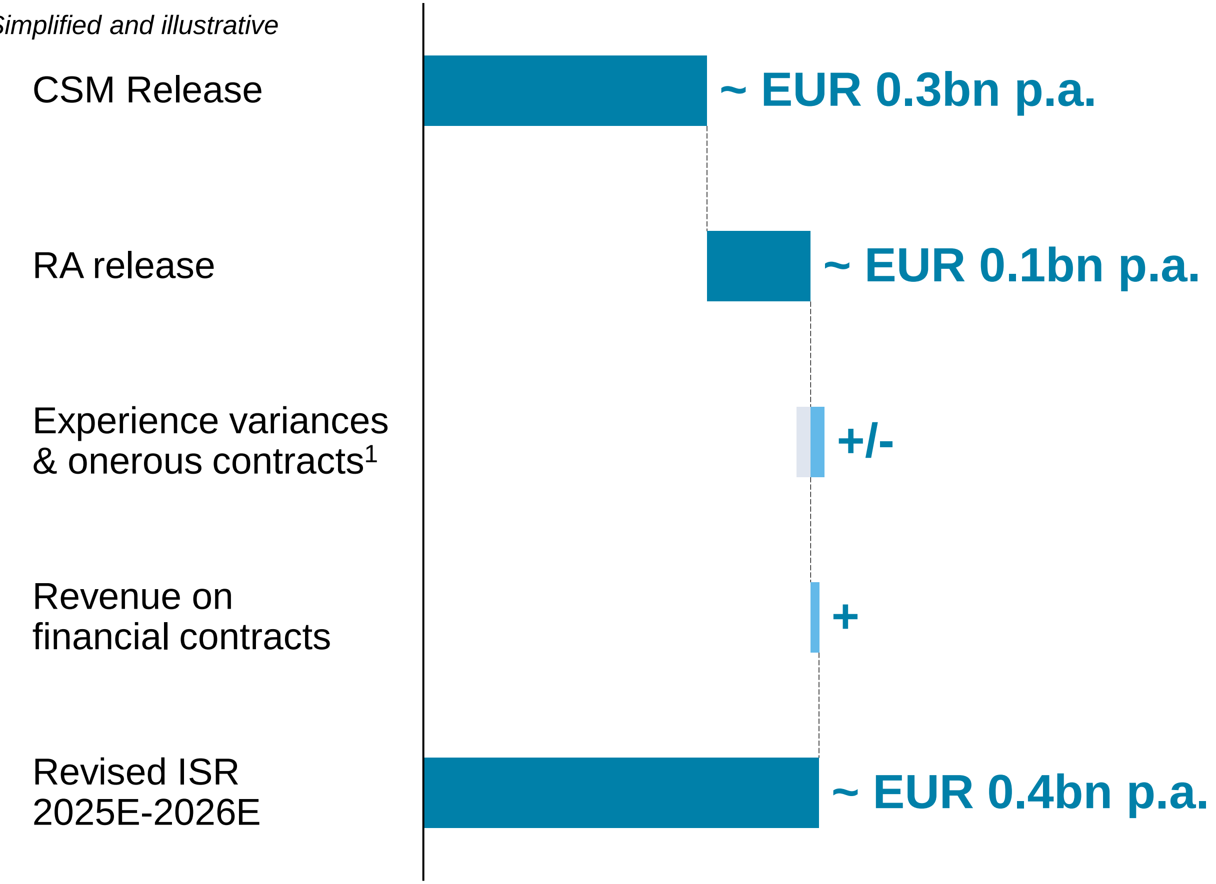
## L&H CSM roll-forward 2025E-2026E

*Simplified and illustrative*

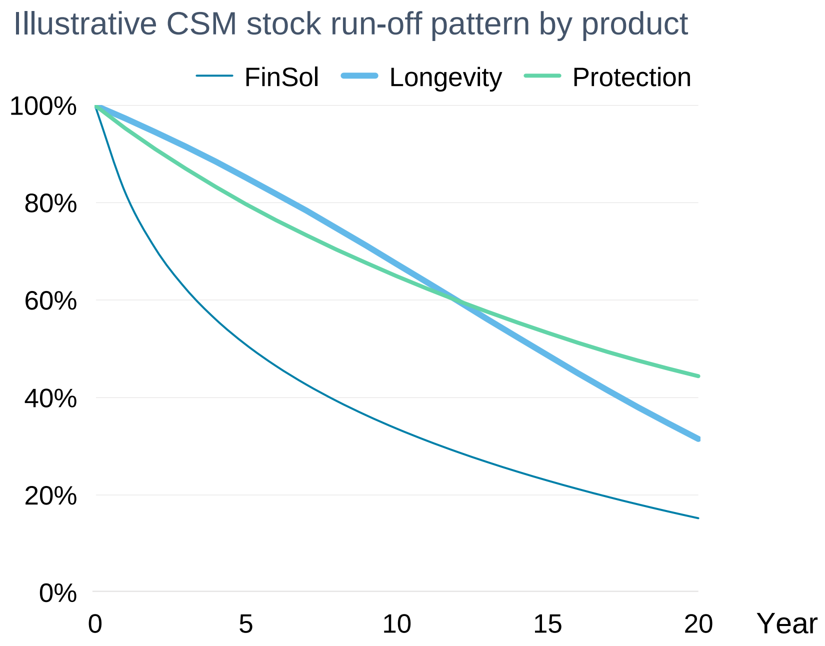
# Financials
# Rebasing the level of normalized L&H profits

## L&H insurance service result (ISR) 2025E-2026E

*Simplified and illustrative*




**~ 6.5%** CSM amortization rate[1]
(vs 8% prior estimate)





1. Applied to the closing CSM (before amortization) at the half year or the full year

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# L&H: growing and creating value from a lower base

## 2025-2026 L&H assumptions[1]

### Value creation

Updated **~ EUR 0.4bn p.a.**
New business CSM 2025E-2026E

New **> +2pts**
New business IFRS RoE 2026E vs 2023

New **1% to 3% p.a.**
CSM growth 2025E-2026E

### Technical profitability

Updated **~ EUR 0.4bn p.a.**
Insurance service result 2025E-2026E

### Efficiency

New **EUR 30m**
Additional management expense savings

1. Under IFRS 17, there remains an ongoing potential for volatility resulting from BAU activity, ongoing management actions, lapse and other variances; On management actions, variations may arise from the actual outcome vs the modelled result in the best estimate liability

# Conclusion

1. Higher margin new business, with significantly improved business mix by 2026
2. Strengthened in-force management to protect and deliver value
3. Improved competitiveness through higher cost efficiency
4. Strong focus on cashflow generation

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# Property and Casualty outlook

Jean-Paul Conoscente, CEO SCOR P&C

# Leveraging Tier 1 franchise and hard market to expand into attractive lines

## P&C Reinsurance

**Enhance portfolio diversification** through attractive Treaty Lines

**Maintain a prudent approach to business exposed to climate change**

**Accelerate the development of Alternative Solutions**

## SCOR Business Solutions

**Grow diversifying lines** whilst considering their respective cycles

**Leverage leading position in construction and energy** to meet the world’s infrastructure and transition needs

**Build a balanced and resilient book,** actively managing volatility

# Achieving significant growth and diversification in 2024

## P&C Reinsurance

Accelerated growth on **diversifying lines** (Engineering, IDI, Marine and International Casualty)

## SCOR Business Solutions

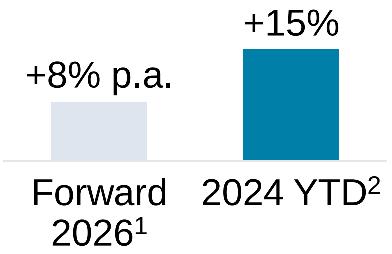
Strong development of the **Construction book**, focusing on local and **New Energy business**

## Alternative Solutions

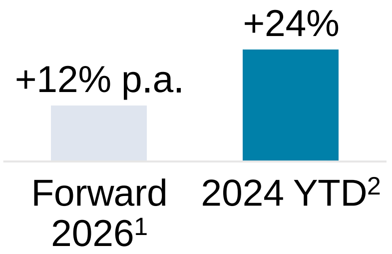
Forward 2026 ambition (x2 EGPI[3]) achieved in just one year

**Forward 2026 on track**

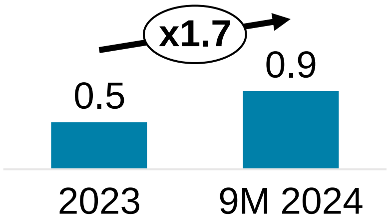
**EGPI growth on diversifying lines**




**EGPI growth on Construction**




**EGPI growth on Alternative Solutions** (in EUR billion)






1. Over the period 2024-2026; 2. January to September 2024 compared with January to September 2023; 3. Compared to 2023. Excluding a large multi-year contract which commuted at end-2023

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# Growing Alternative Solutions in a favorable market

## Market outlook

Premium growth and higher risk retention in P&C insurance putting cedants' **regulatory capital under pressure**

Increasing Nat Cat frequency, inflation and higher risk retentions intensify cedants' needs for **P&L protection and cash flow management**

➤ **A growing demand for structured reinsurance products**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Structured capital relief solutions** | **Key growth area in Forward 2026**<br><br>**Volatility mostly staying with cedants** given structuring features, while protecting for capital events<br><br>**Low capital required** benefiting from reinsurers' capital model and larger diversification<br><br>**High return on allocated capital** |
| **Structured volatility solutions** | **Out of focus unless highly structured**<br><br>Targeting solutions not requiring meaningful Nat Cat capacity |



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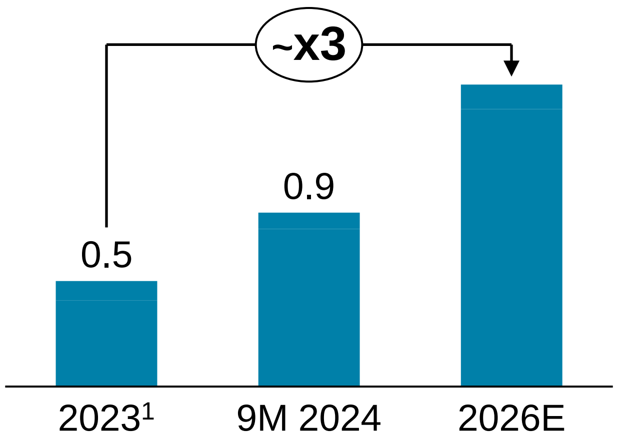
# Accelerating growth of Alternative Solutions

