SCOR and Converium together achieving a "Dynamic Lift"

Creating a Top 5 global multi-line reinsurer

Dynamic Lift – v1

April 4, 2007



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Admission to trading of the new SCOR shares on the Eurolist market by Euronext Paris S.A. will be requested by SCOR. A prospectus regarding the new SCOR shares to be issued in consideration to Converium shareholders' contributions of their shares to the Tender Offer (the "Admission Prospectus") and a prospectus regarding the new SCOR shares to be issued in consideration to the contributions by Patinex AG and by Alecta pensionsförsäkring, ömsesidigt of their Converium shares (the "Document E") will be registered with the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers (the "AMF"). The publication and the availability of the Admission Prospectus and the Document E will be announced by a press release published on SCOR's website (www.scor.com) and on the AMF's website (www.amf-france.org), as well as on Company News (www.companynewsgroup.com). The Admission Prospectus will be published and made available at the latest the first day of the offer period. The Document E will be published and made available at the latest 15 days prior to the SCOR's shareholders meeting called to approve the contributions. The Admission Prospectus and the Document E will be available without charges at SCOR's corporate headquarters, 1, avenue du Général de Gaulle, 92 800 Puteaux, France. The Admission Prospectus and of the Document E will be available on SCOR's website. Copies of the Admission Prospectus and of the Document E will be addressed without charge upon request.



Disclaimer

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This list is not exhaustive. Please refer to SCOR's document de référence filed with the AMF on March 27, 2006 under number D.06-159, as amended, for a description of certain additional important factors, risks and uncertainties that may affect the business of the SCOR group as well as to the document de référence including SCOR's 2006 financial statements which will be filed with the AMF on April 5, 2007. Please refer to the risk factors sections of the Prospectus d'Admission and the Document E for certain specific risk factors relating to the transactions to which they relate.

SCOR and Converium operate in a continually changing environment and new risks emerge continually. SCOR does not undertake and expressly disclaims any obligation to update or revise any of these forward-looking statements, whether to reflect new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise.



Dynamic Lift – v1

This document is the version 1 of the Dynamic Lift 2007-2010 strategic plan designed to show how the combined Group SCOR + Converium will develop in the next 3 years.

This plan will be enriched, precised and refined with Converium's management as soon as the combination of the two groups will become effective. It will be the basis for framing the 2008 underwriting plan.

Only public information on Converium has been used in this document.



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Executive summary

Under reasonable assumptions...

2007-2010 GWP growth ~7% p.a.

2010 targeted combined ratio ~97%

2010 targeted Life operating margin ~7%

2007-2010 targeted return on investment ~5% p.a.

2010 targeted cost ratio ~4.5%

2010 effective tax rate ~22%

2007-2010 dividend pay-out ratio ~35% p.a.

(*) Based on the proposed revised S&P scale as published in November 2006



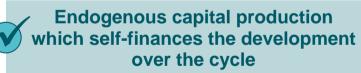
... SCOR + Converium likely to achieve:



Double-digit Earnings Per Share growth over the cycle



ROE of 900 bps above the risk-free rate over the cycle



Level of security "A+"^(*) by 2010 Moving Forward: SCOR has delivered on its strategy

Dynamic Lift: reaching the upper level

Dynamic Lift: framework

Dynamic Lift: implementing a profitable 3-year plan

Conclusion



SCOR has continuously delivered on its strategy

mid 2007 – mid 2010

Dynamic

Lift

"The SCOR Group's strategy is to be a medium-sized reinsurance company, with worldwide operations, practicing selectively in all the different branches of reinsurance, with an underwriting policy focused on profitability, developing value-added services, complying with a prudent investment policy, in order to offer its customer the level of security that they expect of it." – June 2003

> Nov. 2002 – mid 2004 Back on Track



mid 2004 – mid 2007 *Moving Forward New SCOR*

Moving Forward Plan (mid 2004 – mid 2007): objectives fulfilled

Achieve a balanced book between Life and Non-Life	DONE
Reach Group's profitability target	
Lower cost ratio	
Rationalise Group structure	
Reinforce capital base	DONE
Confirm reserve adequacy	DONE
Intensify risk control	DONE
Create financial flexibility	
Dispose of legacy issues	DONE
Improve return on investments by 100 bps	DONE
Provide an "A" level of security to our clients	DONE



Moving Forward: SCOR has

delivered on its strategy

FY2006 results: Moving Forward's targets exceeded

Gross written premiums growth between 2005 and 2006:	>	+22%	
			_
Combined Ratio for Non-Life activities:	>	96.4%	
Margin on net earned premiums for Life reinsurance:		7.5%	
Return on Investments (Rol):		4.6%	
Operating income:		€409m	
Income before tax:		€401m	
Net income before Revios "badwill":	•	€252m	
Net income after Revios "badwill":		€306m	
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2006:		€2,253m	
Return on Equity (RoE)(*) before Revios "badwill":	>	14.1%	
Return on Equity (RoE)(*) after Revios "badwill":	>	16.9%	
(1) Based on weighted average equity			
SCOR			10
Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007			

