SOLVENCY II

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

December 31, 2019

CAISSE CENTRALE DE REASSURANCE GROUP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This narrative report intended for public disclosure is part of the Solvency II regulatory reporting requirements and has been submitted to the ACPR, the French insurance supervisor (*Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution*). It is a Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that addresses the operations of Caisse Centrale de Réassurance (CCR) from a Group perspective, i.e., consolidating the operations of CCR and its subsidiary CCR RE.

This report was validated by the Chief Executive Officer and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of CCR, a participating undertaking, before being submitted to the ACPR.

In accordance with regulatory requirements, this report summarizes information about the CCR Group's insurance business in 2019 relevant to calculations made in connection with Solvency II.

For the purposes of this report, readers should assume that all items referred to herein were valued at December 31, 2019.

Following CCR's contribution of its entire standalone open market reinsurance business to its wholly-owned subsidiary CCR RE on December 31, 2016 (effective date for legal purposes):

- CCR operates exclusively in the State-guaranteed public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds;
- CCR RE operates exclusively in the open market reinsurance sector.

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, CCR uses the standard formula for all of its businesses. In accordance with CCR's strategy, its risk profile did not significantly evolve in 2019 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance, open market reinsurance (CCR RE) and asset management business activities.

The Solvency II ratio stood at 170.1% at end-2019 based on €5,481 million in Solvency II own funds and a Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of €3,223 million.

The CCR Group had €1,507 million in consolidated premium income and €104 million in consolidated net profit in 2019.

CCR

France was hit by a string of natural disasters in 2019. In its role as public reinsurance company, CCR paid out almost €766 million in respect of these events.

CCR's premium income came to €945 million in 2019, up 4.1% on the previous year, with natural disaster cover accounting for 93.2% of total business. At December 31, 2019, its combined ratio stood at 96.3%. CCR's financial and real estate assets had a total market value of €8.2 billion at the year-end, up nearly 6% on December 31, 2018.

CCR's net profit came to €67 million.

Its Solvency II ratio stood at 181.1% at end-2019 based on €5,510 million in Solvency II own funds and an SCR of €3,043 million.

CCR RE

CCR RE's premium income came to €562 million in 2019. Its combined ratio stood at 98.1%.

CCR RE's net profit came to €35 million.

Its Solvency II ratio stood at 185.4% at end-2019 based on €929 million in Solvency II own funds and an SCR of €501 million.

The CCR Group believes that it exercises its governance appropriately and in compliance with the best governance practices in force in France. The CCR Group has a transparent, structured system of governance based around its administrative, management and supervisory bodies, including:

- a Board of Directors and four Board committees: an Accounts Committee, an Audit & Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee;
- an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (who is not a corporate officer), who are the persons effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*);
- four key functions as defined by Solvency II.

During 2019, new holders of the Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit key functions were appointed. Since these appointments, CCR's activities related to the Actuarial and Compliance key functions are no longer outsourced to CCR RE. The functions continued to operate seamlessly within the governance system both during and after the transition.

Except as noted above, there were no significant changes in the Group's business or results, its system of governance, its risk profile, the valuations used as inputs for solvency purposes or its capital management during 2019.

1. PRESENTATION, BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

In accordance with Article L.356-21 of the French Insurance Code (*Code des assurances*), participating undertakings must regularly provide the ACPR with the information it needs to exercise the requisite Group supervision. This information is notably set out in two separate Group reports.

One of these reports is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for public disclosure, which is published each year.

In accordance with Article R.356-51 of the French Insurance Code, this Group narrative report is approved by the Board of Directors of CCR, a participating undertaking, before being submitted to the ACPR.

1.1 PRESENTATION

1.1.1 NAME AND LEGAL FORM OF THE PARTICIPATING UNDERTAKING

The name of the participating undertaking is Caisse Centrale de Réassurance (CCR), which was incorporated as a French joint stock company (*société anonyme*).

CCR is a special insurance undertaking (*organisme particulier d'assurance*) governed by the provisions of Chapter I, Title III – Special insurance undertakings, Book IV – Special insurance regimes and organizations of the French Insurance Code.

At December 31, 2019, CCR and CCR RE had 148 and 111 employees, respectively.

Following CCR's contribution of its entire standalone open market reinsurance business to its wholly-owned subsidiary CCR RE on December 31, 2016 (effective date for legal purposes), CCR operates exclusively in the public reinsurance sector and as a manager of public funds.

- **Public reinsurance (State-guaranteed reinsurance)**: CCR is authorized by law to provide State-guaranteed reinsurance of certain exceptional risks in France, as part of its mandate to operate in the public interest entrusted to it by the French State. Public reinsurance covers reinsurance for natural disasters (Article L.431-9 of the French Insurance Code), terrorism (Article L.431-10), transport risks of an exceptional nature (Article L.431-4) and nuclear risks (Article L.431-5).

- **Management of public funds**: CCR is responsible by law for the accounting and financial management of the following public funds on behalf of the French State:
  - ***Fonds National de Gestion des Risques en Agriculture*** – FNGRA (agricultural risks) pursuant to Article L.431-11 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de Prévention des Risques Naturels Majeurs*** – FPRNM (natural risks) pursuant to Article L.561-3 of the French Environment Code (*Code de l'environnement*);
  - ***Fonds de Compensation des risques de l'Assurance Construction*** – FCAC (construction risks) pursuant to Article L.431-14 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de Garantie des Risques liés à l'Epandage agricole des boues d'épuration urbaines et industrielles*** – FGRE (farming-related pollution risks) pursuant to Article L.425-1 of the French Insurance Code;
  - ***Fonds de garantie des dommages consécutifs à des Actes de Prévention, de Diagnostic ou de Soins dispensés par des professionnels de santé exerçant à titre libéral*** – FAPDS (medical liability risks), for which CCR is also responsible for administrative management pursuant to Article L.426-1 of the French Insurance Code.

The State-guaranteed reinsurance business is carried out in compliance with the enabling law and is guaranteed by the French State in a specific legal and regulatory framework. Separate financial statements are kept for each class of business in order to calculate the underwriting result generated in each case, which is recorded in a reserve account covering the corresponding transactions, in accordance with Articles L.431-7, R.431-16-3, R.431-16-4 and A.431-6 of the French Insurance Code.

Activities carried out within the scope of CCR's role as manager of public funds on behalf of the French State are not recorded in CCR's financial statements. A separate off-book account is used for each fund.

1.1.2 CCR GROUP SUBSIDIARIES, MATERIAL RELATED UNDERTAKINGS AND SIGNIFICANT BRANCHES

Company	Legal form	Country	% of capital
CCR	French joint stock company (*société anonyme*)	FRANCE	
CCR Lebanon Branch *Inactive since end-2017 (pending closure)*	Branch	LEBANON	
CCR RE	French joint stock company (*société anonyme*)	FRANCE	100%
CCR RE Canadian Branch	Branch	CANADA	
CCR RE Labuan Branch	Branch	MALAYSIA	

These entities belong to the CCR Group as defined for Solvency II purposes.

1.1.3 SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY AND STATUTORY AUDITORS

The supervisory authority providing financial supervision of CCR is:

Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)
Secteur Assurance
4 Place de Budapest
75436 Paris Cedex 09 (France)

Since CCR has sole control of its subsidiary CCR RE, it is required to prepare consolidated financial statements (Article L.233-16 of the French Commercial Code [*Code de commerce*]) at December 31, 2019. Due to this obligation to prepare consolidated financial statements, CCR is required to appoint a second principal statutory auditor (Article L.832-2 of the French Commercial Code).

The statutory auditor responsible for auditing CCR's statutory and consolidated financial statements along with the financial statements of CCR's two French real estate subsidiaries and the five public funds managed by CCR on behalf of the French State is:

Deloitte & Associés
Statutory Auditor
6 Place de la Pyramide
92908 Paris La Défense Cedex (France)

This firm was appointed in 2016, upon expiry of the previous statutory auditor's term of office.

The other principal statutory auditor appointed in 2016 and responsible for auditing CCR's statutory and consolidated financial statements jointly (based on an even split of the workload) with Deloitte & Associés is:

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
Statutory Auditor
63, rue de Villiers
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine (France)

The six-year term of the joint statutory auditors is set to expire at the end of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2021.

1.1.4 ASSESSMENT OF CCR'S SOLVENCY STANDING AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the purposes of regulatory reporting under Solvency II, the CCR Group uses the standard formula for all of its businesses. In accordance with CCR's strategy, its risk profile did not significantly evolve in 2019 and reflects risk exposure arising on its public reinsurance, open market reinsurance and asset management business activities.

The Solvency II ratio stood at 170.1% at end-2019 based on €5,481 million in Solvency II own funds and an SCR of €3,223 million.

1.2 BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

All of the information presented in this section complies with Regulation ANC 2016-11 concerning the basis of consolidation for undertakings falling within the scope of the French Insurance Code, issued by the French accounting standards-setter (*Autorité des Normes Comptables* – ANC) on December 12, 2016.

1.2.1 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

France was hit by a large number of natural disasters in 2019. These included the floods caused by exceptionally heavy rainfall in the Occitanie region (October), the Cévennes region (November and December) and the South-West region (December), the earthquake in Teil in the Rhone valley (November), and various other events with less serious consequences. In addition, last year's exceptional drought conditions in around one-third of the country represented the third most serious event in terms of losses since drought insurance was first introduced. CCR paid out €766 million in respect of these events, in its role as public reinsurance company.

CCR RE reported net profit of €35 million in 2019, representing a stable performance compared to 2018 amid strong 21% growth in the portfolio.

1.2.2 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events likely to have a material impact on the CCR Group's consolidated financial statements occurred between December 31, 2019 and the date on which the financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors.