## Updated Forward 2026 ambition

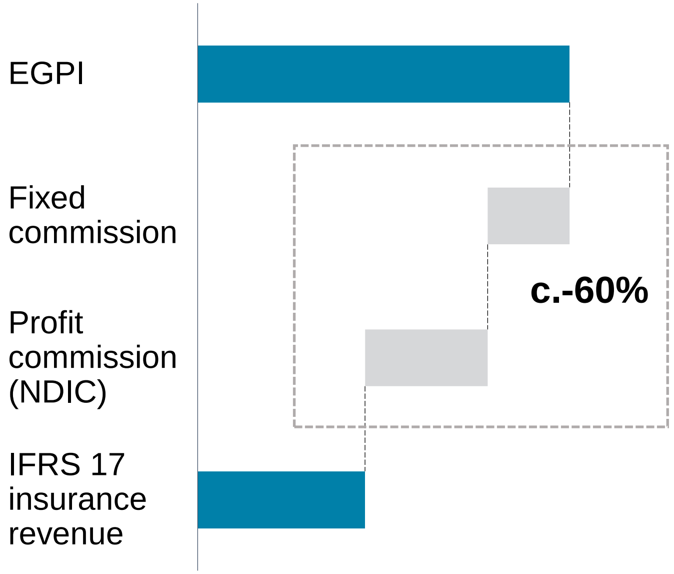
Estimated Gross Premium Income (EGPI)
EUR billion




Favorable market context

SCOR perceived as a strong, reputable Alternative Solutions provider

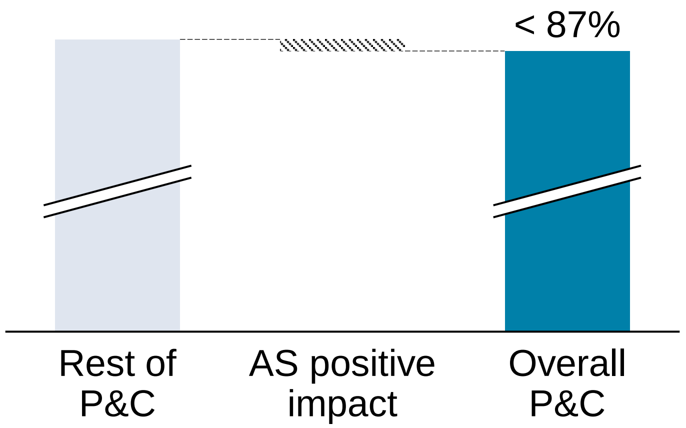
## IFRS 17 insurance revenue is net of commissions




In general, EGPI is earned through in IFRS insurance revenue over 2 years

## Slightly positive impact on overall P&C combined ratio

IFRS 17 net combined ratio 2025E-2026E




AS has a slightly positive impact on IFRS 17 combined ratio (vs IFRS 4 underwriting ratio), driven by the exclusions of fixed commissions and NDIC



1. Excluding a large multi-year contract which commuted at end-2023

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# Confirming 4% to 6% CAGR for P&C insurance revenue growth

## Modelling considerations

EGPI earned **over two years on average**

Insurance revenue is **net of fixed commissions and NDIC.** These two elements combined represent ~60% of EGPI for Alternative Solutions and ~20% for other lines of business

Insurance revenue can be influenced by large multi-year contracts and late premium updates – negative base effect expected at EUR -150m for the 2025E insurance revenue growth (~ -2%pts impact)

## Illustrative view[1]

-60% for Alternative Solutions
-20% for other lines

50% year N
50% year N+1

| | | EGPI | *Growth* | Ultimate insurance revenue | *Growth* | FY N-1 | FY N | FY N+1 | FY N+2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UWY N-2 | **Total P&C** | **106** | | **83** | | **42** | | | |
| UWY N-1 | **Total P&C** | **100** | ***-5%*** | **79** | ***-5%*** | **39** | **39** | | |
| UWY N | RI (excl. AS) | 80 | *+7%* | 64 | | | 32 | 32 | |
| | AS RI | 9 | *+150%* | 4 | | | 2 | 2 | |
| | SBS | 22 | *0%* | 18 | | | 9 | 9 | |
| | **Total P&C** | **111** | ***+11%*** | **85** | ***+8%*** | | **43** | **43** | |
| UWY N+1 | **Total P&C** | **121** | ***+10%*** | **92** | ***+8%*** | | | **46** | **46** |
| UWY N+2 | **Total P&C** | **130** | ***+7%*** | **99** | ***+7%*** | | | | **49** |
| **Insurance revenue** *Excl. impacts from multi-year contracts and late premium updates* | | | | | | 81 | 82 | 89 | 95 |
| *yoy growth rate* | | | | | | | *+1%* | *+8%* | *+8%* |



1. AS: Alternative Solutions; EGPI: Expected Gross Premium Income; FY: Financial Year; RI: Reinsurance; UWY: Underwriting year

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# 2025 P&C market offering attractive opportunities for SCOR

**P&C Reinsurance**

**2024 active Nat Cat losses** fueling treaty market demands ahead of January 2025 renewals

**Attractive current conditions** in most lines and markets

**Largely unchanged rates and terms & conditions** expected

**SCOR Business Solutions**

Modest price reductions on some lines, whilst **underlying terms & conditions are holding**

**Pricing adequacy remains strong** for most lines

**Double-digit premium[1] growth expected for underwriting year 2025**, leveraging Tier 1 franchise and recognized technical expertise

1. Measured by estimated gross premium income (EGPI)

# Conclusion

1 Unchanged P&C strategy. Delivering on the Forward 2026 ambitions and targets, building on the strong 2024 achievements, and accelerating growth on Alternative Solutions.

2 Continue to leverage SCOR's Tier 1 franchise and favorable market conditions, to further diversify, reduce volatility and build a resilient book.

3 Maintain engagement with clients to develop solutions that address their needs in the evolving risk landscape, through strategic partnerships and innovation.

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Investor Day

12 December 2024

# CFO update

François de Varenne, CFO and Deputy CEO

# Addressing challenges and making significant progress for a new SCOR

| Key priorities | | SCOR's responses |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reserving positions for P&C and L&H | 1 | Both at best estimate, supported by external reviews |
| Group earnings power for 2025-2026 | 2 | ROE > 12% and EV growth of 9% p.a. unchanged for 2025-2026 |
| Operating cash flow generation | 3 | Progress and updated view on net cash flow from operations |
| Financial leverage and refinancing strategy | 4 | Temporary increase in financial leverage driven by refinancing |
| Capital management framework | 5 | Committed to Forward 2026 dividend policy |
| Progress on levers to be "future-ready" | 6 | Well on track on Capital Allocation, ALM and Risk Partnerships |

# 1 Best estimate reserves for P&C and L&H, supported by external reviews

## 2024 P&C reserves at best estimate

SCOR's 2024 P&C internal annual review is completed with all lines at best estimate

This is supported by WTW's external review for a 2nd consecutive year

WTW's review covered "*100% of SCOR's Group's global P&C claims reserves*[1] *with an independent review for 77% of claims reserves and a peer review for the rest*"

WTW concluded that *"This redundancy has increased from that in our prior review as at 30 September 2023."*

## 100% of L&H portfolio reviewed by Milliman[2]

The Milliman review "*covered 100% of the gross PVFCF", with "an independent review for the material lines of business representing 76% of the gross PVFCF […] and a peer review for less material lines of business."*

*"Milliman has concluded that in aggregate at the group level the valuation of the PVFCF, RA and CSM gross of retrocession is materially reliable and in a range of reasonableness."*



1. Gross of retrocession and undiscounted on an earned basis of €19.983 billion. Further details of the WTW review are set out on slide 61; 2. Further details of the Milliman review are set out on slide 62

# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026

# ROE > 12% and EV growth of 9% p.a. unchanged for 2025E-2026E

9% p.a. EV growth[1]

ROE > 12%[2] p.a.

CSM growth 1% to 3% p.a. (New)

## 2025-2026 updated assumptions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 4% to 6% CAGR | **P&C** insurance revenue 2023-2026E |
| | < 87.0% | **P&C** net combined ratio 2025E-2026E |
| Updated | ~ EUR 0.4bn | **L&H** insurance service result p.a. 2025E-2026E |
| | 3.4% to 3.8% | **Investment** regular income yield 2026E |
| | ~ EUR 1.2bn | **Management expenses** 2026E |
| | 1% to 3% CAGR | **P&C** new business CSM 2023-2026E |
| Updated | ~ EUR 0.4bn | **L&H** new business CSM p.a. 2025E-2026E |

1. Growth at constant economics (the starting point of each year is being adjusted for the payment of the proposed dividend for the preceding year); 2. Assuming a 30% corporate income tax rate for 2025-2026

# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026

## L&H financials: rebasing profit level and growing progressively CSM

| | Forward 2026 assumptions | 2025-2026 updated assumptions[2] |
|---|---|---|
| **CSM amortization rate** | ~ 8% | Updated **~ 6.5%[1]** |
| **Insurance service result (ISR)** | EUR 500 to 600m p.a. | Updated **~EUR 0.4bn p.a.** |
| **New business CSM** | 1% to 3% CAGR[3] 2023-2026E | Updated **~ EUR 0.4bn p.a.** |
| **CSM growth** | n.a. | New **1% to 3% p.a.** 2025E-2026E |

**CSM amortization rate**: lowered to 6.5% from ~8% driven by a change in cashflow profile following the 2024 assumption review

**CSM stock** to grow progressively with new business CSM more than offsetting CSM amortized

**Protect and deliver value from in-force;** intrinsic IFRS volatility remains

Improve in-force over time as **more profitable new business is added**



1. Applied to the closing CSM (before amortization) at the half year or the full year; 2. Under IFRS 17, there remains an ongoing potential for volatility resulting from BAU activity, ongoing management actions, lapse and other variances; On management actions, variations may arise from the actual outcome vs the modelled result in the best estimate liability; 3. Compound Annual Growth Rate

# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026
# P&C financials: reiterating confidence in growth at attractive margins

| | Forward 2026 assumptions | 2025-2026 updated assumptions |
|---|---|---|
| **Insurance revenue** | 4% to 6% CAGR[1] 2023-2026E | **4% to 6% CAGR[1] 2023-2026E** |
| **Net combined ratio** | < 87% | **< 87%** |
| o/w Cat ratio | ~ 10% | **~ 10%** |
| o/w Discount effect | -7% to -8% | Updated **-6% to -7%** |
| **New business CSM** | 1% to 3% CAGR[1] 2023-2026E | **1% to 3% CAGR[1] 2023-2026E** |