Moving Forward: SCOR has delivered on its strategy

Dynamic Lift: reaching the upper level

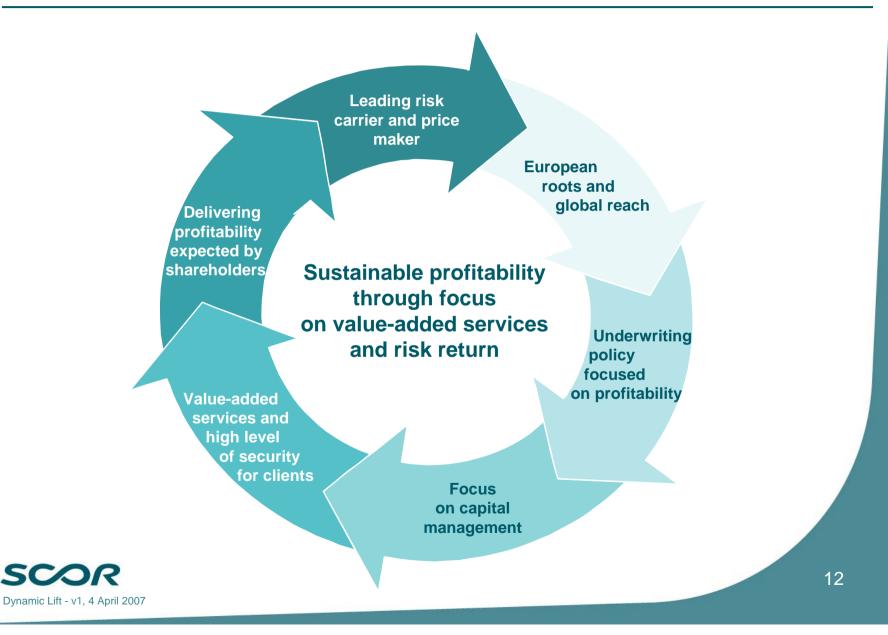
Dynamic Lift: framework

Dynamic Lift: implementing a profitable 3-year plan

Conclusion



SCOR + Converium: accelerating a proven strategy

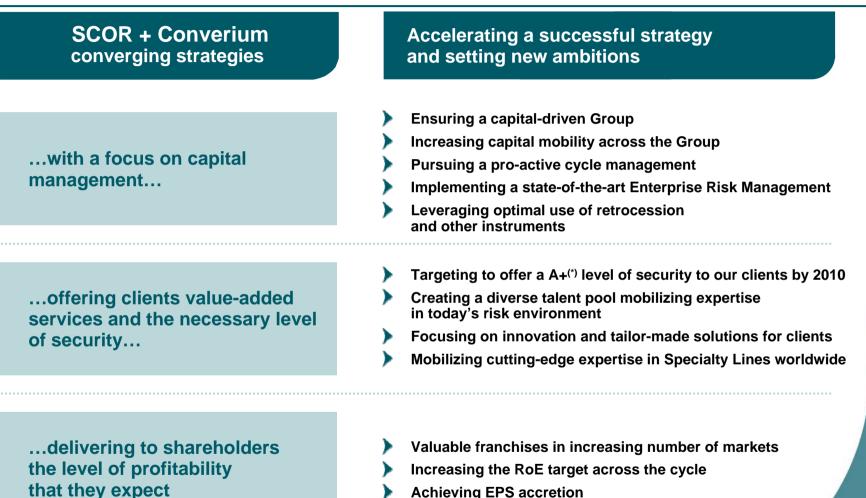


SCOR + Converium: a strategic boost





SCOR + Converium: a strategic boost



Achieving EPS accretion

(*) Based on the proposed revised S&P scale as published in November 2006



An Enterprise Risk Management set up for proper underwriting control and capital management

- Controls and ERM organization under supervision of the Board Risk Committee
- Allocations of underwriting capacities, retrocession and securitization policy determined and controlled by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) at the Group level
- Underwriting guidelines approved by the CRO and group referrals procedures in force
- Control of the pricing and the reserving processes through centralized tools and systematic peer reviews by the Group Actuarial Department
- Dedicated internal models