In March 2020, the business continuity plan was reactivated in response to the Covid-19 crisis. In line with this plan, and in a repeat of the experience during the December 2019 strikes in France, all of the Group's teams successfully transitioned to home-working as soon as the lockdown was announced.

The CCR Group is robust and was able to calmly face up to the crisis.

As from the Board meeting and via the State-guaranteed insurance business, CCR will cover credit risk through the supplemental CAP and CAP+ public credit insurance programs reinforced by the French State in connection with the Covid-19 crisis.

1.2.3 FINANCIAL REVIEW

Written premiums

Consolidated written premiums for the year (all lines combined), before reinsurance, amounted to €1,507 million, up 10% from €1,371 million in 2018.

Of the total, 62.7% was generated by the State-guaranteed reinsurance business and 37.3% by open market reinsurance.

Loss ratios

Public reinsurance

The underwriting result from the public reinsurance business amounted to €30 million (2018: €40 million).

Open market reinsurance

The combined ratio continued to improve, falling to 98.1%[1] in 2019 from 99.4% in 2018. The ratio breaks down as:

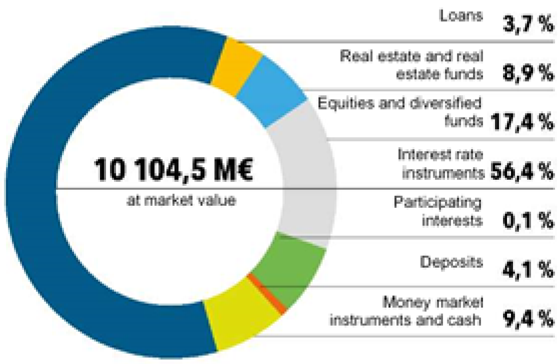
- a loss ratio of 66.6% (2018: 68.0%);
- an expense ratio of 31.5% (2018: 31.4%).

Natural disaster losses accounted for 7.8% of the combined ratio in 2019. The main natural disaster losses reinsured by CCR RE were in Japan (typhoons Faxaï and Hagibis) and North America (hurricane Dorian).

The Life reinsurance business' underwriting margin stood at 5.2% in 2019.

Management of financial and real estate investments

Consolidated **reinsurance investments**[2] had a net book value of €9,009.5 million at December 31, 2019 versus €8,573.0 million at the previous year-end.



Net unrealized gains totaled €1,095.1 million at December 31, 2019 compared with €901.3 million at end-2018, reflecting conditions in the financial and real estate markets and asset sales carried out during the year. The market value of financial and real estate investments was €10,104.5 million, up 6.7% compared with end-2018.

Changes in the structure of the CCR Group's reinsurance investment portfolio in 2019 were as follows:

- At December 31, 2019, investments in **money market instruments** represented 9.4% of the total portfolio at market value. They included money market funds for €112.2 million and cash and cash equivalents for €833.4 million.

- Investments in **interest rate instruments** increased by 4.2% over the year to €5,696.0 million, representing 56.4% of the total portfolio at market value. The portfolio of directly held bonds rose 2.4% to €4,530.3 million (79.5% of the total) and investments in bond funds were up 12.3% at €1,165.7 million (20.5% of the total).

- Investments in **equities and diversified funds** grew 8.4% over the year and represented 17.4% of the total

[1] Net combined ratio (CCR RE): for the Non-Life business, sum of net claims and expenses, excluding change in the equalization reserve, and net investment expenses (including commission) divided by net earned premiums.

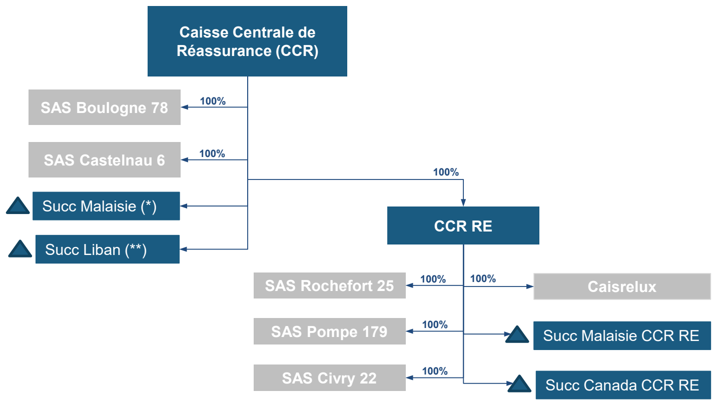
[2] CCR Group financial and real estate investments, including cash.

portfolio at end-2019. The main investments are equity funds (38.5%), diversified funds (23.6%) and hybrid securities and alternative investment funds (24.1%). Unrealized gains on this asset class were up 52.4% at €389 million.

- Investments in **real estate** amounted to €902.3 million at December 31, 2019 and represented 8.9% of the total portfolio. Unrealized gains on directly owned investment properties increased by 10.8% over the year.

Investments in affiliates and participating interests

The CCR Group's legal structure is presented below:



(*) : succursale liquidée le 5 octobre 2018
(**) : succursale en cours de liquidation

Net profit for the year

Consolidated net profit for the year, after tax, amounted to €104 million (2018: €132 million).

1.2.4 2020 OUTLOOK

In 2020, we will continue to contribute to the public authorities' consideration on how to improve the payout mechanism for claims related to natural disasters. Discussions are focusing on the necessary changes to certain insurance parameters (deductibles, guarantees) and their consequences in terms of pricing. They also concern the need to strengthen preventive action, in order to contain the expected increase in losses due to the effects of climate change. We will continue to expand our role in the area of prevention, using the risk assessment tools developed over many years, which are described in our publications.

2020 will also see the application of the new ceding insurer commission system for natural disaster risks reinsured with CCR. The system, which is applicable over the period 2020-2023, covers 92% of the market. A Steering Committee has been set up to encourage ceding insurers to adopt the best prevention practices developed by the industry in accordance with guidelines issued by France's Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

Lastly, we are contributing our technical expertise to work by the public authorities to improve the management of agricultural risks.

CCR RE will pursue the international expansion of its open market reinsurance business. A new strategic plan, named "Streamline", was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2019 and will steer CCR RE's development over the period 2020-2023. This new plan applies the streamlining and profiling principles of an agile and innovative vehicle.

2. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The CCR Group has a transparent, structured system of governance based around:

- the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the participating undertaking, including:
  - a Board of Directors and four Board committees: an Accounts Committee, an Audit & Risks Committee, a Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee and a Strategy Committee,
  - an executive body comprising the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (who is not a corporate officer), who are the persons effectively running the Group (*dirigeants effectifs*);
- four Group key functions;

in order to ensure optimal conduct of its business.

2.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODY OF THE PARTICIPATING UNDERTAKING

2.1.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Separation of the roles of Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Further to the entry into force on July 1, 2015 of French government order no. 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 notably concerning corporate governance in publicly traded companies, the Board of Directors' meeting of July 2, 2015 reviewed the executive management structure and decided to maintain the separation between the roles of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the aforementioned French government order no. 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 and with the bylaws, the Chairman of the Board of Directors is appointed by the Board of Directors from among its members for his or her term of office as director.

Pierre Blayau has been Chairman of the Board since January 14, 2015. Following the entry into force of the aforementioned French government order on July 1, 2015, the Board of Directors appointed Pierre Blayau as Chairman of the Board on July 2, 2015 for a five-year term expiring at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting to be called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The Board of Directors has not imposed any restrictions on the Chairman's powers.

Composition of the Board of Directors

In accordance with French company law governing joint stock companies and with the aforementioned French government order no. 2014-948 of August 20, 2014, the Board of Directors may have up to 15 members, including one director representing the French State (appointed by French ministerial decree). The other directors are appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting, with some recommended by the French State and one-third representing employees.

The term of office of directors is five years.

Role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

In accordance with its internal rules, the Board of Directors sets CCR's strategic, economic and financial priorities.

Besides matters that must be referred to it pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, the Board reviews and discusses the following matters, after review by the competent committee(s) where appropriate:

- the undertaking's overall underwriting and financial strategy at least once a year;
- CCR's multi-year strategic plan;
- CCR's provisional annual budget;
- planned mergers and acquisitions;
- the outlines of the retrocession program.

The Board exercises the responsibilities as described in the Solvency II Directive and the associated regulations. In this respect, it approves the reports and policies submitted for its validation pursuant to the Directive.

Board of Directors' practices and procedures

<u>Internal rules</u>

The Board of Directors' internal rules set out its practices and procedures.

The appendix to the internal rules includes the internal rules applicable to the Board committees.

The Board of Directors also has a "Director's Charter" which defines the guiding principles to which the directors adhere and which they undertake to respect in exercising their duties as directors. The Director's Charter is appended to the Board of Directors' internal rules.

Board meetings

Board meetings are convened in writing and take place at CCR's registered office. Approximately one week before a Board meeting, each director receives comprehensive documentation setting out the agenda and key information for most of the items on that agenda. Since 2015, the documentation has been available in electronic form on a secure dedicated website.

The Chairman of the Board chairs all Board meetings. Board meetings are attended by the directors, the representative of the sole employee representative body (*Délégation Unique du Personnel* – DUP) in an advisory capacity only, and the Board secretary. Board meetings are also attended by the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Risk Officer. Depending on the matters discussed, Board meetings may also be attended by the managers concerned by the items on the agenda. The persons performing key functions attend Board meetings in order to present their work.

As of end-2019, the role of Board secretary was carried out by the General Secretary.

2.1.2 ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

It should be recalled that in 2015, the Board of Directors decided to replace the Audit, Accounts & Risk Management Committee by two separate committees: the Accounts Committee and the Audit & Risks Committee.

Four directors sit on the Accounts Committee, including one employee representative director. One member of the Accounts Committee must also sit on the Audit & Risks Committee.

The Accounts Committee is chaired by Patrice Forget. At least one member must have specific financial or accounting expertise and qualify as independent based on the criteria adopted by the Board. This member is Pauline Leclerc-Glorieux.