**Insurance revenue**: strong growth will convert into insurance revenue in 2025-2026 as the premiums are earned through

**Combined ratio maintained < 87%:**

- Cat budget remains at ~ 10%
- Lower discount effect offset by reduced buffer building in 2025-2026
- Slower buffer building, opportunistically in accordance with Group profitability

1. Compound Annual Growth Rate



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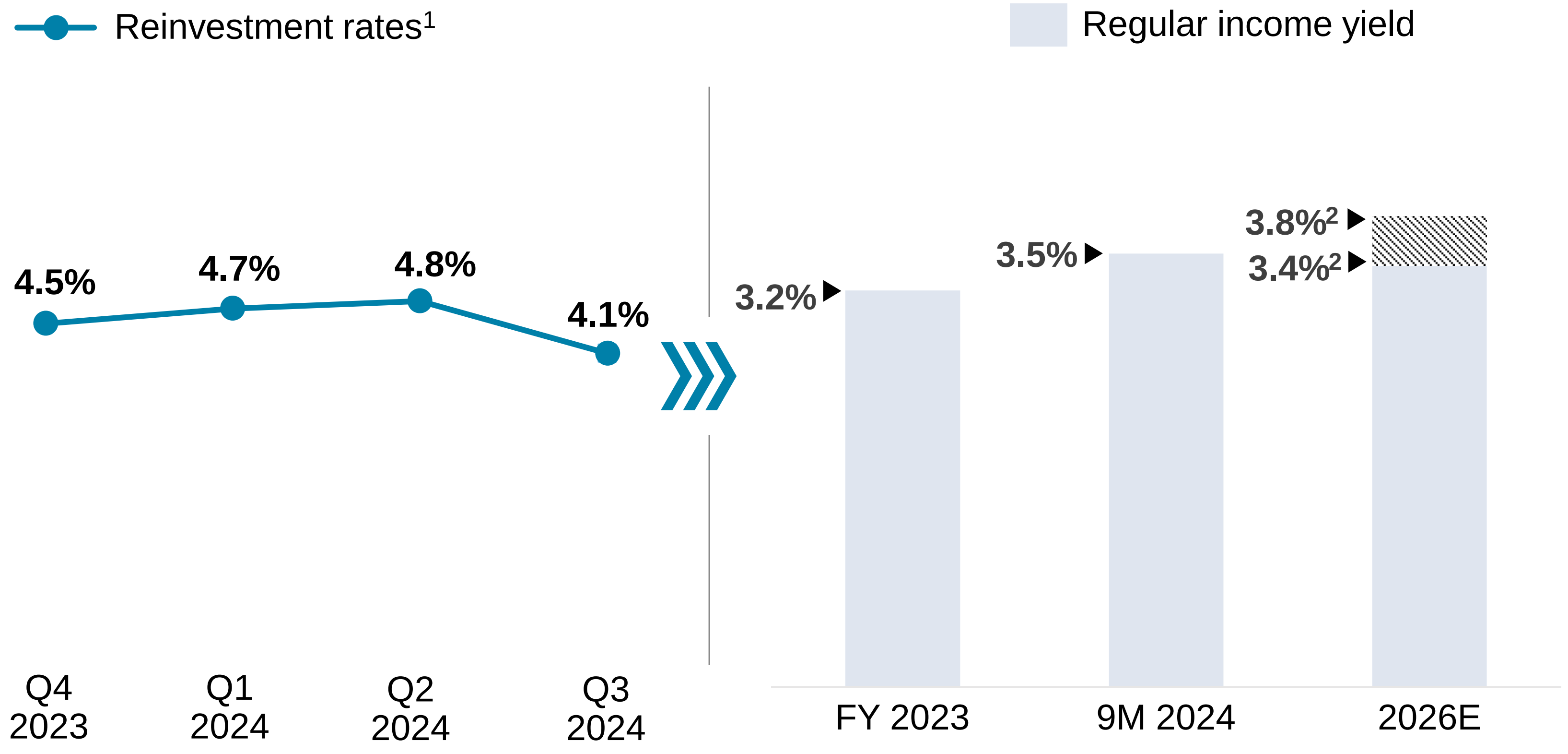
# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026

# Investments: high regular income yield benefiting from elevated reinvestment rates




**High regular income yield** expected for 2025 and 2026, from:

- **High reinvestment rates** due to still-elevated interest rates
- Increase **portfolio duration in 2024 by +0.5 years**[3] with enhanced ALM framework



1. Corresponds to theoretical reinvestment yields based on asset allocation to yielding asset classes (i.e., fixed income, loans and real estate), according to current reinvestment duration assumptions and spreads, currencies, yield curves prevailing for each quarter end. Reinvestment yield is not an actual measure of yields achieved on new investments; 2. Assumptions under market conditions as of 30/09/2024; 3. to 3.5 years at Q3 2024 vs 3.0 years at FY2023 for the fixed income investments

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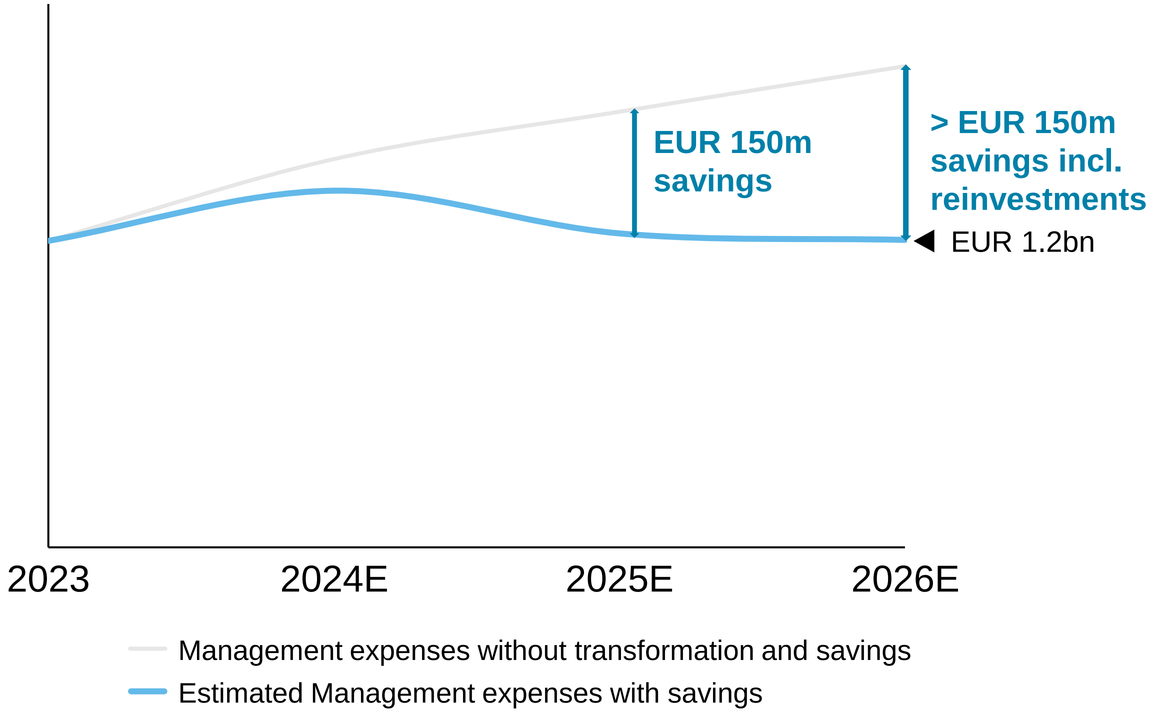
# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026
# Accelerating Group Transformation and Simplification

Group Transformation & Simplification initiatives well advanced, leading to an acceleration of **EUR 150m savings target delivery** by almost 1 year

**Additional savings of EUR 30m** from a more efficient and focused L&H organization following the L&H strategic review, **allowing for savings > EUR 150m and reinvestments in growth areas and operational excellence**

**Flat management expenses** of ~ EUR 1.2bn between 2023 and 2026

## Group management expense evolution
*2023-2026E, illustrative*



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# 2 Group earnings power for 2025-2026

## Repatriating profits to France to ensure full benefit of French DTAs

| Objectives | Actions launched | | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Ensure protection** of existing French Deferred Tax Assets (DTAs) | **Internal retrocession** | Update structure to manage cash and profits<br><br>Reduce volatility of French statutory accounts | *Started in **2024*** |
| **Support future cash generation in France** through operating profit and utilization of DTAs | **Transformation and simplification** | Reduce fixed costs at the holding company | *Started in **2024*** |
| **Benefit from tax losses carried forward but not yet recognized,** to recover tax benefits from past losses, beyond the plan horizon | **Underwriting profit relocation** | Enhance underwriting capabilities in France for strategic lines of business (Structured Solutions)<br><br>Centralize P&C underwriting with large cedants through a new Global Client Unit in France | *Start in **2025*** |
| | **Entity relocation** | Project to relocate an internal retrocession platform to France | *Start in **2026*** |



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# 3 Updated view on net cash flows from operations

## Group

Centralized capital management and liquidity team

Improved intra-group allocations (investment, tax, corporate cost, etc.)

## L&H

Impacted mainly by assumption review and higher intra-group allocations

Expected to break even in 2026

## P&C

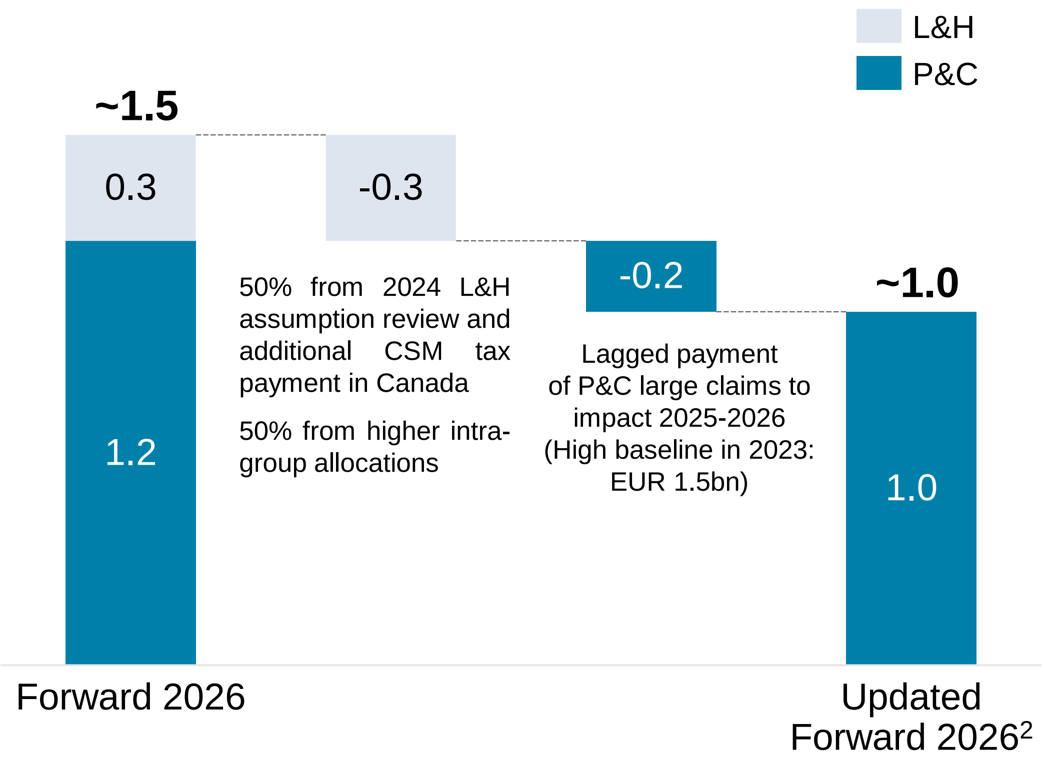
New business delivering strong cashflows