An optimized platform designed for efficiency and capital mobility

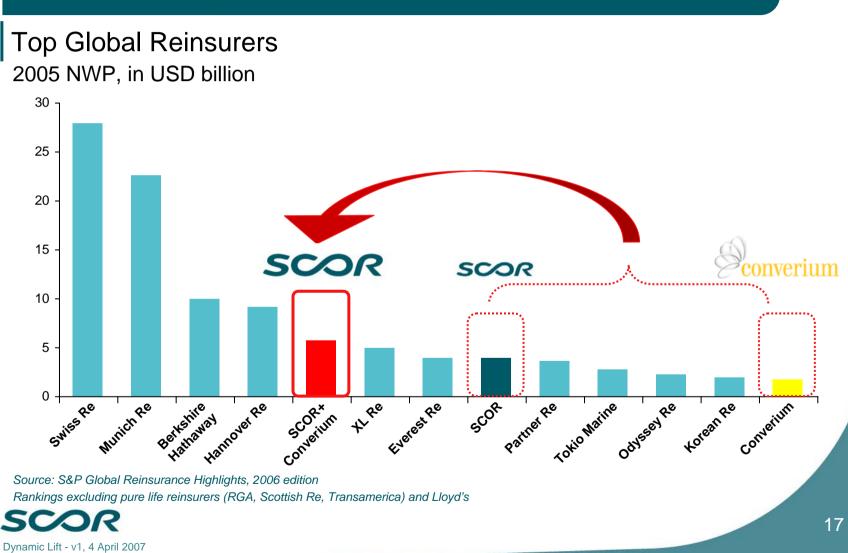
A network group structured around:

- \rightarrow a Life and a Non-Life operational subsidiaries
- → 5 hubs (Paris, Cologne, Zurich, Asia, Americas)
- Expected synergies of €65m by 2010
- A competitive cost structure with a cost ratio of ca. 4.5% by 2010
- A world-wide integrated and customized IT platform
- A global partnership developing human capital
- Societas Europaea leading to:
 - → increased fluidity and mobility of capital
 - → optimized legal and corporate structures



Creating a Top 5 global multi-line reinsurer

A logical combination to provide a top-choice risk carrier



Moving Forward: SCOR has delivered on its strategy

Dynamic Lift: reaching the upper level

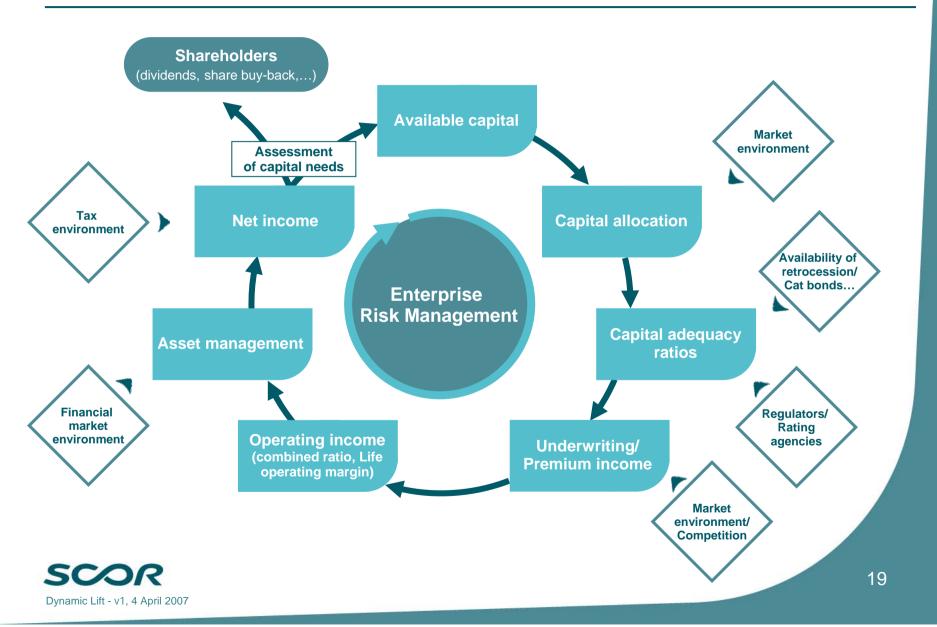
Dynamic Lift: framework

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The capital cycle at SCOR



Underwriting is capital driven

- Capital allocation determines underwriting capacities
- Capital allocation is based on LoBs profitability and volatility
- Capital is allocated in order to control Group exposure to large risks
- Return on allocated capital drives pricing through in-house models (Matrix for Non-Life & Iris for Life) and external models
- Capital base is protected through an active retrocession policy and potential recourse to mechanisms such as cat bonds and securitization



Underwriting is based on business profitability

- No market share targets are set for premiums per se
- Allocation of capacities is rooted in fine-tuned cycle management
- Underwriting will capitalize on the existing franchise and client base
- Underwriting policy focuses on markets where SCOR has a competitive advantage
- Structure of the book is based on optimal risk diversification and pooling
- Capital mobility between LoBs and markets is enhanced
- The Group seeks out opportunities for profitable growth pockets