The Accounts Committee is chiefly responsible for reviewing the interim financial statements subject to a limited review by the statutory auditors and the annual financial statements, analyzing changes in and adjustments to accounting policies, monitoring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, and monitoring the statutory auditors' work. It also expresses an opinion on the auditor selection process and issues a recommendation concerning the accounting firm to be proposed for appointment as statutory auditor at the Shareholders' Meeting. It reviews the reports and policies falling within its remit, and is also responsible for hearing the report of the Actuarial function.

2.1.3 AUDIT & RISKS COMMITTEE

The Audit & Risks Committee was created in 2015 further to a decision of the Board of Directors to replace the Audit, Accounts & Risk Management Committee with an Accounts Committee and an Audit & Risks Committee.

Four directors sit on the Audit & Risks Committee, including one employee representative director. One member of the Audit & Risks Committee must also sit on the Accounts Committee.

The Audit & Risks Committee was chaired by Gérard Lancner until June 2019. Following his death, the Board of Directors decided to combine the Audit & Risks Committee and the Accounts Committee under the chairmanship of Patrice Forget until the end of the directors' terms (June 2020).The Audit & Risks Committee is chiefly responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as risk management and internal control policies and procedures. In this respect, it (i) monitors major risks together with the means used to mitigate and manage those risks, strategy risks, risks related to the undertaking's main technical and financial liabilities, and risks arising in relation to financial management, including off-balance sheet commitments and major litigation; (ii) provides follow-up on the identification of risks by executive management; (iii) ensures that there is an appropriate internal control and risk management and oversight system; (iv) monitors compliance with laws and regulations, particularly those relating to Solvency II and, in this regard, reviews the reports and policies falling within its remit; (v) meets with the holder of the Internal Audit function; (vi) reviews and approves the audit program; (vii) analyzes the main recommendations set out in the reports and any follow-up measures; and (viii) reviews the investment strategy. It is also tasked with monitoring risk management indicators, overseeing the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) based on the ORSA report, and meeting with the holder of the Risk Management function.

2.1.4 COMPENSATION, APPOINTMENT & GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Up to four directors sit on the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee, including one employee representative director. The committee is chaired by Patrick Lucas.

It monitors the undertaking's individual and collective compensation policy, evaluates its coherence with the undertaking's strategy and performance targets, and analyzes key inputs for payroll trends within the undertaking. The committee also recommends the basis for compensation, defines performance criteria and the degree to which executive corporate officers have achieved those criteria, and also recommends the amount of directors' fees and how those fees should be allocated.

2.1.5 STRATEGY COMMITTEE

Four directors sit on the Strategy Committee, including one employee representative director. The committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

It is notably responsible for reviewing and providing the Board with its opinion and recommendations as regards CCR's business and financial strategy. The committee considers CCR's identified avenues for growth and any related developments, as well as any planned strategic agreements. It is responsible for monitoring the strategy implemented by executive management, especially as regards the strategic decisions made by the Board.

2.1.6 EXECUTIVE BODY

2.1.6.1 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The members of CCR's executive management are:

- Bertrand Labilloy, Chief Executive Officer;
- Laurent Montador, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (not a corporate officer).

Bertrand Labilloy has been Chief Executive Officer of CCR since January 16, 2015. Following the entry into force of the aforementioned French government order of August 20, 2014 on July 1, 2015, Bertrand Labilloy was appointed Chief Executive Officer by French Presidential decree of August 17, 2015 (published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on August 19, 2015) on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

2.1.6.2 PERSONS WHO EFFECTIVELY RUN CCR AND THE CCR GROUP

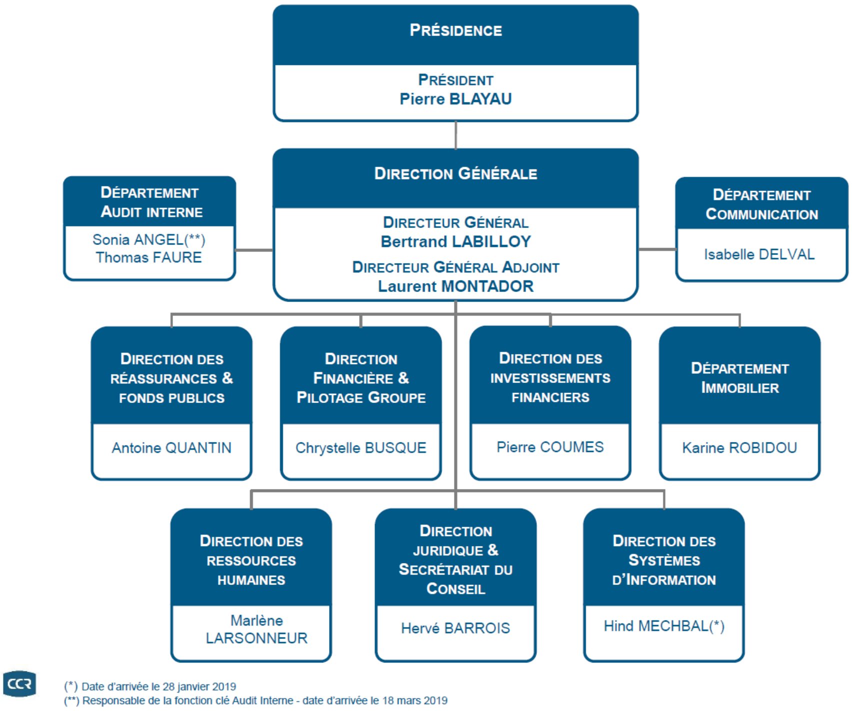
On November 2, 2015, the Board of Directors noted that, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, Bertrand Labilloy automatically qualified as a person effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeant effectif*) within the meaning of Article L.322-3-2 of the French Insurance Code, for the term of his office as Chief Executive Officer. Mr Labilloy also appointed Laurent Montador, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, as a person effectively running the undertaking for the term of his salaried position as Deputy Chief Executive Officer. Laurent Montador's decision-making remit covers all of CCR's businesses.

Mr Labilloy and Mr Montador also effectively run the CCR Group within the meaning of Solvency II.

2.1.6.3 ROLE OF CCR'S KEY INTERNAL DIVISIONS

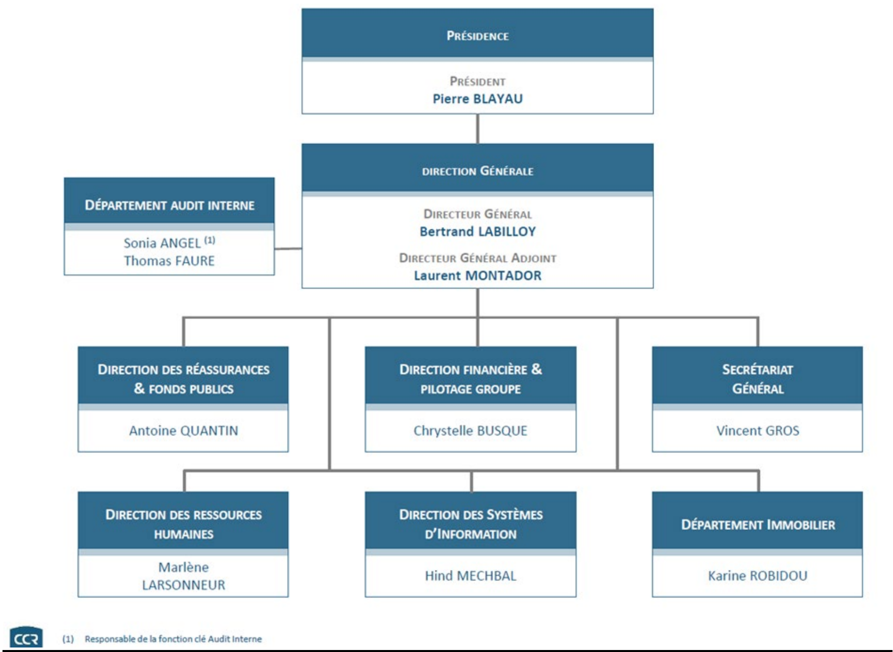
2019 organization chart

First half



CCR underwent a structural reorganization during the year with effect from 1 July, 2019: the Legal Division & Board Secretariat was combined with the Communications Department to create the General Secretariat, and the Financial Investments Division joined the Finance Division.

Second half



Role of the Reinsurance & Public Funds Division

The Reinsurance & Public Funds Division manages the underwriting of reinsurance for natural disaster and terrorism risks. It is also responsible for the accounting and financial management of certain public funds on behalf of the French State, in particular the FNGRA fund for agricultural risks and the FPRNM fund for natural risks (commonly known as the Barnier Fund).

A specialist Natural Risk Prevention unit was recently created, with the aim of supporting the public authorities, insurers, regional authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of their preventive measures.

The Reinsurance & Public Funds Division is supported by the work of two technical departments:

- the Data Science – Actuarial & Reserving Department, which is responsible for collecting, processing and analyzing the data provided by CCR insureds; determining the rates for reinsurance and reserving treaties; and providing reviews of the department's work to CCR's customers and partners;
- the Research & Development and Natural Disaster and Agriculture Risk Modeling Department, which is responsible for developing models that simulate natural and anthropic disasters and subsequently for implementing those models if and when such disasters occur.

In addition to these operational activities, the entire division regularly performs studies at the request of the public authorities, to provide insight as they consider how to improve existing payout or prevention mechanisms or implement new risk management solutions.

Role of the Group Finance and Monitoring Division

The role of the Group Finance and Monitoring Division is twofold:

- provide a fair and prudent view of the undertaking's finances by:
  - ensuring that all receivables and payables are appropriately settled,
  - advising the undertaking and lending its accounting expertise to discussions on strategy,
  - providing the undertaking with the tools to monitor its performance and meet its accounting, financial and regulatory compliance requirements;
- create value and safeguard the undertaking's financial interests by:
  - determining the strategic allocation of investments,
  - advising the undertaking and lending its financial expertise to discussions on strategy.