Lagged claims payment expected to end in 2026

Return to normal expected in 2027 of ~EUR 1.2bn

## Group cash flows from operations 2026E[1]

EUR billion




1. Net cash flow from operations = technical cash flow from operations + allocated investment cash flow – allocated management expenses – allocated taxes and miscellaneous, post-tax



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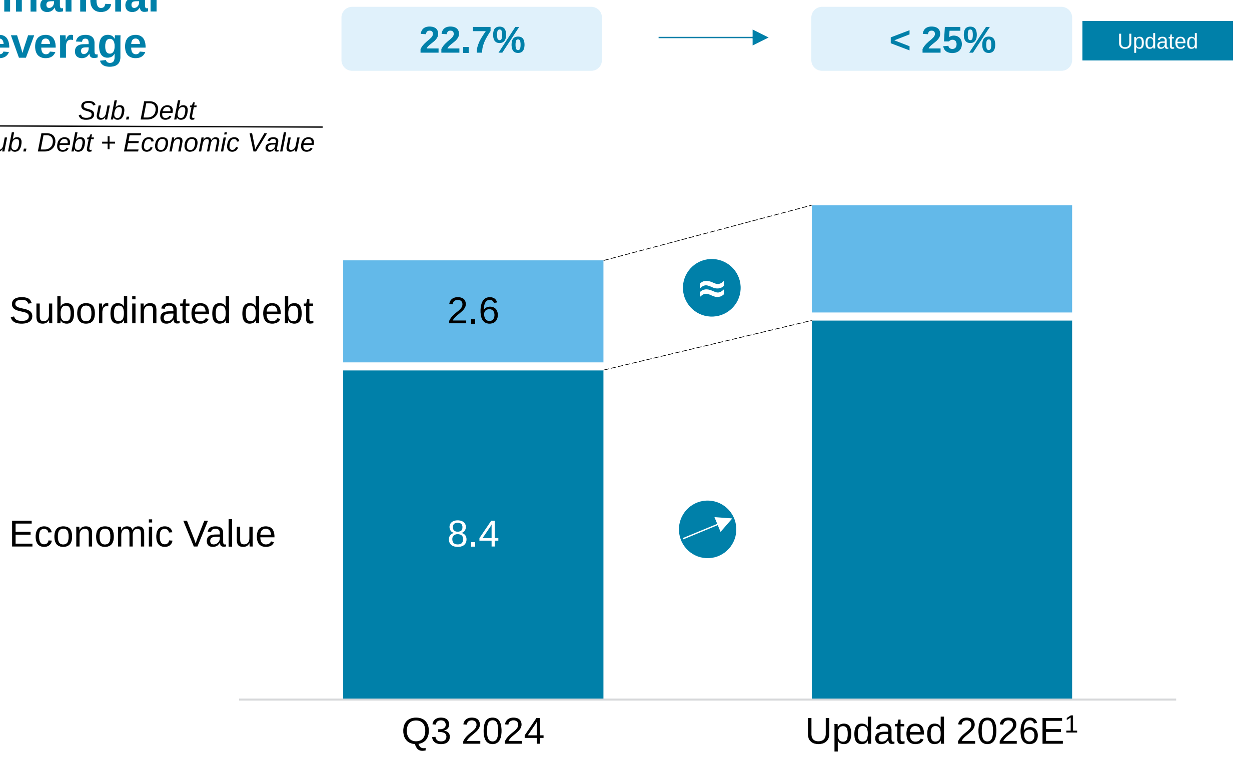
# ❹ Refinancing strategy impacts financial leverage in the short-term

EUR billion

**Financial leverage**

$$\frac{\textit{Sub. Debt}}{\textit{Sub. Debt + Economic Value}}$$




**Financial leverage to temporarily increase by 2-3pts** over the next 4-5 years in line with debt refinancing strategy in favor of larger tranches

**Expected increase in financing expenses of ~ EUR 25m to 30m** over 2025-2026

**Continue to offer AA level of security**

1. Forward 2026 assumption was < 20%

# 5 Committed to Forward 2026 capital management framework and dividend policy

SCOR has an **attractive capital management framework for its shareholders,** that **favors cash dividends** and may also include **share buybacks or special dividends**

SCOR aims to offer a **resilient and predictable dividend**

SCOR intends, through this capital management framework, to distribute to its shareholders a significant portion of the **Economic Value growth**

To this end, SCOR follows a **four-step process**

1. **Ensure the Solvency Ratio, accounting for future growth or potential management actions, remains in the optimal range (185-220%)**
2. **Consider the Economic Value growth and analyze its drivers**
3. **Set the regular dividend for the current year at a level at least equal to the level of the regular dividend of the previous year**
4. **Complement the regular dividend with share buybacks or special dividends on an optional basis**

# 6 Progress on levers to be "future-ready"
# Capital allocation: combining both IFRS and SII frameworks

## Objectives

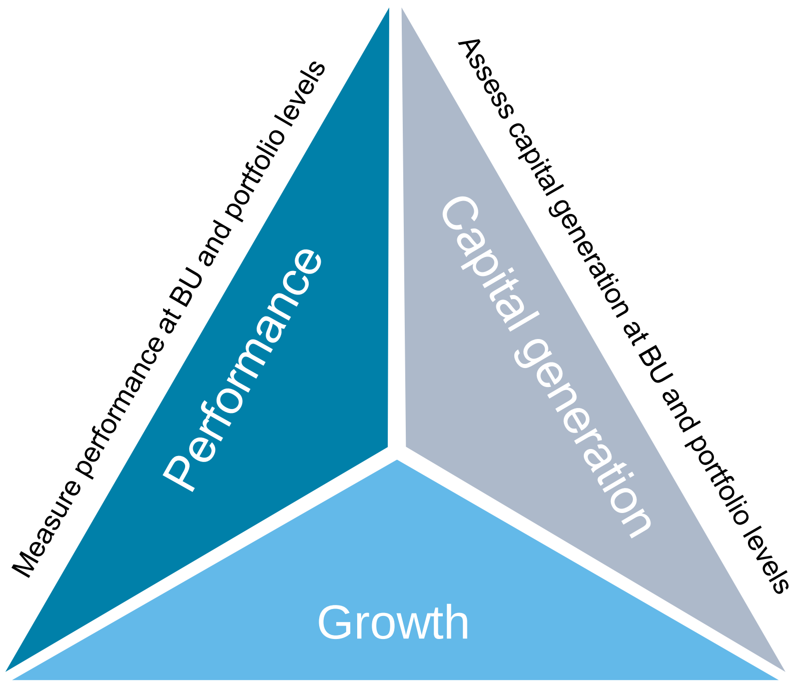
Steer capital allocation **at a more granular level** to drive disciplined cycle management

Allocate capital to **grow a balanced and diversified portfolio** with a **lower capital intensity** that maximizes value creation

1st step: IFRS capital performance framework will be effective as of 1st January 2025 as the main KPI to monitor capital performance

2nd step: Solvency II capital generation framework to be refined in 2025 to more granular portfolios

Capital allocation and portfolio steering will be based on combined IFRS and Solvency II frameworks by the end of 2025[1]




Stay within the limits of Forward 2026 Risk Appetite


1. Pricing continues to use SCOR's Economic Value Added framework

# 6 Progress on levers to be “future-ready”
# ALM: on track towards a dynamic framework

## Progress since Sept. 2023

Enhanced the ALM team

Developed **centralized data platform** for Finance and Risk with enhanced granularity for FX and interest rate sensitivities

Implemented FX and Interest Rates Risks **hedging strategy, including derivatives**

## First impacts

Lengthened **asset duration**[1]

**Reduced solvency ratio sensitivities** to interest rates and FX

Reduced SCR with an expected **positive solvency ratio impact** to be reflected in Q4 2024

## Next steps

Refine SCOR’s hedging program with expected positive impacts on solvency ratio and sensitivities in 2025

Improve sensitivities monitoring for FX, interest rates and inflation

Constantly adapt governance between ALM, Investments and Risk, with a clarified Risk Appetite Framework

Move to a dynamic economic value protection once solvency ratio is in the upper part of its optimal range

**Developing an ALM framework to protect shareholder economic value against market variances, and allow dynamic trade-off between investment objectives and regulatory / accounting constraints**

1. to 3.5 years at Q3 2024 vs 3.0 years at FY2023 for the fixed income investments

# 6 Progress on levers to be "future-ready"
# Risk partnerships: leveraging SCOR's Tier 1 franchise and expertise

## Risk partners

**Traditional retro** providers and **capital market** providers:

- Proportional capacity
- Scalability
- Multi-year basis

**Investment opportunities through sidecars**: Worldwide Cat, Worldwide multiline, casualty, etc.

## Objective and progress

**Whole account stop-loss**, covering both P&C and L&H

Expand **new partners** (+3 partners in 2024)

**Support** underlying portfolio **growth**

Manage **risk exposure**

Generate **additional fee revenue**

## Multiple income sources

**Overriding commission** for proportional retrocession

Expected **profit commission**

**Fees** for tail risks

**+60%** fee income by 2026[1]

**+50%** capacity by 2026

1. Compared to 2023, based on a revised scope for risk partnerships; 2026 ambition remains unchanged i.e. ~EUR 50m increase compared to a rebased 2023 gross fee income of EUR 82m; The fee income from risk partnerships is included in the insurance service result