Non-Life market and industry outlook

Likely slowing demand for reinsurance by insurance companies due to:

- \rightarrow rising retention rate
- \rightarrow increasing direct transfer to financial markets
- → shift toward non proportional coverage

Growing global reinsurance capacities for certain LoBs and markets resulting from capital inflow (side cars, cat bonds, securitization), and potential creation of new players for specific risks

- A potential softening due to increasing competition and the entering into the post-peak phase of the Non-Life market
- Countervailed trends by the imperative to pursue a prudent underwriting policy driven by capital return and profitability, potential enhanced capital requirements (Solvency II), increasing risk aversion and growing needs for security



Life market and industry outlook

- Cycle-free growth of the primary Life insurance market
- Deployment of new distribution channels of Life insurance products
- Aging of OECD country populations and crisis of the welfare state creating need of insurance and health protection
- New insurance covers related to new risks (pandemic, bacteriological, rare disease risks)
- Stronger competition and consolidation in the primary insurance market
- Changing regulatory (Solvency II) and fiscal environment leading to increased role of reinsurance companies in the financial management of insurance companies



Moving Forward: SCOR has delivered on its strategy

Dynamic Lift: reaching the upper level

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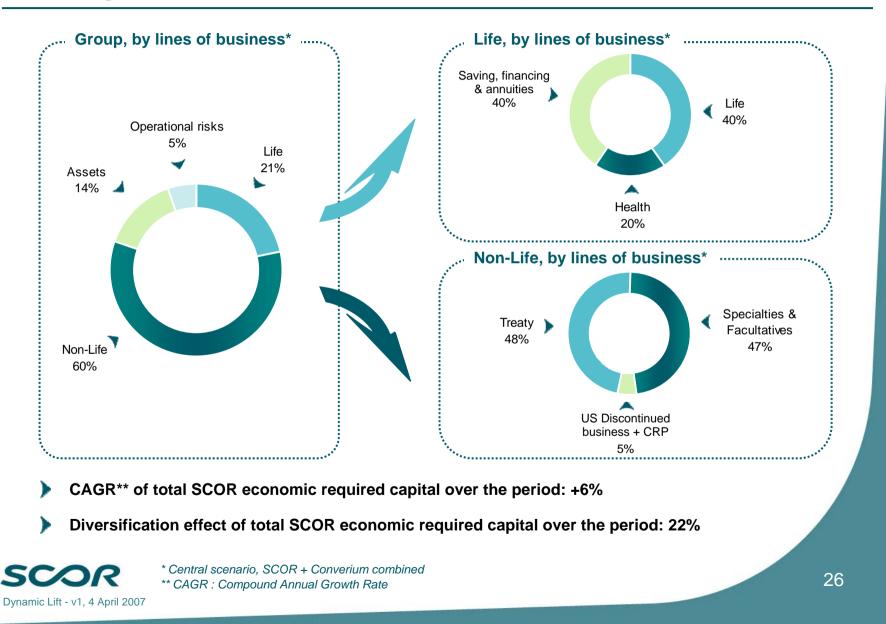
Implementing a profitable 3-year plan

Dynamically managing the existing economic capital base to allocate it to profitable markets and LoBs through:

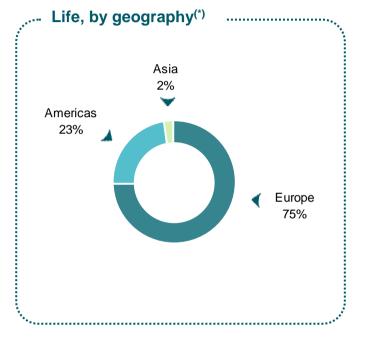
- Distributing capacities between Life and Non-Life, between LoBs, geographical markets and clients
- Monitoring the right balance between selecting and pooling
- Anticipating the evolution of rating agencies capital requirements and the implementation of Solvency II regulation
- Having recourse to internal models to take into account correlations between business lines and markets
- Implementing a retrocession policy and alternative sources of coverage to protect the capital base under multiple scenarios



Average allocated economic capital 2007-2010



Average allocated economic capital 2007-2010



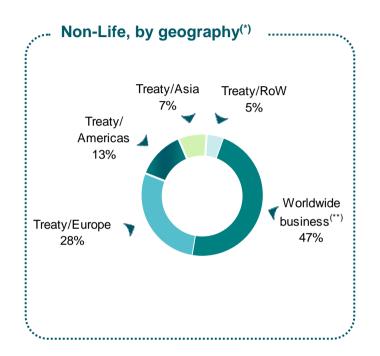
CAGR^(***) of Life economic required capital over the period: +7%