The Finance Division is responsible for accounting, financial investments and management control.

2.2 GROUP KEY FUNCTIONS

The Solvency II Directive requires that all undertakings have four key functions, namely Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial, set down in Articles 44, 46, 47 and 48, respectively, of the Solvency II Directive.

A "function" is defined in Article 13 (29) as: "within a system of governance [...] [:] an internal capacity to undertake practical tasks; a system of governance includes the Risk Management function, the Compliance function, the Internal Audit function and the Actuarial function."

All of the functions are covered by CCR. In 2008, CCR appointed a head of ERM, who is responsible for the overall coordination and management of risks. A manager is now identified for each key function.

The Group managers with responsibility for the key functions are:

Risk Management function	Isabelle Grubic
Compliance function	Vincent Gros since September 13, 2019 (replacing Estelle Le)
Internal Audit function	Sonia Angel since March 18, 2019 (replacing Isabelle Grubic until November 30, 2018 and as acting head of Internal Audit since then)
Actuarial function	Nicolas Freslon since September 1, 2019 (replacing Marie Doitteau)

The ACPR received notification of their appointment, which it approved.

GROUPE
CAISSE CENTRALE DE RÉASSURANCE

2.2.1 KEY FUNCTION GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Group's key function holders report directly to the executive management team of the participating undertaking and meet with executive management whenever deemed necessary. They have a direct reporting line to the participating undertaking's Board of Directors through the Chairman.

The current committee structure also allows any necessary exchanges to take place with the Board of Directors and its Accounts and Audit & Risks committees.

The aforementioned functions are key functions for CCR, CCR RE and the CCR Group.

2.2.2 GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

Within the Actuarial & Risks Division, the holder of the Risk Management function is responsible for:

- identifying, assessing and monitoring material risks;
- ensuring that risk management procedures are in place;
- ensuring that complete and consistent reporting systems exist covering the audited activity.

The Risk Management function also bases itself on work carried out by the Actuarial function and in particular:

- asset-liability management;
- development of the economic capital model;
- monitoring of natural disaster risk exposure;
- analyses of the retrocession program.

Note that the head of the Actuarial & Risks Division coordinates the Group Risks Committee ("CORI") together with the Risk Management function.

The department responsible for internal control reports to the holder of the CCR Group's Risk Management function. It is supported by the work of 25 permanent control managers.

2.2.3 GROUP COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The holder of the Compliance function is responsible for all compliance issues. The work of the Compliance function is based on the compliance risks identified in the CCR Group's risk map.

In assessing the measures used to manage compliance risks, the Compliance function is assisted by internal control teams.

2.2.4 GROUP INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit function reports directly to CCR's Chief Executive Officer and is performed objectively and independently from all of the undertaking's other activities.

The Internal Audit function provides the undertaking with an objective assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of its risk management, internal control and governance processes.

2.2.5 GROUP ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The holder of the Actuarial function (the Chief Actuary) reports directly to CCR's Chief Executive Officer. The function's purpose is to express an opinion on:

- the portfolio underwritten by CCR;
- any retrocession agreements;
- the reserving approach and the adequacy of reserves.

2.3 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

2.3.1 CCR GROUP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ("COMEX")

The Group Executive Committee ("COMEX") is responsible for implementing the undertaking's strategy and for taking the necessary operational and organizational decisions in this regard. The Executive Committee ("COMEX") ensures that operational managers are duly informed of strategic objectives and rules.

2.3.2 CCR OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

This committee is responsible for implementing CCR's strategy and for taking operational and organizational decisions for CCR.

2.3.3 CCR RE OPERATIONAL COMMITTEE

This committee is responsible for implementing CCR RE's strategy and for taking operational and organizational decisions for CCR RE.

2.3.4 CCR GROUP RISKS COMMITTEE ("CORI")

This committee covers both CCR and CCR RE. Its role is to manage risks as closely as possible to operational issues, with the aim of:

- identifying potential events that could affect the organization;
- defining risk management procedures, so as to:

- limit residual risks within the risk appetite framework,
- provide reasonable assurance as to the achievement of objectives.

The Group Risks Committee conducts an annual review of the overall risk policy and of the following documents: pricing guides, underwriting policy, underwriting powers, reinsurance policy, investment strategy, and rules for monitoring cumulative natural disaster exposure.

The committee approves the various regulatory reports to be submitted to the supervisory authority. It also analyzes the risk map and reviews major risks with a particular focus on natural disaster insurance liabilities.

The Group Risks Committee reviews internal control procedures based on incident reports, the assessment of the internal control system and an analysis of litigation in process. The committee also monitors action plans launched on its initiative and those deemed critical to the risk management system. It also conducts a yearly analysis of the insurance policies underwritten by CCR to ensure the smooth functioning of the undertaking.

The Group Risks Committee can be consulted on, or may itself examine, any matters relating to CCR's risk management system.

2.3.5 CCR GROUP INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

This committee guarantees investment oversight and implementation of the investment strategy.

2.3.6 CCR AND CCR RE UNDERWRITING COMMITTEES

These committees meet when policies are up for renewal in order to examine underwriting business in areas requiring a senior management-level decision.

2.3.7 CLAIMS COMMITTEE

This committee is responsible for facilitating the flow of information between the claims department and the underwriting department. Meetings are held on a departmental basis and enable information to be exchanged regarding changes in major claims, technical or commercial issues arising in connection with claims management, and commutation opportunities.

2.3.8 RESERVING COMMITTEE

This committee conducts in-depth analyses of current reserve levels and fine-tunes estimates of ultimate reserves.

2.4 COMPENSATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

CCR has a formal compensation policy covering all employees, management and directors.

2.4.1 COMPENSATION POLICY

In line with the CCR Group's overall strategy, the aims of the compensation policy are to:

- reward in-house expertise and foster employee loyalty and motivation;
- attract talent;
- discourage excessive risk-taking and ensure that risk-taking remains consistent with CCR's risk appetite.

There are three pillars of the compensation policy:

a) a fixed portion which accounts for the bulk of employee compensation;
b) a variable "bonus" portion linked to the individual performance of each employee. The targets set by managers must be measurable and realistic, enabling the individual performance of each employee to be assessed and discouraging risk-taking;
c) a variable portion (profit-sharing, incentives and employer contribution) linked to employees' performance as a whole.

2.4.2 COMPENSATION AWARDED TO CORPORATE OFFICERS

- **Chairman of the Board of Directors' compensation**

The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives fixed compensation.

His compensation is submitted to the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee for opinion and set by the Board of Directors subject to ministerial approval as provided for in Article 3 of French decree no. 53-707 of August 9, 1953.

Chief Executive Officer's compensation

The Chief Executive Officer receives fixed and variable compensation.

Based on a recommendation of the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee, CCR's Board of Directors sets the total annual fixed compensation for the Chief Executive Officer in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer of CCR and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CCR RE. It also decides the proportion of compensation to be assigned to each of these offices, along with the percentage of variable compensation payable for each.

The Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding the variable portion of compensation accruing to the Chief Executive Officer for the current period. The Board has the final say in this regard. The committee also assesses to what extent targets for the past year were achieved and makes recommendations in this regard to the Board, which decides the amount of variable compensation payable to the Chief Executive Officer.

Decisions made regarding the Chief Executive Officer's compensation are subject to French ministerial approval as provided for in Article 3 of French decree no. 53-707 of August 9, 1953.

Directors' compensation

Directors' compensation consists of directors' fees. The Shareholders' Meeting sets the total annual amount of directors' fees in accordance with the French Commercial Code.

The basis for awarding these fees among the directors is set by the Board of Directors based on a recommendation of the Compensation, Appointment & Governance Committee.

In accordance with French government order no. 2014-948 of August 20, 2014 on corporate governance and capital transactions in publicly traded companies, the directors' fees due to the representative of the French State in respect of his or her duties as director are paid into the French State budget. The fees collected by directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State and acting as public officials of the French State are also paid into the French State budget, as are the fees collected by other directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on the recommendation of the French State that exceed a certain ceiling set by a decree issued by the French Minister of the Economy.

Employee representative directors are not compensated for their duties. With the exception of the aforementioned compensation accruing to CCR RE's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, none of CCR's corporate officers collected compensation from CCR subsidiaries in 2019.

2.5 MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No material transactions were entered into in 2019 with any shareholders, parties exercising significant influence over the undertaking, or members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies.

2.6 FIT AND PROPER POLICY

The fit and proper policy taking into account CCR's special appointment procedures was revised in 2019.

The policy formally sets down fit and proper requirements for those effectively running the undertaking (*dirigeants effectifs*), key function holders and members of the Board of Directors.

The fit and proper requirements were assessed on the bases set down by the policy.

2.7 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (INCLUDING ORSA)

The risk management system for the CCR Group and its subsidiaries is based on the COSO II risk framework. The system is structured around:

- a Risks Division at the heart of the undertaking;
- a risk appetite framework;
- risk tolerance limits aligned with the risk appetite;
- an operational risk management and control system.

2.7.1 ORGANIZATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management at CCR concerns all employees and is managed from a Group perspective.

The system places the Actuarial & Risks Division and the Risk Management key function at the center of the undertaking's risk management process. The Board of Directors, management and all employees are fully integrated in the process.

The different parties involved in the risk management process are described below, along with their role and responsibilities in terms of managing risks.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors oversees the risk management system, supported by the work of CCR's Audit & Risks Committee.

▪ Executive management

As risk owner, executive management is responsible for risk. It:

- defines the internal control and risk management policy;
- monitors the implementation of action plans using reports drawn up by the Actuarial & Risks Division;
- informs the Board of Directors of the results of the overall risk management system.