# Conclusion

1 P&C and L&H reserves fully reviewed, supported by third parties and at best estimate with buffers

2 Committed to delivering on targets and generating capital in a sustained manner

3 Significantly simplified processes and continue to progress to shape the reinsurer of tomorrow

4 Committed to Forward 2026 dividend policy



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# Conclusion

Thierry Léger, CEO

# Growing in a diversified and profitable way

| Growth strategy | L&H | P&C |
|---|---|---|
| ^ Above capital generation | Financial solutions<br>Longevity | Marine, Engineering, IDI, International Casualty<br>Alternative Solutions |
| = In line with capital generation | | P&C short-tail<br>Nat Cat |
| ˅ Below capital generation | Protection | US Casualty |



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# Driving Economic Value growth through shareholders' equity growth

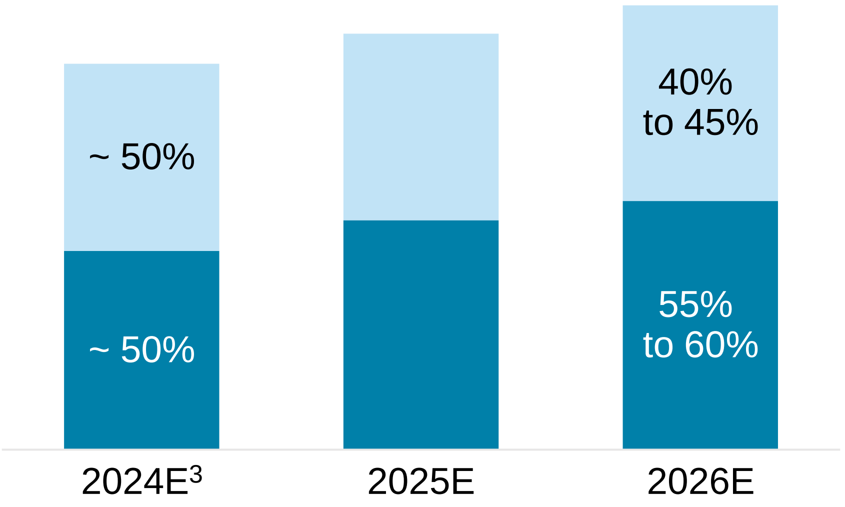
New **CSM growth**

**1% to 3% p.a.**

**Return on equity[2]**

**> 12% p.a.**

**9% p.a.**
**Economic Value growth[1]**




1. Growth at constant economics (the starting point of each year is being adjusted for the payment of the proposed dividend for the preceding year); 2. Assuming a 30% corporate income tax rate for 2025-2026; 3. Based on 9M 2024

# Contributing to building resilient societies

## Environmental

**Reach Net Zero emissions by 2050**[1] with new targets announced at the 2024 AGM:

x3.5 low-carbon energy insurance and reinsurance by 2030[2,3]

Reduce carbon intensity portfolios of P&C by 23% by 2030[2,4]

## Social

**Commit to gender diversity, accelerate the feminization** of SCOR's governing bodies

Increase female senior leaders to 30% by 2025[5]

## Governance

A governance **in line with best practices**, with **a seasoned Board of Directors and an experienced leadership team** focused on execution



1. Actions to decarbonate SCOR portfolios on both underwriting and investments depend on externalities out of the Group's control, mainly decisions from policy makers and actions taken by clients and investees; 2. Compared to 2020; 3. Using SCOR's EGPI (Estimated Gross Premium Income); 4. For P&C portfolios of European clients, Direct and facultative property and casualty, based on available data; 5. Initially 27%

# Conclusion

1 Forward 2026 leverages SCOR’s Tier 1 franchise and the expertise of its people to create significant value over the plan period

2 Excellent performance of P&C generates strong profits, capital and reserve resilience

3 New L&H strategy will improve profitability over time whilst protecting and delivering value from in-force

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# Appendix

# Reach Net Zero emissions by 2050[1]

## Business

Deploy capacity for **low-carbon assets and engage with clients** on their own commitments and strategy

Double insurance and facultative reinsurance coverage for low-carbon energy by 2025, and multiply such coverage by 3.5 times by 2030[2]

Engage with clients representing at least 30% of SCOR Business Solutions premium regarding their ESG commitments and their transition strategy, over the new strategic plan period

x3.5 low-carbon energy insurance and reinsurance by 2030 (vs 2020[2,3])

Reduce carbon intensity portfolios of P&C by 23% by 2030 (vs 2020[2])

## Investment

Materially **reduce the carbon intensity** of our investment portfolio

-55% of carbon intensity on equities and corporate bonds by 2030 and -27% by 2025 (vs 2019)

-50% of carbon intensity on real estate investments by 2030 (vs 2020)

Double the amount[4] of green and sustainable bonds by end of 2024 (vs 2020)

Reverse biodiversity loss by 2030

## Operations

Be exemplary with our **own footprint and behaviors**

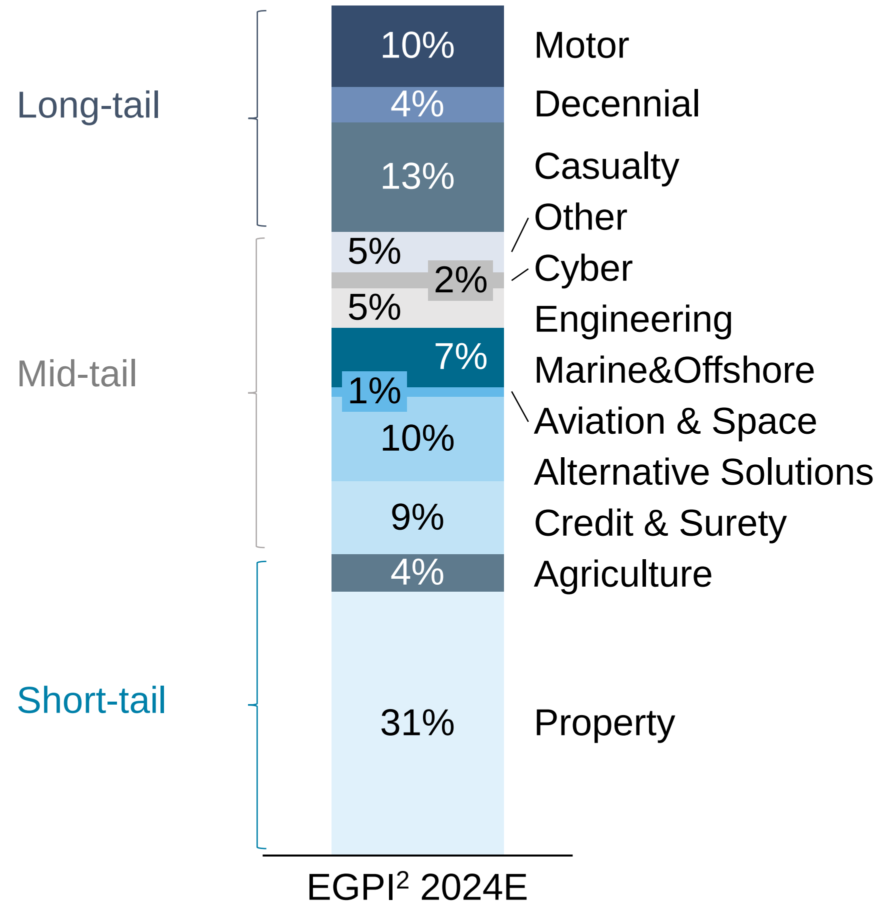
Reach net zero emissions on operations by 2030



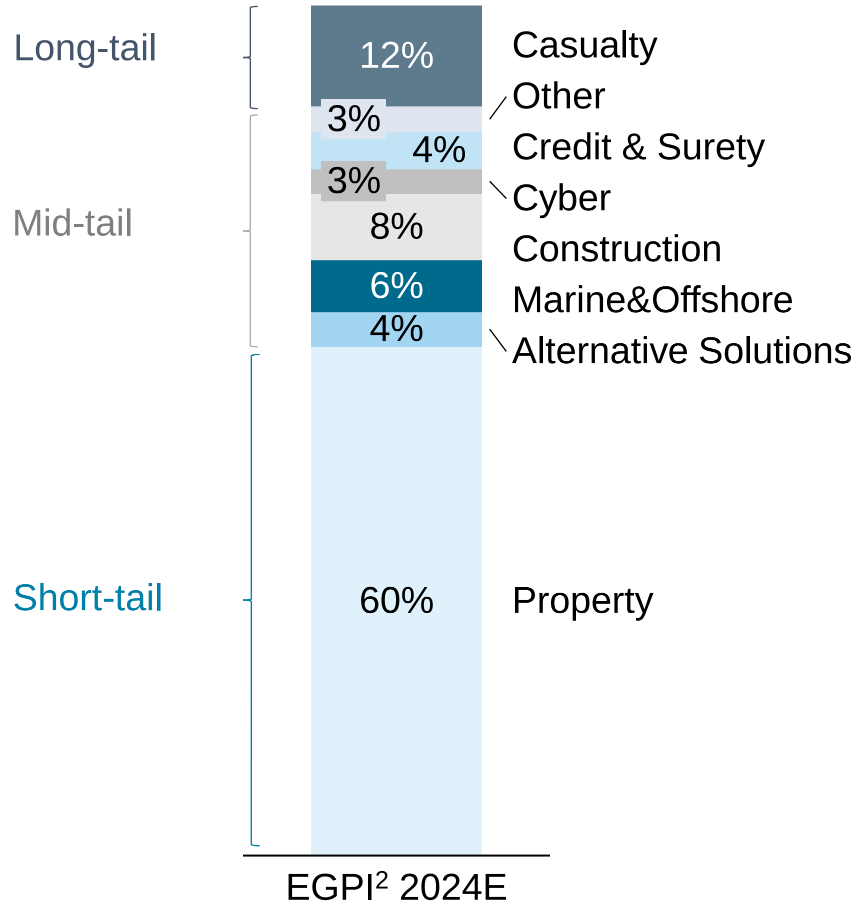
1. Actions to decarbonate SCOR portfolios on both underwriting and investments depend on externalities out of the Group’s control, mainly decisions from policy makers and actions taken by clients and investees; 2. Using SCOR’s Estimated Gross Premium Income (“EGPI”) for 2020 as the baseline; 3. For P&C portfolios of European clients, Direct and facultative property and casualty, based on available data; 4. Measured by market value