* Central scenario, SCOR + Converium combined

** Worldwide business includes Specialty Lines, Facultatives, GAUM and MDU

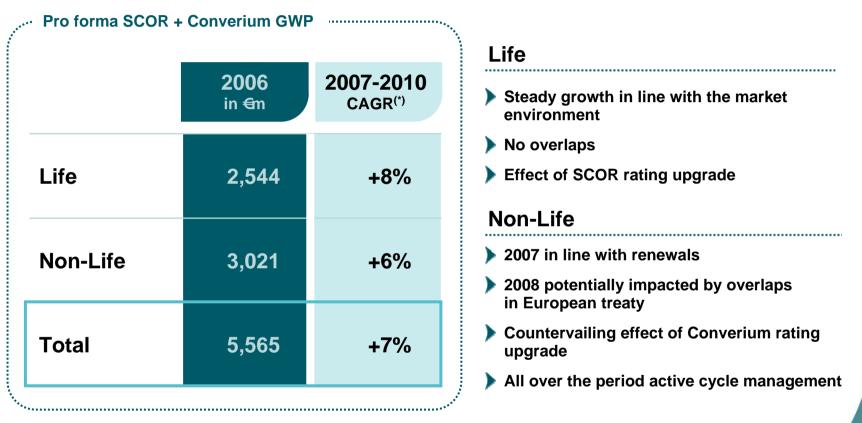
*** CAGR : Compound Annual Growth Rate





- CAGR^(***) of Non-Life Treaty economic required capital over the period: +4%
- CAGR^(***) of Non-Life Specialties and Facultatives economic required capital over the period: +10%

2007-2010 underwriting plan



(*) CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

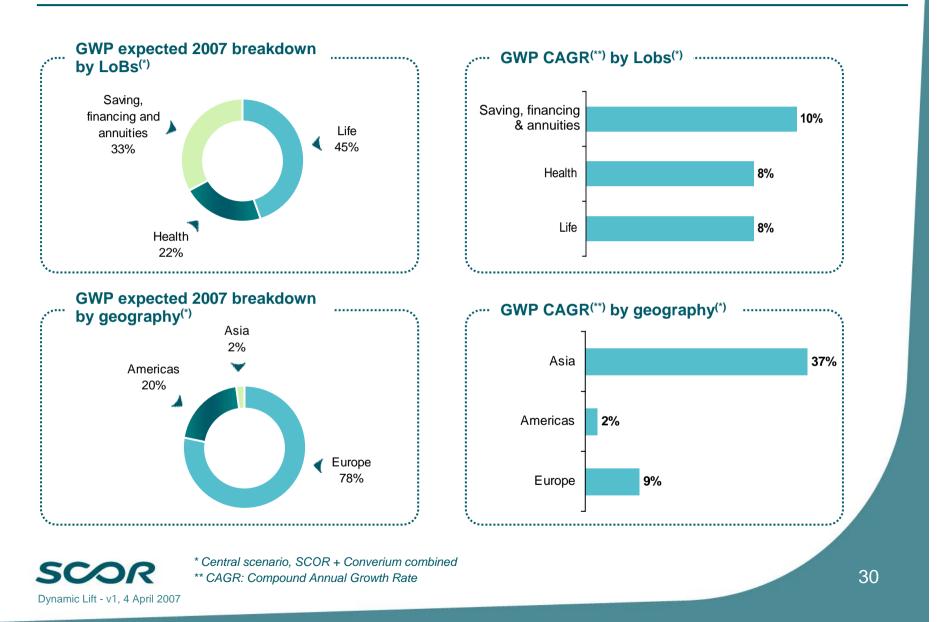


2007-2010 Life major areas of focus

By product line	All life and health business priced to achieve target return on risk-adjusted capital
	Average 8% p.a. growth targeted for life and health protection products such as term life, group life, critical illness, disability and LTC
	Diversification sought through a prudent balance between life and health
	Financial support extended to cedents by means of original terms reinsurance on commission intensive savings products: returns are leveraged and liquidity is raised through bank and capital market transactions
	Prudent approach taken to annuity business, in particular where longevity risk is involved
	Profitable growth targeted mainly in Europe and Asia, as well as in selected developing markets
By market	Existing client relationships in Europe to be strengthened: the enlarged platform in Asia will be used to develop new opportunities
	Critical mass reached by the US book: in this price sensitive market returns will be sought through opportunistic underwriting and growth is of secondary relevance