▪ Group Risks Committee ("CORI")

See section 2.3.4 for a description of this committee.

▪ Actuarial & Risks Division

The Actuarial & Risks Division reports to executive management and is in charge of the overall coordination of the risk management and internal control systems.

It defines the risk management approach, ensures the undertaking's solvency (particularly the adequacy of its technical reserves), conducts actuarial research, identifies key risks and coordinates work carried out to implement the requirements of Solvency II.

It promotes a risk culture across the organization and ensures that risks are managed appropriately.

The Actuarial & Risks Division also assists management in strategic decision-making.

Actuaries from the Actuarial & Risks Division support the Risk Management key function, particularly in terms of asset-liability management, development of the economic capital model, monitoring of natural disaster risk exposure, supervision of emerging risks and analyses of the retrocession program. Actuaries also coordinate construction of the risk appetite budget.

The Department of Technical Studies has been put in charge of designing and developing disaster simulation models. The Actuarial & Risks Division makes use of these models after validating them.

Critical issues may be detected that could call CCR's risk profile into question.

▪ Risk Management key function

The Risk Management key function falls under the responsibility of executive management.

The function supports the Board of Directors, the Board committees and executive management in implementing an effective risk management system. It monitors the risk management system and the overall risk profile for CCR and the CCR Group. It conducts in-depth analyses of risk exposures and advises the Board of Directors, the Board committees and executive management on risk management matters, including those arising in connection with strategic issues such as the undertaking's strategy, mergers and acquisitions and major projects and investments.

The Risk Management function assists the Actuarial & Risks Division in defining the risk management framework. It is responsible for identifying, assessing and monitoring risk assessments together with the operational departments.

It is also responsible for the Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI"), providing risk management support, defining the methodological framework for comprehensive risk mapping and monitoring, issuing alerts where applicable, and ensuring that the undertaking has sufficient capital available relative to the risks taken.

As head of the Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI"), the Risk Management function is responsible for coordinating an effective internal control system.

In the event that critical issues are detected, which could for example call CCR's risk profile into question, the Risk Management function has a direct and independent line to executive management and/or the Audit & Risks Committee, which is notably responsible for ensuring an effective risk management and internal control system.

The head of the Risk Management function may also, on his or her own initiative, directly inform the Board of Directors – through the Chairman – of any events warranting particular attention.

In accordance with the Solvency II Directive, the head of the Risk Management function should be fit and proper. The ACPR is notified of the person appointed as head of the function within 15 days of his or her appointment at the latest, in accordance with terms and conditions set out in ACPR instruction no. 2018-I-09.

▪ Compliance function

The Compliance function guarantees that compliance risks within the CCR Group are managed appropriately. For more information on the role and responsibilities of the Compliance function, see the compliance policy.

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Internal audit

Internal audit is also a critical component of the CCR Group's risk management system. As part of its remit, internal audit brings a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, and puts forward recommendations to further improve these processes.

Audit plans are defined based on risk management priorities for both CCR and CCR RE.

Permanent control managers

Appointed for a minimum of three years, permanent control managers ensure that the system operates effectively and act as the link between the operational staff and the Actuarial & Risks Division, notably covering risk management, internal control and compliance.

In particular, they:

- represent the undertaking in matters of internal control and risk management;
- ensure that processes and controls are duly documented;
- regularly inform the ERM of any process changes and emerging risks;
- help improve controls;
- follow up on action plans;
- monitor incidents;
- ensure that procedures are duly followed.

Entity managers

In terms of risk management, entity managers are required to:

- support the risk management culture;
- ensure operational compliance;
- manage the risks within their remit in line with the risk tolerance limits set;
- validate the work of the permanent control managers.

Control managers

An operational member of staff performs the first-tier controls and is designated by the manager to complete the self-assessment questionnaire about non-key controls during the current year.

Thanks to the self-assessment exercise:

- the degree to which control objectives have been attained can be documented;
- avenues for improving the internal control system can be identified;
- the operational member of staff can be encouraged to design improvement measures.

Employees

Employees are responsible for complying with all rules and procedures and performing their tasks in a professional manner. Risks may arise from the performance of their day-to-day tasks. Thanks to their business expertise, they can manage the risks incurred, giving them a central role in the overall system. Employees are responsible for:

- producing and communicating any information relating to the internal control system in real time (processes, risks, controls, incidents, action plans);
- helping to perform and formally document controls;
- assisting in the drafting of control procedures.

2.7.2 PRESENTATION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The risk management system is based on:

- a predefined risk appetite;
- an allocation of risk tolerance limits to the various levels of the CCR Group;
- identification of all risks to which the CCR Group is exposed;
- risk assessment, follow-up and information.

2.7.3 RISK APPETITE

The risk appetite is the combined level of risk which the CCR Group accepts to take on in order to pursue its business operations and meet its strategic objectives. It is an aggregate limit.

CCR and CCR RE are responsible for building a profitable portfolio with controlled risk.

Consistent with the reversed "production cycle" specific to insurance and reinsurance undertakings, CCR and CCR RE are also asset managers and allocate a risk budget with a view to managing their asset portfolio in a prudent but informed manner.

Risk-taking within this strategy is primarily related to meeting solvency requirements and thereby protecting the French State's interest.

For 2019, the Board of Directors set a risk appetite that enables the CCR Group to allocate an appropriate level of capital to conduct its business successfully, while maintaining an SCR ratio of above 115% over the year and a post-shock capacity to absorb the costs relating to a natural disaster with a 15-year recurrence interval without recourse to the State guarantee, even if the following three shock scenarios were to occur:

- natural disaster at CCR with a 15-year recurrence interval;
- natural disaster at CCR RE with a 20-year recurrence interval;
- financial crisis.

2.7.4 CCR GROUP RISK FRAMEWORK

The risk framework covers all of the risks that could impact the undertaking. It includes the risk classes referred to in Solvency II and has been adapted to suit the CCR Group's risk profile. The risk framework is reviewed each year as part of the Group Risks Committee's ("CORI") review of major risks, and every three years for all risks charted on the risk map.

The framework has three levels of granularity and is built in the same way as the risk appetite:

- the first level of risk is a macro structure of large risk families relating to the CCR Group's business;
- the second provides an additional level of detail for these large risk families;
- where appropriate, the third level rolls down risks classified in the second level to provide a more in-depth analysis of certain risk families such as human risk. Human risk notably includes the risk of error, internal fraud risk, or the risk of failure to comply with procedures.

The Level 1 risk categories are:

Level 1 risks	Definition
Market risk	Market risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of market prices for assets, liabilities and financial instruments.
CCR underwriting risk	CCR underwriting risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to the occurrence of one-off events or inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions.
CCR RE underwriting risk	CCR RE underwriting risk is the risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to the occurrence of one-off events or inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions.
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events.
Management risk	Management risk is the risk relating to the management of the undertaking.
Compliance and ethical risk	Compliance and ethical risk is the risk resulting from a failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations or with the ethical rules defined by the CCR Group or by the insurance industry.

2.7.5 OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT (ORSA)

To have better visibility over its risk profile and ensure risk management is best adapted to the specificities of its profile, the CCR Group has opted for a more in-depth analysis and closer management of certain risks covered by the standard formula, i.e., risks to which it is particularly exposed and which may prove challenging to manage. This primarily concerns natural disaster and financial risks.

The CCR Group has also developed various approaches that can be used to analyze certain risks not explicitly covered by the standard formula (see below).

In addition to preliminary work carried out in connection with the standard formula, and in order to better understand its risk profile, in 2008 the CCR Group began to develop sustainable processes to map the risks to which it was exposed and to analyze and assess those risks (both qualitatively and quantitatively) and therefore limit them. Mitigation solutions are adopted whenever the risk is deemed material. Since 2008, these processes have been continuously expanded and improved.

2.7.5.1 ORSA POLICY

In 2015, the CCR Group set up a formal ORSA umbrella risk management policy with processes based on the system described above. This policy incorporates all of the Group's strategic management processes.

The five processes in the ORSA policy are:

- **calculation of own solvency**, including non-quantifiable risks or risks outside the standard formula;
- **calculation of overall solvency needs** (prospective solvency);
- **definition of a quantitative supervisory framework** with comfort zones;
- **ongoing supervision** through risk reporting;
- **exceptional ORSA** procedure.

2.7.5.2 ORSA REPORT

A yearly report is drawn up when performing a recurring or one-off Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), and is addressed to senior management as well as the ACPR. The report is validated by the Board of Directors before being sent to the ACPR within a period of 15 days.

The report contains an executive summary of all deliverables described in the policy.

2.8 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

2.8.1 OBJECTIVES

The CCR Group has adopted the internal control objectives defined by the French financial markets authority (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers* – AMF). The objectives of the internal control system set up by the CCR Group are therefore to ensure:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- due application of instructions and priorities set by executive management;
- proper functioning of internal corporate processes, particularly those relating to the safeguarding of assets;
- reliability of financial reporting;
- information systems security.

Generally speaking, internal control helps exercise due control over the undertaking's business, helping to ensure its operations are effective and its resources are used efficiently.

2.8.2 INTERNAL CONTROL APPROACH AND ORGANIZATION

The internal control approach reflects the CCR Group's goal of closely managing risk and meeting its regulatory requirements.

The EU's Solvency II Directive states that insurance and reinsurance undertakings must have an effective internal control system in place. That system must at least include administrative and accounting procedures, an internal control framework, appropriate reporting arrangements at all levels of the undertaking and a compliance function.

The CCR Group's internal control and risk management approach is primarily based on the following components:

AWARENESS: All employees have a role to play in the internal control system and should also be able to make suggestions.

STRUCTURE: The internal control approach is built on recognized frameworks applied across the organization and on resources that are adapted to the objectives set.