# Portfolio mix for P&C Reinsurance and SCOR Business Solutions (1/2)

## P&C Reinsurance[1]




## SCOR Business Solutions




 | 1. MGAs have been moved from SBS to treaty; 2. Estimated gross premium income

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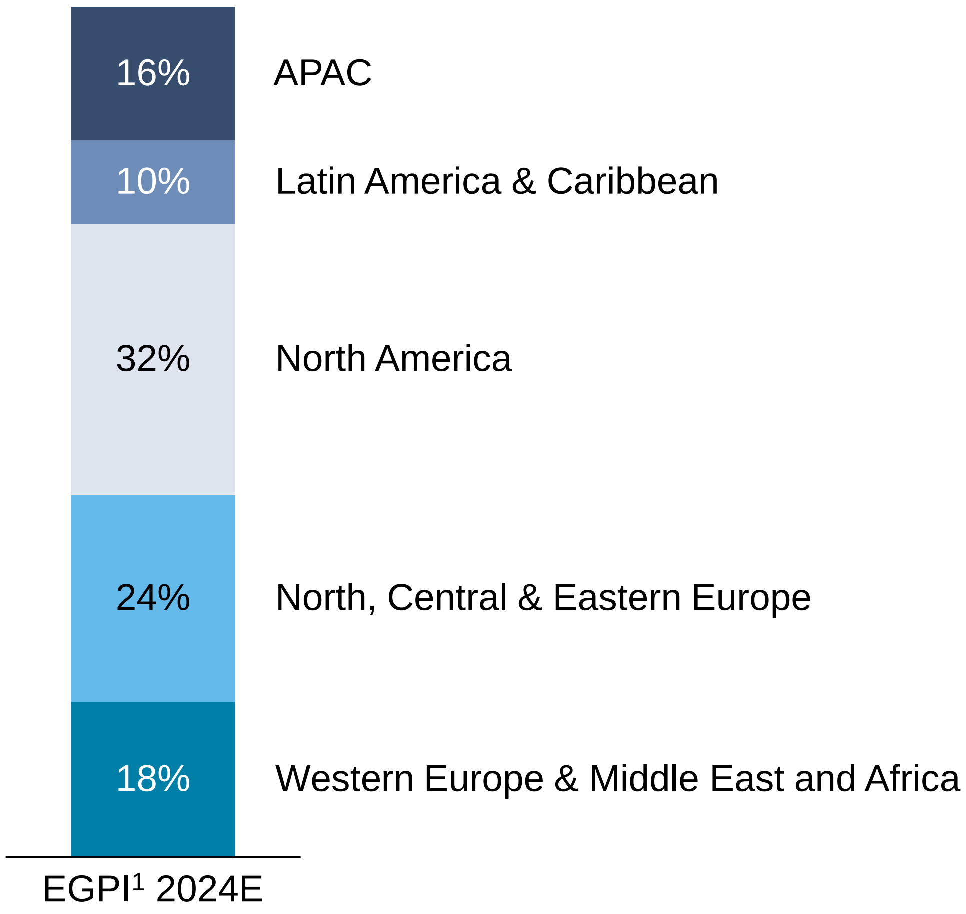
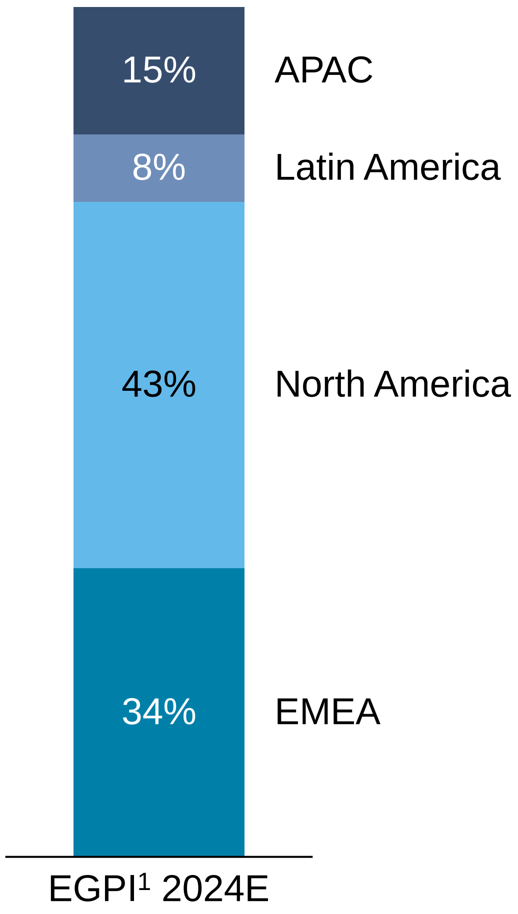
# Portfolio mix for P&C Reinsurance and SCOR Business Solutions (2/2)

## P&C Reinsurance




## SCOR Business Solutions

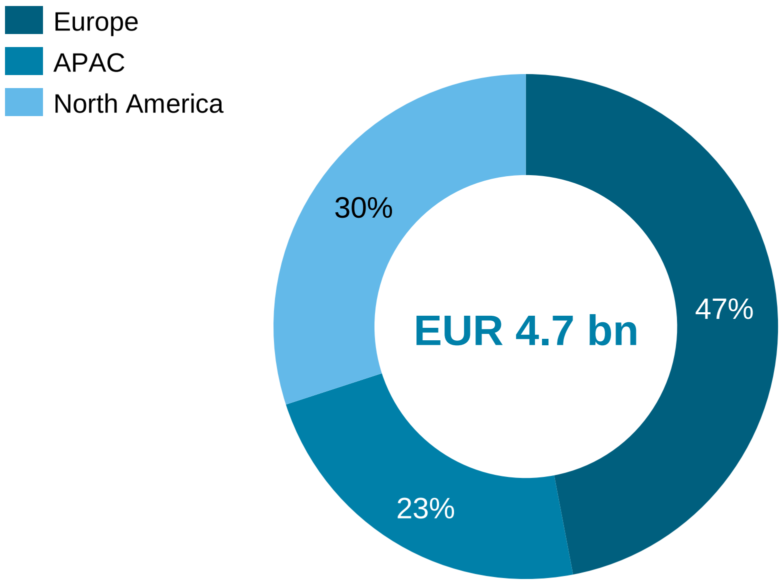




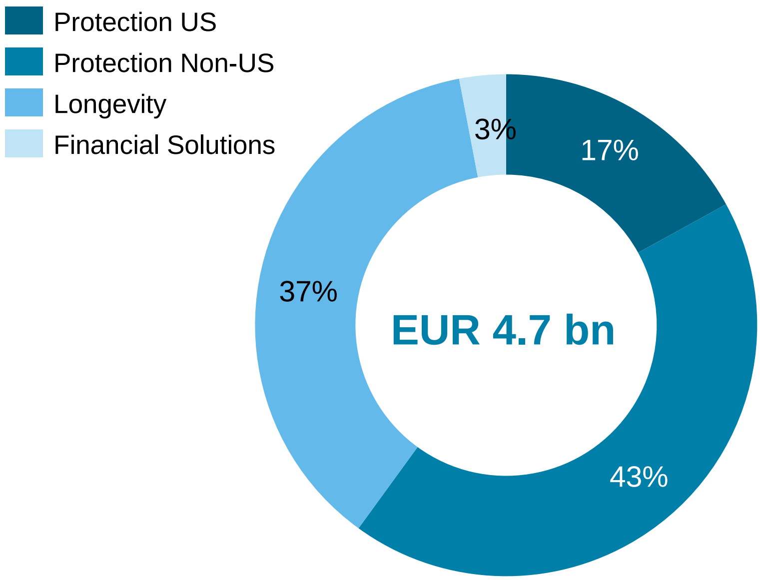

1. Estimated gross premium income

# L&H CSM breakdown as of 30/09/2024

## By geography




## By business



# Details of reserve review by WTW

The scope of WTW's work was to form an opinion on the gross of retrocession global claim reserves for the non-life ("P&C") business of SCOR Group as at 30 September 2024. The analysis was based on a combination of independent reviews and separate peer reviews of SCOR internal actuarial reports for specific business segments.

WTW concluded that, as at 30 September 2024, SCOR Group's global P&C earned claims reserves, undiscounted and gross of retrocession are greater than WTW's corresponding best estimate. This redundancy has increased from that in our prior review as at 30 September 2023.

WTW's review covered 100% of the earned claims reserves, undiscounted and gross of retrocession of €19.983 billion. Segments representing 77.1% of reserves were independently reviewed. The remaining 22.9% were peer reviewed.

- The scope of WTW's review excludes SCOR Group's life and health business.
- WTW's conclusions are based on a series of assumptions as to the future. It should be recognised that actual future claim experience is likely to deviate, perhaps materially, from WTW's estimates. This is because the ultimate liability for claims will be affected by future external events; for example, the likelihood of claimants bringing suit, the size of judicial awards, changes in standards of liability, and the attitudes of claimants towards the settlement of their claims.
- WTW has not anticipated any extraordinary changes to the legal, social, inflationary or economic environment, or to the interpretation of policy language, that might affect the cost, frequency, or future reporting of claims. In addition, WTW's estimates make no provision for potential future claims arising from causes not substantially recognised in the historical data (such as new types of mass torts or latent injuries, terrorist acts), except in so far as claims of these types are included incidentally in the reported claims and are implicitly developed.
- WTW's analysis was carried out based on data as at the valuation date of 30 September 2024. WTW's analysis may not reflect development or information that became available after the valuation date and WTW's results, opinions and conclusions presented herein may be rendered inaccurate by developments after the valuation date.
- SCOR Group has asbestos, pollution and other health hazard (APH) exposures which are subject to greater uncertainty than typical accident or event loss exposures. Due to the low overall materiality of the exposure and limitations in the data available, WTW projected SCOR's APH claims, excluding US sexual abuse claims, using industry benchmarks on an aggregate basis. For US sexual abuse claims, WTW's analysis was based on detailed exposure modeling. There is a high level of uncertainty affecting these claims. Due to this inherent uncertainty, the actual losses could prove to be significantly different to the SCOR estimated loss amounts for these claims.
- Since 2021 sharp increases in inflation in many economies worldwide have resulted from recent rises in energy, food, component and raw material prices driven by wider economic effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Gaza conflict, future effects of geopolitical tensions combined with factors such as supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and labour shortages. Generally, inflation has reduced to more normative levels in response to policy responses by central banks and governments. However, prospective inflationary risks remain high due to the continuing Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Gaza conflict and heightened geopolitical tensions with increased possibilities of hitherto unexpected conflict escalation. In addition, our estimates do not consider the potential impact of the results of the 2024 US elections, including but not limited to any potential on future inflation.
- Longer term implications for inflation from current conflicts, heightened geopolitical tensions, increased energy prices, potential reductions in food supplies, disruption in global trading and their impacts on insurance exposures remain highly uncertain. The WTW analysis makes no explicit allowance for extraordinary future effects that may result from the above factors or other emerging shocks on the projection results.
- The estimates are in Euros based on exchange rates provided by SCOR Group as at 30 September 2024. A substantial proportion of the liabilities is denominated in foreign currencies. To the extent that the assets backing the reserves are not held in matching currencies, future changes in exchange rates may lead to significant exchange gains or losses.
- In its review, WTW has relied on audited and unaudited financial information and data supplied to us by SCOR Group and its subsidiaries, including information given orally and on information from a range of other sources. WTW relied on the accuracy and completeness of this information without independent verification. However, WTW has reviewed this information for general reasonableness and consistency with its knowledge of the insurance industry. WTW's analysis inherently assumes that this information is complete and accurate. WTW has not attempted to determine the quality of the current asset portfolio of SCOR Group, nor has WTW reviewed the adequacy of the balance sheet provisions except as otherwise disclosed herein.

