SCOR responds to the written questions submitted by Reclaim Finance to SCOR's Shareholders' meeting of April 29, 2025.

The climate crisis is putting increasing pressure on the insurance and reinsurance industry. Once again in 2024 and for the fifth year in a row, damage linked to climate disasters has exceeded the symbolic threshold of USD 100 billion. The total bill, including the uninsured part, is in fact much higher and has been estimated at nearly USD 400 billion.

The uninsured share (insurance gap) of extreme weather events is not decreasing; on the contrary, it continues to grow and nearly 60% of the damage caused by these events is currently not covered.

Given that SCOR is still allowing itself to cover new fossil energy projects such as the new liquefied natural gas (LNG) export terminals, directly contributing to the worsening climate crisis, what is SCOR's strategy to help prevent climate risks and decrease the insurance gap for extreme weather events?

Exclusions on fossil energies have been in place for several years and concern the upstream part of the value chain. They apply to our underwriting and investment activities.

Consequently, SCOR no longer insures new oil and gas greenfield development projects, and the Group no longer invests in oil and gas producers with expansion plans .

At the same time, SCOR has committed to reducing the carbon intensity of its investment, direct insurance and facultative reinsurance portfolios based on the conclusions of the IPCC report, which in fact leads to a reduction in the share of SCOR's activities linked to fossil energies. The targets set are aligned with the trajectory to limit global warming to 1.5°C. The Group is even ahead of its objectives to reduce the carbon intensity of its investment portfolio, with a 39% reduction at the end of 2024 compared to a target of 27% (base year 2019).

In its 2050 carbon neutrality scenario updated in 2023, the International Energy Agency projects a drop in fossil gas production of nearly 78% in 2050 compared to 2022. For its part, according to figures from the International Gas Union, the gas industry forecasts a tripling of liquefied natural gas production capacity, representing an increase in gas production of nearly 200%.

Faced with these figures, does SCOR believe that the gas industry is participating in the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050?

To date, the economy is still massively dependent on fossil energies, especially gas, and we consider gas to be a necessary energy for the global transition to a low-carbon economy.

This transition involves a gradual reduction in the use of fossil energies and must be accompanied by an increase in the use of renewables.

SCOR's climate strategy is in line with this dual objective:

- Reducing the carbon intensity of underwriting and investment portfolios, with the objective of being Net Zero by 2050, and setting targets for 2030 in line with the conclusions of the IPCC report.

- Multiplying premiums allocated to low-carbon energy by 3.5 by 2030.

SCOR is very often involved in the coverage of LNG export terminals, as evidenced by the recent examples of Freeport LNG, Tacoma LNG and Calcasieu Pass LNG.

What due diligence does the SCOR Group put in place to avoid covering fossil energy infrastructure, including LNG export terminals, with deleterious local impacts not only on the environment and climate but also on the health and livelihoods of local communities?

As part of its checks, what information does the SCOR Group request from (re)insurance brokers regarding the environmental and social impacts of the LNG export terminals it covers?

SCOR has put in place a committee in charge of analyzing environmental, social and ethical risks.

New LNG terminal projects are now systematically referred to this committee, which reviews the environmental, social and ethical risks involved before any underwriting decisions are made.

This process ensures that each project is analyzed in relation to our sustainable development commitments, while taking economic and energy realities into account.

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