SUPPORT: All those involved in applying new methodologies should be adequately prepared, monitored and supported.

COMMUNICATION: The progress made in terms of internal control should be communicated both internally and externally.

DOCUMENTATION: All inputs of the formal internal control system (manuals of standards and procedures, operating reports, formalized process charts, descriptions of tests and control assessment analyses, risk maps, etc.) should be created and made available to all.

The ongoing internal control improvement drive helps optimize operations and enables business to be managed more efficiently.

2.8.3 CHARTERS

Several charters are in place within the CCR Group:

- an **internal control charter** was revised within the CCR Group in 2019 and is applicable within both CCR and CCR RE. The charter sets out to describe and inform staff about the system put in place within the undertaking;
- an **IT charter** specifies the conditions needed to meet IT security goals while respecting the rights and freedoms of the undertaking's employees. According to the terms of the charter, the CCR Group undertakes to respect transparency in defining and executing its IT security procedures, while Group employees agree to comply with applicable legislation when using the IT tools at their disposal;

- a **code of ethics** summarizes the purpose and values of the undertaking and defines the principles to which employees should refer when exercising their duties;
- an **archiving charter** formally sets down the rules for archiving documents that are required to be kept over the long term, specifies roles and responsibilities and helps achieve compliance with applicable legal and industry regulations.

2.8.4 INDEPENDENCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

The Internal Audit Department, Actuarial & Risks Division and the statutory auditors draft recommendations when they identify a weakness in the internal control system. These recommendations are put to the Audit, Risks and Accounts Committee.

Implementation of the recommendations is followed up by the Internal Audit Department when the recommendations result from internal audits and by the Actuarial & Risks Division's Risk Management & Internal Control Department in all other cases. They periodically report to executive management and to the Audit & Risks Committee.

The commitment of the executive management team and senior managers helps ensure that action plans are put in place to act on these recommendations.

2.8.5 BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

The business continuity plan aims to ensure that the CCR Group's critical business operations can continue after a serious accident or major disaster affecting the CCR Group. The risks covered by this plan include the risk that the CCR Group's premises will be destroyed or will no longer be accessible, that certain files will be destroyed, or that all IT (underwriting, accounting and finance) or communication systems will become unavailable for a sustained period of time.

The business continuity plan sets out:

- the crisis management system (crisis structure, escalation procedures, decision-making processes, HR management, crisis communication, etc.);
- the IT back-up plan;
- user contingency measures (relocation, transport, telephony, etc.); and
- the business recovery and safe-mode operating plans.

The business continuity plan identifies three priorities designed to ensure that the undertaking can continue to pursue its business operations and that the unacceptable impacts of these major risks for the CCR Group are reduced:

- contracts with customers and with the French State (the CCR Group's shareholder) must be able to continue in effect;
- sensitive documents must be protected;
- IT tools must continue to be available.

2.8.6 CCR GROUP RULES AND PROCEDURES

The CCR Group also has internal rules and procedures that enable it to successfully pursue its business operations while managing its risk. These rules and/or procedures notably concern:

- compliance of the undertaking's business operations with the policies and strategies defined by the management bodies and compliance of its reinsurance operations with applicable laws and regulations;
- valuation and supervision of investments;
- identification, assessment, management and control of the risks to which the CCR Group is exposed;
- compliance of inward reinsurance and pricing, outward reinsurance and reserving for regulated liabilities with the undertaking's policy in these areas;
- supervision of claims management;
- supervision of subsidiaries;
- management of outsourced operations and the marketing approach used for the undertaking's products;
- preparation and verification of accounting and financial information.

2.8.7 OUTSOURCING

The CCR Group does not outsource any business operations within the meaning of its outsourcing policy.

2.8.8 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

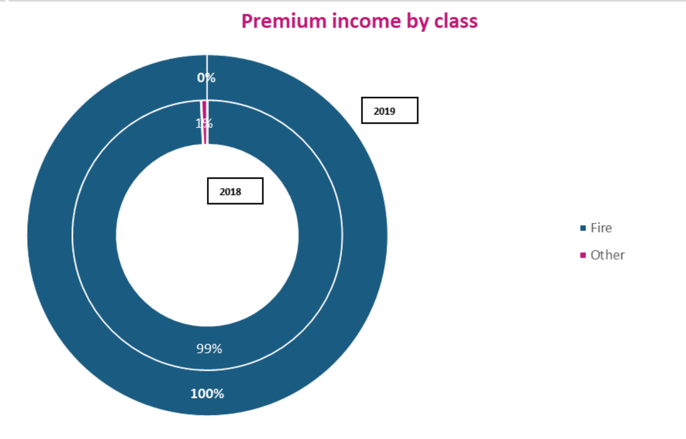
During 2019, new holders of the Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit key functions were appointed. The functions continued to operate seamlessly within the governance system both during and after the transition.

3. RISK PROFILE

3.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

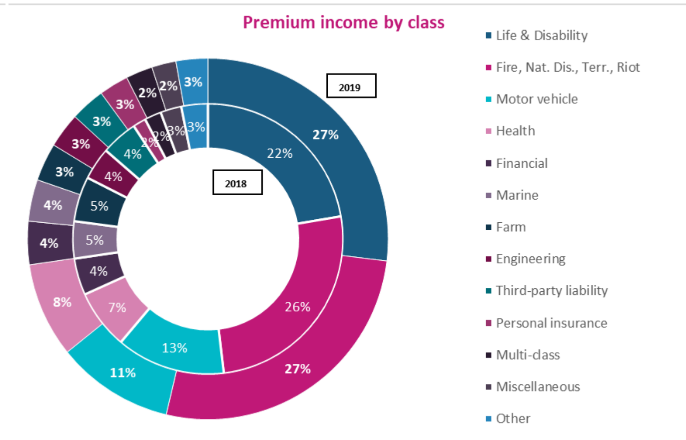
CCR

With the exception of Life and Non-Life business not transferred to CCR RE (managed by CCR on a run-off basis), CCR is engaged solely in the Non-Life reinsurance business in France. In 2019, CCR's public reinsurance business generated total premium income of €945 million, 93% of which derived from natural disaster reinsurance premiums. The following chart illustrates the breakdown of premium income for the last two underwriting years:



CCR RE

CCR RE is a global reinsurer engaged primarily in the Non-Life business. In 2019, CCR RE generated total premium income of €562 million, deriving from nearly 80 countries and most main classes of insurance (Life, Non-Life, Specialty lines). The following chart illustrates the breakdown of premium income for the last two underwriting years:



3.1.1 RISKS IDENTIFIED FOR SCR PURPOSES

Based on the risk profile for the CCR Group under the standard formula, the most significant risk arises on Non-Life natural disaster cover. This is followed in order of significance by the Non-Life Premium and Reserve SCR, Market SCR, Operational SCR, Counterparty SCR, and Health and Life SCR.

The Non-Life underwriting SCR results for the most part from natural disaster risk, followed by premium and reserving risk.

Both of these risks are managed by CCR on an aggregate basis using highly sophisticated analyses and models, underwriting strategies and ORSA processes, and through risk mitigation tools such as outward reinsurance. The State guarantee for CCR's businesses is itself a critical mitigating factor. CCR RE's retrocession program also helps to reduce risks.

The main processes used to manage risk within the CCR Group are:

- adoption of an overall risk budget by the Board of Directors;
- adoption of a sub-budget for natural disaster risks by the Board of Directors;
- construction of a portfolio from a strict underwriting and pricing perspective and according to a specific decision-making process;
- verification and validation of strict underwriting rules;
- use of reports prepared by the Actuarial function in order to adjust the risk profile and risk models and increase outward reinsurance where necessary.

Like CCR RE and CCR, the CCR Group is assessed under the standard formula, consolidating CCR RE's Solvency II balance sheet within CCR's own Solvency II balance sheet. An analysis of adequacy (particularly as regards reserve risk and natural disaster risk) is carried out on a regular basis.

All risks, sensitivities and systems in place are described in detail in CCR and CCR RE's ORSA reports.

3.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The general guidelines of the investment strategy are approved by the Board of Directors in December each year for the following financial period.

They cover (i) the maximum investment risk that can be taken by the CCR Group and its entities and (ii) the objectives and upper and lower investment limits in the different asset classes.

The results of financial management practices and the consequences of market developments are regularly discussed within Board of Directors' meetings.

The Board notably receives:

- details, at the time of year-end closing procedures, of overall changes in financial investments (i.e., by type of investment and over several financial periods) in terms of historical cost and market value;
- periodical information regarding changes in financial assets, by type of investment;
- periodical information regarding developments in the real estate market, together with any prior approval requests for real estate transactions;
- details of specific investments (such as derivatives contracted to directly manage risk), together with any authorization requests regarding these products.

3.2.2 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ASSET ALLOCATION STRATEGY

Asset allocation is underpinned by analyses in the three areas described below.

3.2.2.1 RISK

The CCR Group and its entities strive to identify three levels of risk at any one time:

- **capital risk**, which is the risk that an asset will suffer a significant and other-than-temporary loss in value;
- **risk of fluctuations in the value of an asset**, which primarily has an accounting (provisions and reserves affecting profit) and regulatory (changes in Solvency II own funds) impact for as long as the asset in question is not sold;
- **the risk that two correlated assets will suffer a simultaneous loss in value**. Assets may be closely correlated in extreme or atypical scenarios, even though they appear to be decorrelated and help build a diversified portfolio under normal conditions.

These three levels of risk are not generally deemed of equal importance, as the first (capital risk) is seen as the most significant.

3.2.2.2 LIQUIDITY

Liquidity is the ability to sell an asset quickly without significantly affecting its market price, or its estimated value in the case of an unlisted asset. Assets can span the full range of liquidity, from highly liquid to illiquid.