Except for any agreed responsibilities WTW may have to SCOR Group, WTW does not assume any responsibility and will not accept any liability to any other party, whether in tort (including negligence) or otherwise for any damages suffered by such party arising out of this commentary or references to WTW in this document.

# Milliman opinion

Milliman (thereafter ‘’Milliman’’ or ‘’We’’) has been engaged by SCOR group (SCOR) to form an Opinion of the gross of retrocession Present Value of Future Cash Flows (‘’PVFCF’’), Risk Adjustment (“RA”) and Contractual Service Margin (‘’CSM’’) for the Life and Health Business of SCOR as of 30th September 2024.
Our review has been based on the prevailing IFRS standards and the calculations do not take into account any potential future changes of these standards. Our work has not covered a review of the CSM at the previous closing dates, nor a review of the potential impact on the reserves of any informal or formal legal disputes that might arise with a third party.

The objective of our independent review was to ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and assumptions used, and to establish an opinion on the coherent and reasonable character of Life & Health PVFCF, RA and CSM results performed internally by SCOR taking into account the available data and assumptions as of 30th September 2024.

Our review covered 100% of the gross PVFCF in absolute value. We have in particular performed an independent review for the material lines of business representing 76% of the gross PVFCF in absolute value and a peer review for less material lines of business representing a total of 24% of the gross PVFCF in absolute value.

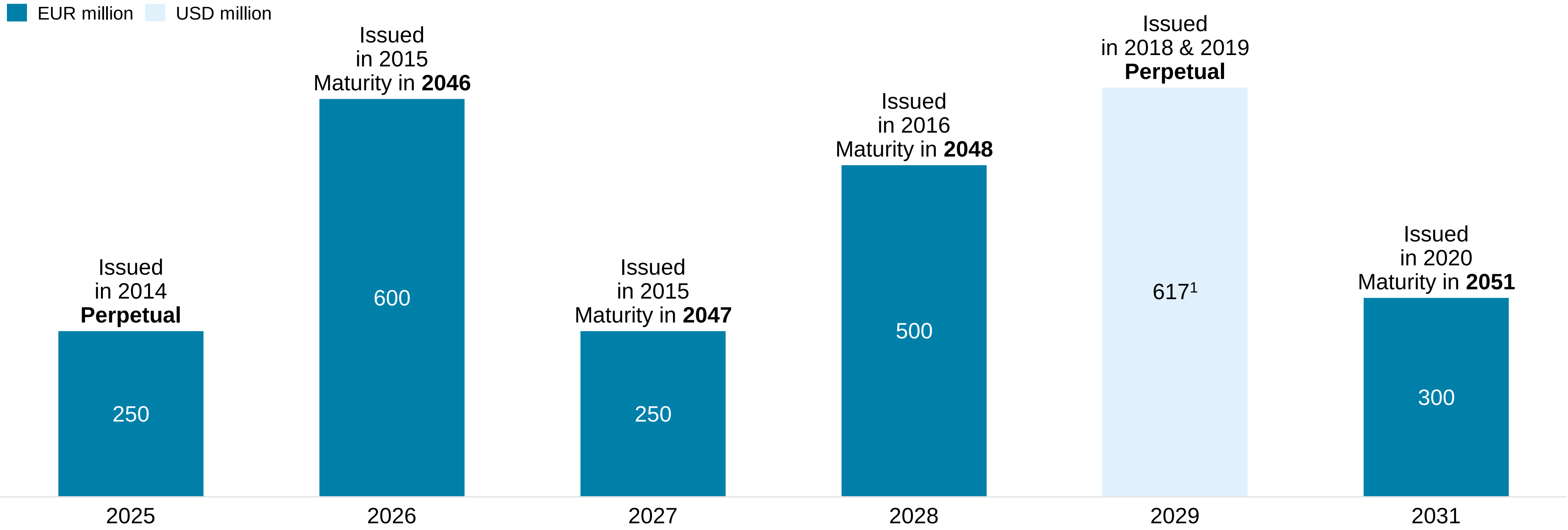
Milliman has concluded that in aggregate at the group level the valuation of the PVFCF, RA and CSM gross of retrocession is materially reliable and in a range of reasonableness.

We have based our review on the data and information provided by SCOR without carrying out exhaustive checks and controls on these data. We have performed consistency checks and reconciliations at a local and global level, in conjunction with detailed analyses for certain specific calculations and have not found material defects in the data. If there are material defects in the data, it is possible that they would be uncovered by a detailed, systematic review and comparison of the data to search for data values that are questionable or for relationships that are materially inconsistent. Such a review was beyond the scope of our assignment.
In determining the PVFCF, RA and CSM, assumptions have been made about future experience, including mortality, longevity, morbidity, lapses, policyholder behaviour, management actions and expenses. Actual experience may differ from that assumed in these projections. To the extent that actual experience is different from the assumptions, actual results will also differ from the projected results.

Our work has been performed according to our engagement letter with SCOR. Milliman does not assume any responsibility and will not accept any liability to any other party in relation to our Opinion.

# First call date schedule of SCOR's debt instruments

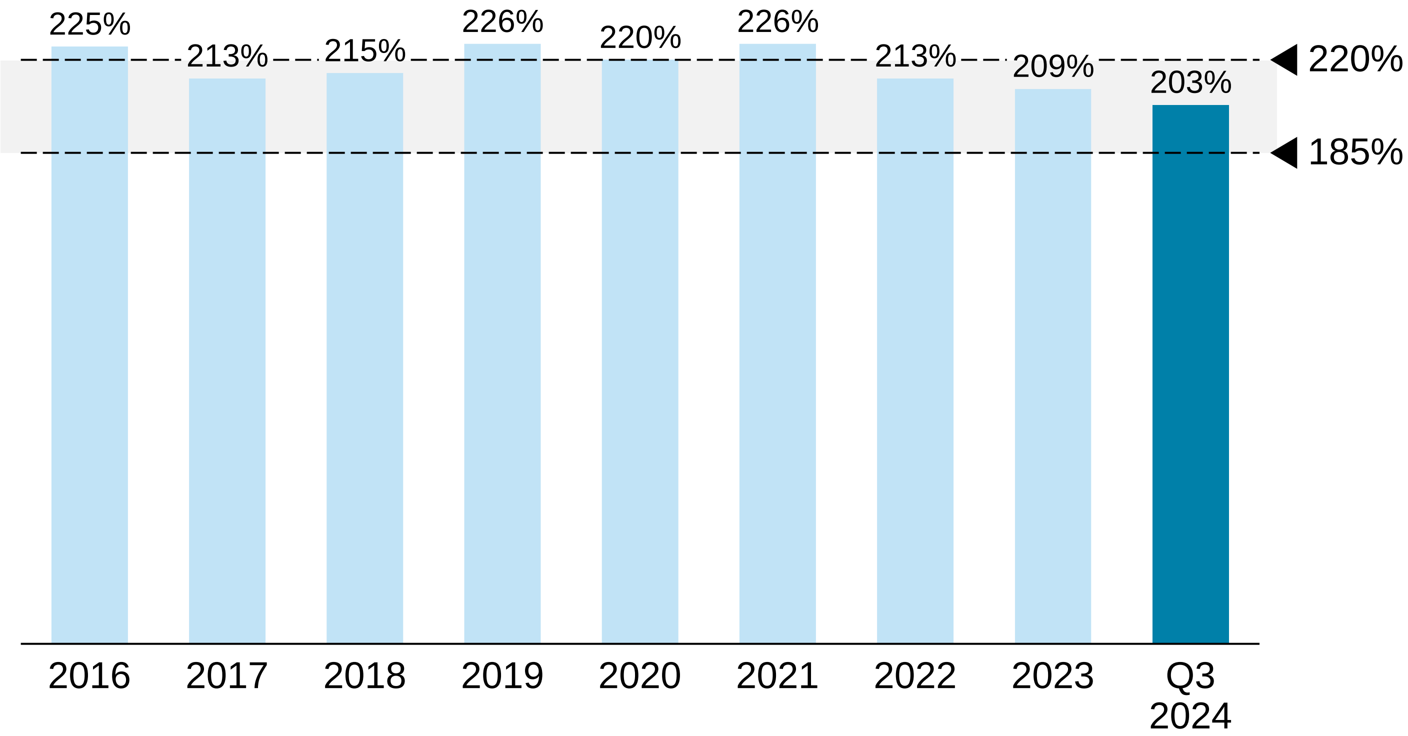
**As at Q3 2024**




1. After cross currency swap for SCOR's USD-denominated debts

# SCOR solvency ratio and credit ratings

## Solvency ratio consistently above or within the optimal range




## Financial strength ratings

S&P Global Ratings

**A+**
Stable Outlook

Moody's

**A1**
Stable Outlook

AM Best

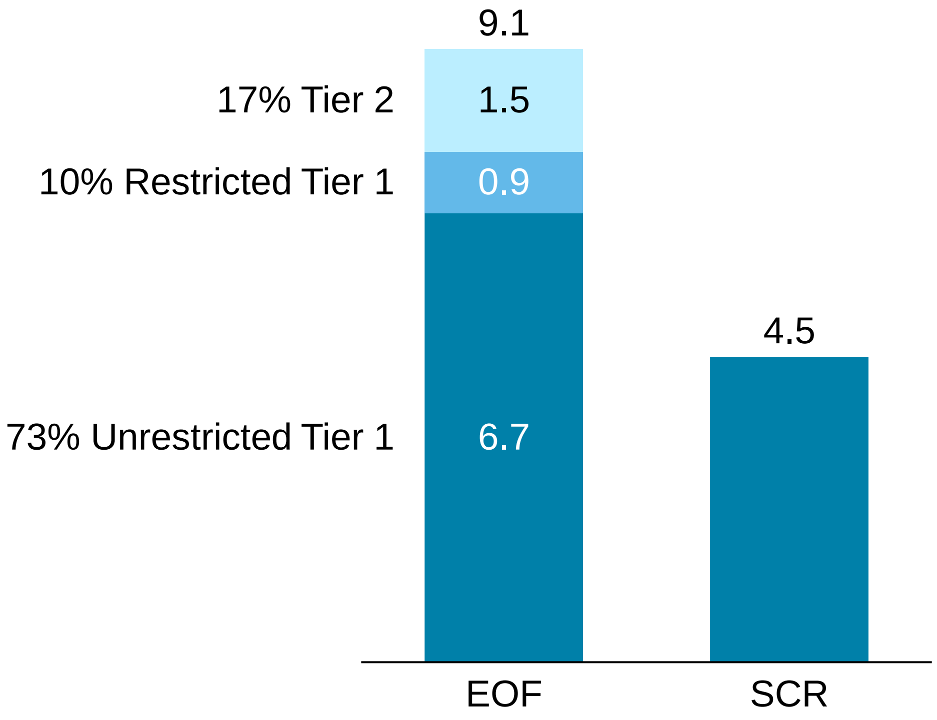
**A**
Under review with developing implications