2007-2010 Life underwriting plan



2007-2010 Non-Life major areas of focus

Seizing growth opportunities while adhering to profitability criteria

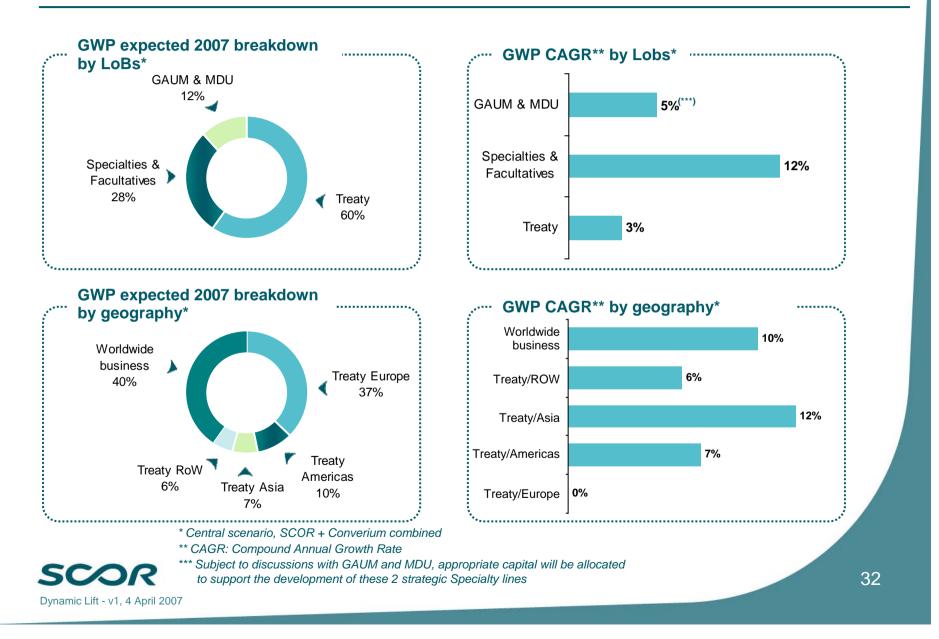
Leveraging our combined worldwide network of underwriting teams

Being selective in the most competitive and commoditized business environments

- Consolidating a solid base in Europe, especially in Treaty
- Growing opportunities in developing markets (especially in South Africa, BRIC's^(*), UAE^(**), Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey...)
- Increasing positions with mid-size multiline regional or national insurers
- Strengthening relationships with monoline as well niche players in Specialities
- In Specialties, e.g. Agri-business, Inherent Defects Insurance, Credit & Surety
- In Facultatives (Business Solutions), large projects in developing economies
- In base lines of Treaty business (Property, Motor and standard Casualty), in selected markets with business partners
- Maintaining underwriting discipline in mature developed markets
- Focusing on innovative and value-added customized solutions

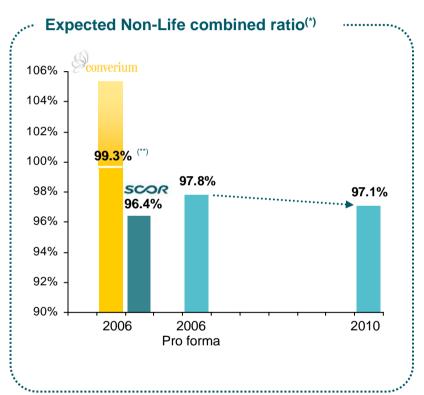
* BRIC: Brazil, Russia, India, China ** UAE: United Arab Emirates SCOR Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007

2007-2010 Non-Life underwriting plan



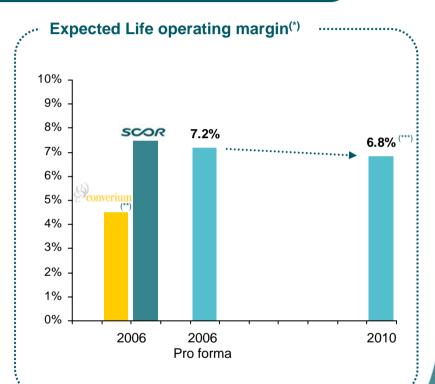
Ensuring technical profitability

Dynamic Lift capital allocation and pricing models are engineered for technical profitability



* (claims + commissions + overheads) / net earned premiums

** 99.3%: 2006 Converium combined ratio of 96.3% plus Non-Life allocated corporate center expenses, but excluding prior accident year positive development and benefit of pure nat cat reserves



* Operating income over net earned premiums

** 2006 Converium Life operating margin including Life allocated corporate center expenses

*** In case of a sharp increase of financing business, life operating margin will be affected but not profitability



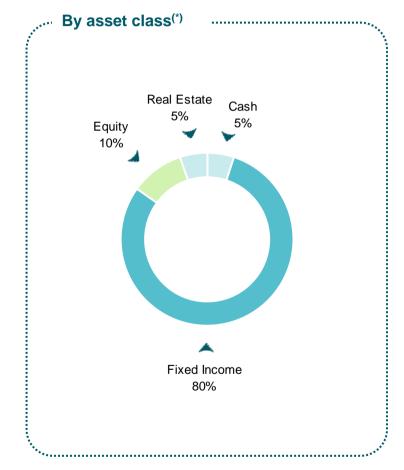
Achieving an active balance sheet management