3.2.2.3 ESTIMATED RETURNS

Returns can be identified in one of two categories:

- **yield**: payment of income in the form of coupons, interest, dividends or rent;
- **profitability**: includes yield as well as unrealized and realized capital gains and losses.

In practice, all of the above three areas are interlinked.

3.2.3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK, LIQUIDITY AND RETURNS FOR ASSET ALLOCATION PURPOSES

The CCR Group and its entities have drawn up a hierarchical framework in which they prioritize the analysis of investment risk, then liquidity risk and lastly estimated returns.

- **Relatively low risk**

From a business and financial point of view, the investment portfolio as a whole presents a relatively low risk: its ordinary volatility is between 3% and 5%, which means that the probability of the portfolio losing over 5% in value in the event of a financial shock is low. From an accounting point of view, fluctuations in value under French GAAP can be evened out to some extent thanks to measurement of fixed-income securities at acquisition cost (using the premium-discount method) and thresholds for recognizing provisions for other-than-temporary impairment.

The existence of substantial capital gains on real estate transactions also provides CCR with a significant degree of protection against market downturns.

- **Preference for assets offering good liquidity**

This largely results from the nature of reinsurance, where natural disaster liabilities in France account for the bulk of the business. From an asset-liability management perspective, the possibility of facing large claims and having to make large payouts in a fairly short timeframe is a critical consideration which has a significant bearing on the investment strategy. Investing in assets offering good liquidity is a priority for the Group and has been a particular focus since the gradual decline in market liquidity since 2008.

Fairly consistent, fixed-income returns

Choosing highly liquid assets with a low level of risk obviously affects returns, which can be likened to the yield on a bond investment of between three and five years.

Investment decisions are based on a management process focused on fundamentals, i.e., an analysis of the overall environment from a business and financial perspective, followed by a systematic analysis of financial assets and investment funds. This process helps to ensure that allocation decisions are made bearing in mind financial and regulatory constraints. Given the term of liabilities, the Group adopts a medium-term investment horizon (between five and ten years), in which assets are held over a fairly long period (a "buy and maintain" rather than trading philosophy), except when information comes to light that calls this initial investment philosophy into question.

3.2.4 STRUCTURE OF GROUP ASSETS

The asset structure is identified based on an analysis of directly held assets. A look-through analysis rounds out the risk assessment.

Money market investments

Money market instruments represent 9.3% of the Group's total investments. These instruments are primarily denominated in euros. Cash investments as a proportion of total investments increased following the high amount of claims observed since 2017, requiring the Group to have liquid assets to meet its potentially large payout obligations. Cash is invested in different types of instruments:

- money market funds: the return on money market funds was slightly negative in 2019;
- demand accounts with banks: cash held in demand accounts does not earn interest but is not exposed to negative interest rates within the limits defined by each bank;
- term deposits: term deposits made almost zero returns in 2019 and mitigated the adverse impact of negative interest rates. Term deposits may be held for several years. An early exit is possible provided that the notice period is respected, subject to payment of early termination penalties.

Fixed-income and credit investments

Fixed-income investments account for 56.4% of the Group's total investments. The directly managed fixed-income portfolio represents close to 80% of the total fixed-income portfolio, with the remainder managed under discretionary mandates and held in open-ended funds or in special purpose funds, depending on the management approach.

Fixed-income investments are of a high quality relative to credit risk: the directly managed fixed-income portfolio is invested only in investment grade bonds with an average rating of AA-, while diversification on "high-yield" bonds is achieved through funds.

Fixed-income and credit investments managed under discretionary mandates represent a source of diversification relative to the directly managed portfolio.

Diversified investments

Diversified investments fall into one of three categories: hybrid securities, alternative investments and other diversified funds. They concern only investment funds managed under discretionary mandates, representing 8.3% of the Group's total investments.

Real estate investments

Real estate investments represent 8.9% of the Group's total investments and comprise residential and office buildings located in prime locations in Paris and the Paris region, which are either held directly or through affiliates (French simplified joint stock companies). For CCR, real estate investments relate to investments in mainly pan-European real estate funds in the form of collective investment schemes for professional investors (*organisme de placement professionnel collectif immobilier* – OPPCI), which ensures that the real estate portfolio is duly diversified in terms of both asset classes (hotels, shops, warehouses) and geography.

Equity investments

Equity investments account for 8.3% of the Group's total investments and break down as investments in listed and in non-listed equities (respectively 6.7% and 1.6% of the Group's total investments).

Protection

An overlay fund is used to manage the overall risk on the equities portfolio. A downturn protection program has been in place since March 2017. A 15% risk budget protects the portfolio against a sharp decline in the equities market, while maintaining its capacity to capitalize on upturns.

Loans

Loans represent 3.7% of the Group's total investments.

Holdings

These relate to the holding in CCR RE (0.1% of the Group's total investments).

3.2.5 EXPOSURE TO KEY FINANCIAL RISKS

This section outlines the main risks analyzed in the overall portfolio. Some indicators result from the directly managed portfolio. The look-through approach will enable the Group to present more comprehensive indicators.

Currency risk

Exposure to currency risk within the Group is limited and currency shocks are simulated on a regular basis.

Interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the fixed-income portfolio to interest rate risk, including investments in interest rate and credit funds, is 3.2%. Including money market investments, the overall sensitivity of interest rate assets is less than 2.8%.

Credit risk

The directly managed fixed-income portfolio solely comprises investment grade securities. Directly managed fixed-income portfolios have an average AA- rating. AAA/AA-rated bonds account for 62.1% of the fixed-income portfolio.

Liquidity risk

Asset liquidity is determined based on the characteristics of the overall investment portfolio:

- liquid assets represent 9.3% of the Group's total investments;
- there are limited partially or totally illiquid financial assets, representing just 5.6% of the Group's total investments and relating mainly to loan funds or unlisted equity funds;
- the fixed-income portfolio comprises investment grade bonds representing 50.5% of assets, with a significant percentage of bonds with a short residual term;
- a series of funds can be redeemed on a daily or weekly basis in most cases.

Besides partially or totally illiquid financial assets, the least liquid assets are real estate investments. These account for 8.9% of the Group's total investments. An orderly disposal of most of these real estate assets requires a period of between 9 to 18 months. Maximum investment limits are set every six months for partially or totally illiquid assets.

Impact of financial shocks

The undertaking regularly performs stress tests and reverse stress tests.

3.3 OPERATIONAL RISK

After the necessary adjustments have been made following specific controls, the CCR Group is not exposed to any major operational risks.

3.3.1 OPERATIONAL ROLLOUT

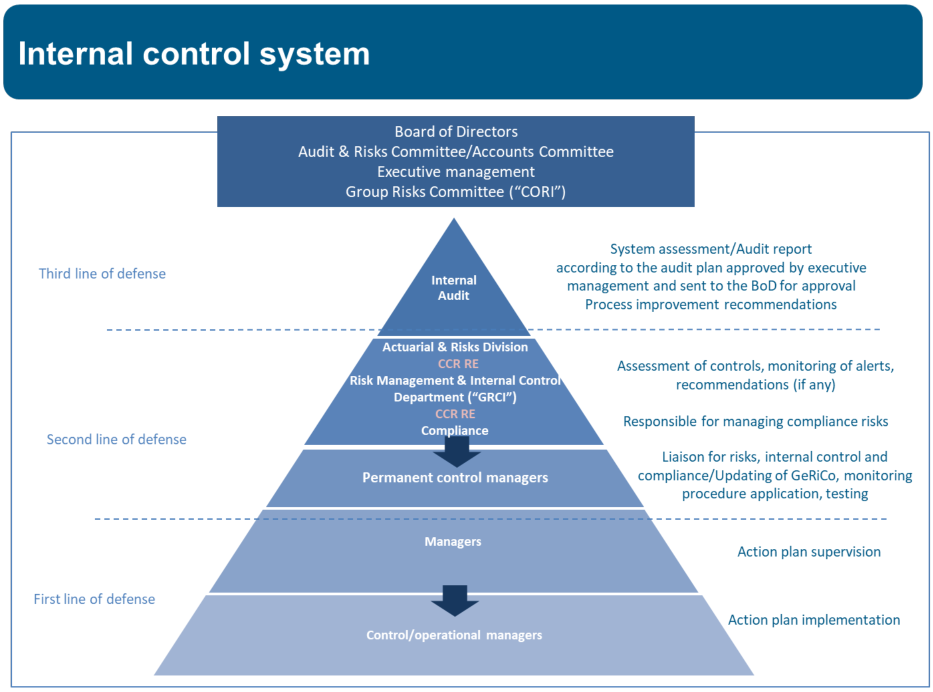
Operational risk for CCR Group entities is governed by the internal control system within the overall risk management process.

The CCR Group has adopted the internal control objectives defined by the AMF. The objectives of the internal control system set up by CCR are therefore to ensure:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- due application of instructions and priorities set by executive management;
- proper functioning of internal corporate processes, particularly those relating to the safeguarding of assets;
- reliability of financial reporting.

Generally speaking, internal control helps exercise due control over the undertaking's business, helping to ensure its operations are effective and its resources are used efficiently.

The CCR Group uses the COSO II framework to analyze its overall risk management system.



3.3.2 ASSESSMENT

Operational risks and the quantification of those risks are updated based on periodic reviews of the various risk maps. The undertaking's stochastic model includes an operational risk module. This is interfaced with the operational risk assessments shown in the risk map (frequency and cost).

For further information, see the internal control and operational risk management policy.

3.4 OTHER RISKS

At the date of this report, the CCR Group has not identified any other risks that may impact or enhance the risk view presented above.

3.5 RISK EXPOSURE

3.5.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

Risks are assessed using the standard process outlined above for operational risk, which is rolled down to all of the risks to which the undertaking is exposed. It should be recalled that this process is based on periodic risk maps, the emerging risks process, the critical risks process and all actuarial research and analyses carried out by the CCR Group.