Fitch Ratings

**A+**
Stable Outlook

# SCOR Group’s capital structure under Solvency II

As at H1 2024, in EUR billion



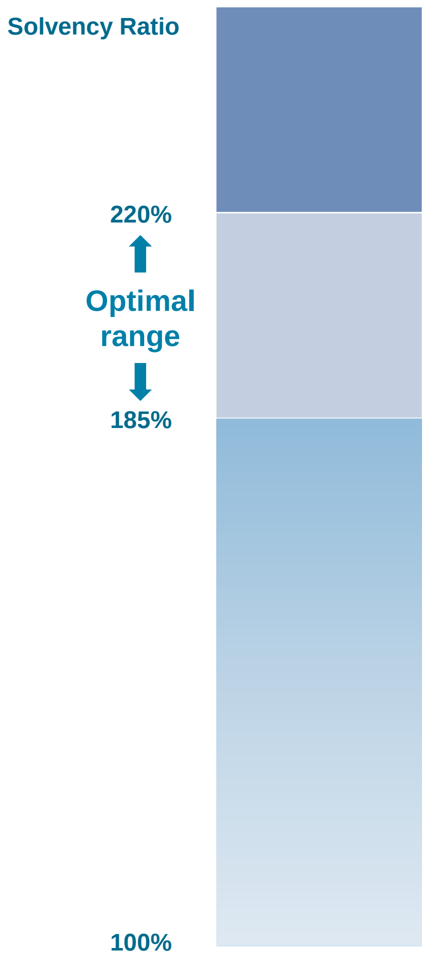

**High quality of eligible own funds:**

- Unrestricted Tier 1 representing 73% of EOF and 147% of SCR

**Well managed EOF capacities:**

- RT1 remaining capacity : EUR 0.8bn
- T2 remaining capacity : EUR 0.7bn

# Forward 2026 solvency management framework




- Execute the capital management framework
- Accelerate growth of profitable business
- Consider acquisitions
- Reconsider risk profile, including capital shield strategy

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- Execute the capital management framework
- Grow profitable business

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- Adjust investment profile
- Adjust the composition of the P&C and L&H portfolio of risks
- Maximize use of retrocession
- Consider capital relief deals or private placements
- Review debt management strategy
- Consider rights issue
- Restructure activities

Forward 2026 targets: 1. Solvency ratio in the optimal range 185% to 220% range; 2. Economic value growth of 9% p.a. over 2025-2026 (growth at constant economic assumptions and excluding the mark to market of the option on own shares; Economic Value defined as the sum of the shareholders" equity and the Contractual Service Margin (CSM) net of tax

# Appendix M: Glossary – A to I

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| **ALM** | Asset Liability Management – Risk-management technique aimed at earning adequate returns and protecting capital by simultaneously managing the duration and other relevant characteristics of assets and liabilities |
| **AuM** | Assets under Management – Total value of assets managed by an investment entity |
| **Alternative Solutions (AS)** | Customized, non-traditional, and new products/solutions provided when conventional (re)insurance is inadequate or unavailable. This includes (re)insurance solutions for Capital Optimization, Earnings and Cash Flow Volatility management, Protection Gap cover and Special Situation needs |
| **CAGR** | Compound Annual Growth Rate |
| **Combined Ratio** | Sum of P&C insurance service expense divided by the P&C net insurance revenue. The ratio is net of retrocession |
| **Contractual Service Margin (CSM)** | Represents the unearned profit on a contract to be recognised as it provides services in the future. It is gradually recognized in the income statement through the CSM amortization |
| **Credit & Surety** | Credit insurance provides insurance coverage against loss to a supplier caused by customers' failure to pay for goods or services supplied. Surety insurance relates to sureties and guarantees issued to third parties for the fulfillment of contractual liabilities |
| **Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)** | Arises when a company has paid more taxes in the past than it owes, or when it has tax losses that can be used to offset future taxable income. If a company has incurred tax losses, these can be recognized as DTAs on the balance sheet, anticipating that they will be used to offset future taxable income |
| **Economic Value** | Sum of shareholders' equity and CSM net of tax. A notional tax rate of 25% is applied to the CSM |
| **EGPI** | Estimated Gross Premium Income – EGPI for a contract represents the ultimate premium written for an underwriting year, while GWP reports only the premium written for a given financial year |
| **ESG** | Environmental, Social, and Governance – criteria used to evaluate the sustainability and ethical impact of activities, including investments |
| **Engineering** | Engineering insurance provides economic safeguard to the risks faced by the ongoing construction project, installation project, and machines and equipment in project operation |
| **IDI** | Inherent Defects Insurance – Specific insurance product providing building owners and construction companies with protection against damage caused by defects in design, workmanship or materials affecting the structure, external walls and roofs, and any consequential damages to non-structural works and equipment. Product known as "assurance décennale" in France |
| **IFIE** | Insurance Finance Income or Expenses – reflects the unwind of the discounting of insurance liabilities |



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# Appendix M: Glossary – I to R

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| **Insurance Revenue** | Sum of expected claims and expenses for the relevant period, CSM amortization, Risk Adjustment release and amortization of existing onerous contracts |
| **Insurance Service Result (ISR)** | Difference between Insurance revenue and Insurance service expenses net of retrocession effect |
| **Longevity** | The relative incidence of survival of Life insureds or annuitants holding a Life insurance policy |
| **Marine** | Marine insurance covers the physical loss or damage of ships, cargo, terminals, and any transport by which the property is transferred, acquired, or held between the points of origin and the final destination |
| **Management Expenses** | Management costs monitored by SCOR, including exceptional costs. Excludes "Other income and expenses", "Other operating income and expenses", Lloyd's expenses and financing expenses |
| **Mortality** | The relative incidence of death of Life insureds or annuitants holding a Life insurance policy |
| **Nat Cat ratio** | Natural Catastrophe Ratio – Net claims related to natural catastrophes divided by the P&C net insurance revenue |
| **Non-distinctive Investment Component (NDIC)** | Under IFRS 17, refers to the portion of an insurance contract that must be repaid to the policyholder even if no insured event occurs. This component is excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in the profit and loss statement. |
| **Net Zero Emission** | Plan from United Nations, aiming at cutting carbon emissions to a small amount of residual emissions that can be absorbed and durably stored by nature and other carbon dioxide removal measures, leaving zero in the atmosphere |
| **New Business CSM** | New Business Contractual Service Margin (CSM) - CSM associated with new insurance contracts written during a period |
| **Onerous Contracts** | Contracts which are deemed unprofitable at a point in time, hence not generating any CSM. Movements on onerous contracts flow through P&L. |
| **P&C lines** | Include Property, Property Cat, Casualty, Motor, and other related lines (Personal Insurance, Nuclear, Terrorism, Special Risks, Motor Extended Warranty, and Inwards Retrocession) |
| **Pension Risk Transfer** | Process where defined-benefit pension providers seek to remove some or all of their obligations to pay guaranteed retirement income or post-retirement benefits to plan participants. This is typically done by transferring assets to a life insurer, who then assumes the annuity risk for the plan participants |
| **Protection** | Protection encompasses traditional Life reinsurance business on living and death benefits. The main risks undertaken are mortality, morbidity and behavioral risks for individuals and groups of individuals. |
| **Risk Adjustment (RA)** | Cost of capital to cover the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the future cash flows released as insurance service is fulfilled. It is gradually recognized in the income statement through the RA release. |



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# Appendix M: Glossary – R to Z

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| **Regular Income Yield** | Interest revenue on debt instruments not measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit and loss), other regular income and net real estate rental income divided by total invested assets |
| **Reinvestment Rate** | Theoretical reinvestment yields based on asset allocation to yielding asset classes (i.e., fixed income, loans and real estate), according to current reinvestment duration assumptions and spreads, currencies, yield curves prevailing at each quarter end |
| **Retrocession** | Transaction in which the reinsurer transfers all or part of the risks it has underwritten to another reinsurer, in return for payment of a premium. For SCOR, it notably includes a wide range of protections including proportional and non-proportional coverage |
| **Return on Equity (ROE)** | Group share of net income divided by average shareholders’ equity (calculated as time weighted average shareholders’ equity) |
| **Return On Invested Assets (ROIA)** | Total investment income on invested assets divided by the average invested assets (calculated as the quarterly averages of the total invested assets) |
| **Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)** | Required capital, under the Solvency II framework, calculated by SCOR’s internal model, ensuring the Group can meet its obligations over the following 12 months with a 99.5% probability. It is the denominator of the solvency ratio |
| **Solvency Ratio** | Assess a company's ability to meet its long-term financial obligations, i.e., repayment of debt principal and interest |
| **Specialty lines** | Include Agriculture, Aviation, Credit & Surety, Inherent Defects Insurance, Engineering, Marine and Offshore, Space, and Cyber |
| **Total Liquidity** | Cash and cash equivalents (which include cash held by the Group on behalf of third parties), short-term government bonds maturing between three months and twelve months from the date of purchase (included in loans and receivables) and bank overdrafts |
| **UWY** | Underwriting Year. The year in which a policy commences or is renewed; to be distinguished from the accounting year. For example, a claim may occur during the current accounting year, but relate to a policy commencing in a prior underwriting year |
| **WW Cat XL** | Worldwide Catastrophe Excess of Loss |
| **Yearly Renewable Term (YRT)** | The yearly renewable term reinsurance is a type of life reinsurance where mortality risks of an insurance company are transferred to a reinsurer, with premiums recalculated annually based on the policyholder's age and risk profile |