An optimal structure of the balance sheet for maximum effect on cost of capital using:

- \rightarrow judicious debt management and optimal utilization of subordinated debt
- securitization
- → cat bonds
- An active management of discontinued business in order to free up locked-in capital
- An overarching retrocession policy prudently protecting shareholders capital
- A pro-active and prudent investment strategy aiming a 5% Return on Investment per annum



2010 Targeted strategic asset allocation



* Excluding funds withheld



Cash	5%
Short-term investments	5%
Government bonds	20%
AAA bonds (Sub sovereign/ Agencies)	20%
Investment grade	20%
ABS/RMBS	13%
CDO/CLO	2%
Fixed Income	80%
Listed equity	8%
Private equity	1%
Hedge funds	1%
Equity	
Real Estate	5%

(*)

* Excluding funds withheld

Dynamic Lift: implementing a profitable 3-year plan

Providing security to clients and delivering value to shareholders

Under reasonable assumptions...

... SCOR + Converium management mandate over the next 3 years is:



Realistic anticipated market development

Quasi-stable financial environment



To secure a ROE of 900 bps above risk-free rate over the cycle



To provide an "A+"^(*) level of security to clients by 2010



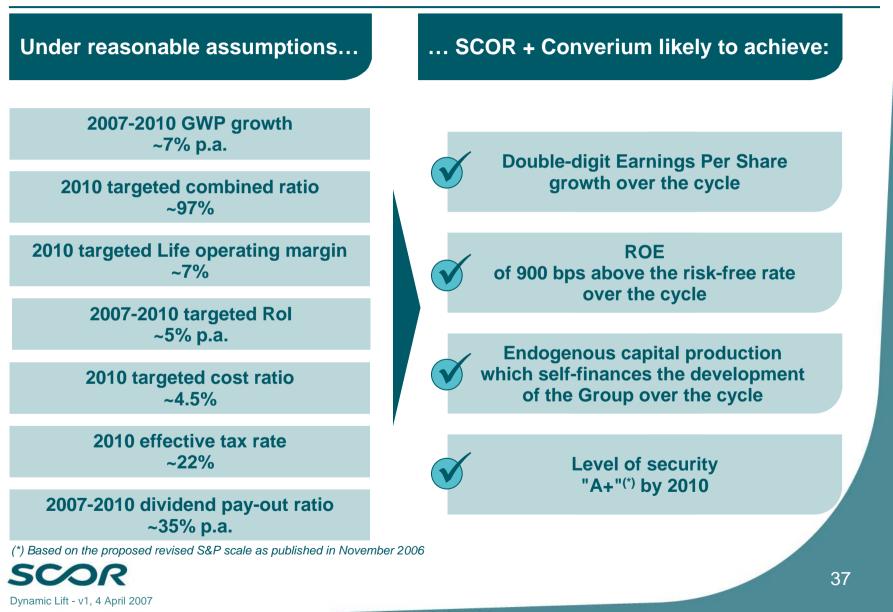
To self-finance the development of the Group over the next 3 years

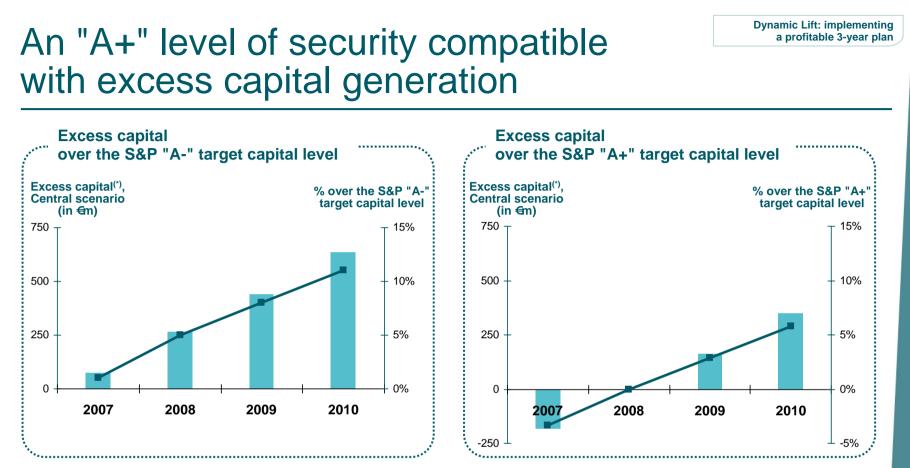


To return excess capital to shareholders through various means

(*) Based on the proposed revised S&P scale as published in November 2006 SCOR Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007

Strong shareholder value creation





(*) Excess capital is defined as the difference between SCOR's total adjusted capital after dividends and the corresponding S&P rating target capital level under the proposed revised S&P model as published in November 2006

- A self-financed capital base in line with an "A+"(**) level of rating
- Earnings growth expected to generate capital in excess of the S&P "A+"(**) target capital level
- Capital, if in structural excess of "A+"^(**) solvency requirements, to be returned to shareholders (dividend policy maintained, share buy-back policy, etc.)

(**) Based on the proposed revised S&P scale as published in November 2006



A strong balance sheet structure (1/2)





* Debt/(Equity + Debt)

A strong balance sheet structure (2/2)

Convertible notes €200m (Oceane)	 Term: January 2010 Interest rate: 4.125% Early redemption at SCOR's option at any time from January 2008 upon SCOR share performance As of April 2007, no need to convert
SCOR Senior notes €200m	 Term: June 2007 Interest rate: 7.75% As of April 2007, no need to refinance
SCOR subordinated debts €582m	 Perpetual NC15, €50m, 100 bps step-up in March 2014 30 yrs NC10, \$100m, 100bps step-up in June 2009 20 yrs NC10, €100m, 100bps step-up in July 2010 Perpetual Tier I, NC10, €350m, 100 bps step-up in July 2016
Converium subordinated debt \$200m	 30 yrs NC5, \$200m, 8.25% Redeemable at the option of the issuer as from December 24, 2007 As of April 2007, intention to refinance around first redeemable option if market conditions are met

Dynamic Lift: a robust and realistic strategic plan (1/2)

Stress tests	Deviation from central scenario	
	Impact on: -1 -2 -3 -4 5 -	
Accelerating downward scenario (+3 pts combined ratio, stagnation of premiums)	Premiums: Capital: ROE:	
Major pandemia (100% mortality shock)	Premiums: Image: Capital: ROE: Image: Capital:	
Major catastrophe in Japan (Osaka type)	Premiums: Capital: ROE:	
Stock market plunge (fall of 30 % followed by mean reversion by 2010)	Premiums: Capital: ROE:	
Interest rate hikes (200 bps hike lasting more than 3 years)	Premiums: Capital: ROE:	
Shortage of retrocession capacities in Americas (equivalent to 25 % of our worldwide capacity)	Premiums: Capital: ROE:	
Simultaneous interest rate hikes (+200 bps) and serious cycle deterioration	Premiums:	

SCOR Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007

Dynamic Lift: a robust and realistic strategic plan

	SCOR ⁽¹⁾	Converium ⁽²⁾
	Dynamic Lift 2007-2010	Road map 2007-2009 ⁽³⁾
GWP growth: - P&C treaties - P&C specialty - Life	~7% p.a. ~3% p.a. ~12% p.a. ~8% p.a.	~17% p.a. ~18% p.a. ~43% p.a. ~17% p.a.
Non Life combined ratio	~97.1%	~97.6%
Life operating margin	~6.8%	~ 4.5 % ⁽⁴⁾
Cost ratio	~4.5%	~5%
Return on investment	~5% p.a.	~5% p.a.
Dividend pay-out ratio	~35%	0%-35%
Portfolio diversification effect	~22%	NA
Level of security	A+ ⁽⁵⁾	A-
Targeted ROE	~13% over the cycle	~14% in 2009

(1) SCOR + Converium

(2) Converium stand alone

(3) Sources: Converium's road map for sustainable future value creation, 28 February 2007, and Further details on Converium's road map to sustainable value creation, March 2007

(4) 2006 Life operating margin

- SCOR Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007
- (5) Based on the proposed revised S&P model as published in November 2006

Dynamic Lift vs. Converium stand alone road map

More realistic assumptions	 More cautious view on the coming industry environment More realistic P&C growth assumptions Therefore, more reasonable combined ratio target
Higher security level	 More in line with client security level requirements as compared to "A-"(*) on a stand alone basis "A+"(*) security aim by 2010 "A+"(*) level set to maximize return, solvency and growth given the business mix of the combined Group
More resilient and higher tangible ROE	 Stronger resilience achieved thanks to: significant diversification benefits from the combination reducing volatility of earnings by ~20% twin-engine strategy with strong sustainable contribution from the Life side Better profitability achieved thanks to: cost synergies supporting return objective ROE objective based on an IFRS reported basis including intangibles items from both Revios and Converium capital, if in structural excess of "A+" solvency requirements, to be returned to shareholders
SCOR Dynamic Lift - v1, 4 April 2007	(*) Based on the proposed revised S&P scale as published in November 2006 43

Moving Forward: SCOR has delivered on its strategy Dynamic Lift: reaching the upper level Dynamic Lift: framework Dynamic Lift: implementing a profitable 3-year plan

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Dynamic Lift



A project benefiting SCOR shareholders

A project benefiting Converium shareholders

A project benefiting SCOR + Converium clients

A project benefiting all stakeholders