3.5.2 MATERIAL RISKS

Material risks are described above (underwriting, investment). Members of the Group's Executive ("COMEX") and Risks ("CORI") committees and CCR RE's Risk Management & Internal Control Department ("GRCI") all have input in the critical risks process.

A top-down approach to monitoring critical risks on a yearly basis has been in place since 2013. The approach has evolved to factor in a continuous vision of critical risks and to set up flexible, responsive and effective measures to mitigate and/or manage those risks.

3.5.3 INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Assets were invested in accordance with:

- the "prudent person" principle set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- the investment risk management strategy adopted by CCR's Board of Directors.

3.5.4 CONCENTRATION

The CCR Group and its entities are not exposed to any significant concentration risk. Concentration risk is monitored within the undertaking's different businesses, based on a look-through approach for investment activities, natural disaster exposure monitoring for underwriting activities and portfolio diversification goals.

3.5.5 RISK MITIGATION

The CCR Group uses two main risk mitigation techniques: retrocession and hedging of the equities portfolio.

3.5.5.1 OUTWARD REINSURANCE

The policy applied is described in the outward reinsurance policy approved by CCR's Board of Directors.

3.5.5.2 HEDGING OF THE EQUITIES PORTFOLIO

The CCR Group has adopted a hedging strategy for the equities portfolio held by each of its entities, which is:

- based on futures contracts;
- aimed at protecting against a fall of up to **15%** in the price of the equities in the portfolio at December 31, 2019.

3.5.6 RISK SENSITIVITY

The ORSA reports prepared by CCR and CCR RE disclose the sensitivity of their risk profiles to various adverse scenarios.

The reports include a detailed description of the scenarios envisaged and the impacts of those scenarios. They show extremely low sensitivity for both the CCR Group and its entities, in line with their risk profiles and the risk mitigation measures in place.

4. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This section discusses the valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes. It also provides an explanation of differences between French GAAP, Solvency I and the new Solvency II Directive.

4.1 VALUE OF ASSETS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

Assets are generally valued at market value and accordingly, no internal or external valuation model exists.

4.1.1 SOURCE, CONTROL AND USE OF DATA

The Financial Accounting & Treasury Department regularly produces reports used to monitor changes in financial investments.

To guarantee the reliability and completeness of financial reporting, data is automatically extracted from the Chorus Institutionnels accounting software.

The valuations are provided by the Chorus Institutionnels database, which gathers data from the main pricing services and from investment fund depositaries. These data are then combined with information from insurance and reinsurance firms on the Paris market.

Given the financial instruments typically held by CCR Group entities in the portfolio, this database is reliable and thereby helps to significantly reduce incidences of erroneous or missing prices.

The entire consolidated portfolio is valued at the end of each month, although a valuation may be performed at any time at the request of the financial managers or executive management.

An automated control of the CCR Group's asset valuations compared to external valuations (based on data received from depositaries) is systematically performed at the end of each quarter.

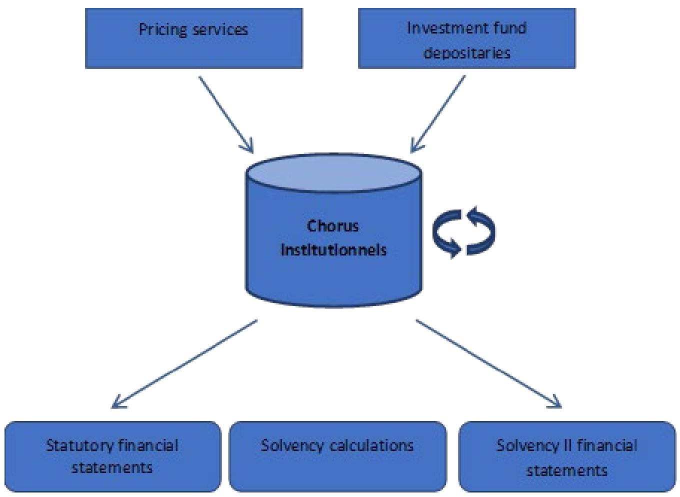
In compliance with regulations, real estate appraisers estimate the fair value of each real estate asset every five years. This value is then discounted to present value on a yearly basis and sent to the ACPR. Since the CCR Group has held prime real estate assets for many years, they represent substantial unrealized capital gains.

Currency transactions (forward sales and non-deliverable forwards) are included in CCR's off-balance sheet commitments. The value of these commitments is systematically compared with the valuations received from financial intermediaries. Under the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), intermediaries are asked to supply supporting documentation if there are any valuation discrepancies. These currency transactions are included in the Solvency II balance sheet.

More generally, as part of their interim audit, the statutory auditors perform materiality tests on the value of the various investments held by the undertaking.

Data extracted from Chorus are used to calculate solvency for the statutory financial statements and the Solvency II financial reports. The data/valuations are treated in the same way for each of these reports, in terms of both the assumptions used and the methods applied to make use of the information.

Accordingly, there are no quantitative or qualitative differences between the bases, methods and key assumptions used by the CCR Group and its entities to value their assets for solvency purposes and those used to prepare the financial statements. Valuation discrepancies between Solvency I and Solvency II are also tracked.



4.1.2 VALUE OF INVESTMENTS

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Assets			
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	79 480 000	56 094 897
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	9 047 867 672	7 975 036 321
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	477 030 000,00	174 313 052,16
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	15 036 441,90	6 200 000,00
Equities	R0100	212 255 660	58 321 885
Equities - listed	R0110	5 442 105,35	4 754 214,09
Equities - unlisted	R0120	206 813 555,09	53 567 670,82
Bonds	R0130	4 733 851 853	4 612 367 320
Government Bonds	R0140	1 307 754 171,93	1 288 743 697,28
Corporate Bonds	R0150	3 426 097 680,64	3 323 623 622,28
Structured notes	R0160		
Collateralised securities	R0170		
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	3 538 887 414,05	3 055 235 828,77
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	68 599 630,98	68 598 235,30
Loans and mortgages	R0230	5 980 584	4 832 791
Loans on policies	R0240		
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	1 009 346,55	1 009 346,55
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	4 971 237,52	3 823 444,58
Deposits to cedants	R0350	244 601 052,27	242 023 316,78
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	765 175 701,51	765 175 701,37

4.1.3 VALUE OF OTHER ASSETS

The value of other assets in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows at the date of this report:

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Assets			
Goodwill	R0010		
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020		43 510 571
Intangible assets	R0030		2 965 819
Deferred tax assets	R0040	6 671 318	132 812 000
Pension benefit surplus	R0050		
Derivatives	R0190	2 206 672,01	
Other investments	R0210		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220		
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	18 813 801	22 553 975
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	18 111 700	11 202 592
Non-life excluding health	R0290	18 111 699,85	11 202 592,36
Health similar to non-life	R0300		
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	702 101	11 351 383
Health similar to life	R0320	264 029,66	2 197 987,58
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	438 071,18	9 153 395,12
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	124 895 130,92	124 895 130,92
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	66 153,72	66 153,72
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	6 456 237,25	6 456 236,91
Own shares (held directly)	R0390		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400		
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0,00	0,00
Total assets	R0500	10 300 007 650	9 376 422 914

Reinsurance reserves

Reinsurance reserves in the statutory financial statements are determined in accordance with Solvency II, with the calculation of a best estimate including an adjustment factor for reinsurance default risk.

Reinsurance receivables and other receivables

These captions include all outstanding receivables. The book value of these items in the statutory financial statements is discounted over one year based on a fixed rate, with the assumption that, in a run-off scenario, they will be settled within one year.

Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

At the date of this report, no assets were recorded on this line.

There are no differences between the value of other assets for Solvency II purposes and the value of other assets for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used. Valuation discrepancies between French GAAP and Solvency II are also tracked.

4.2 VALUE OF LIABILITIES AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

4.2.1 VALUE OF TECHNICAL RESERVES

Reserving process used for the statutory financial statements

Inward reinsurance

The reserving processes are formally documented in the annual guides prepared for CCR and CCR RE and validated by the Group Risks Committee ("CORI").

Reserves for the reinsurance business are calculated every quarter. The ALM & Reserving Department has been responsible for reinsurance reserving since July 2019 and its work is reviewed each year by CCR RE's Actuarial function. Reinsurance reserving is audited by an independent auditor every three years.

Reserves for the public reinsurance business are calculated every quarter. The Data Science – Actuarial & Reserving Department is responsible for public reinsurance reserving and its work is reviewed each year by CCR's Actuarial function. Public reinsurance reserving is audited by an independent auditor every three years.

The auditors work closely with Technical Accounting and Underwriting teams.

Reinsurance agreements are categorized by actuarial tranche. An actuarial tranche is defined as a group of obligations with similar risk and settlement characteristics. Each tranche is characterized by:

- the risk covered: motor vehicle liability insurance, fire risk, etc.;
- the type of obligation: (management) x (Non-Life/Life) x (treaty/discretionary) x (proportional/non-proportional);
- a geographical criterion.

For each actuarial tranche, the reserving process is the same:

- collection of "underwriting year/fiscal year" triangles on premiums, paid claims and outstanding claims reserves for the actuarial tranche. The triangles are generated from accounting data for the obligation underlying the actuarial tranche;
- collection of any expert data regarding the actuarial tranche in question (contractual/incident information, etc.);
- use of the ResQ software;
- calculation, for each underwriting year, of:
  - ultimate premiums and the resulting premiums not yet written,
  - an ultimate 50-50 claims expense, corresponding to actuarial expectations,
  - an ultimate 70-30 claims expense and the resulting 50-50 and 70-30 outstanding claims reserves,
  - settlement trajectories for these outstanding claims reserves and for premiums not yet written;
- breakdown by algorithm of the 50-50 and 70-30 outstanding claims reserves for each relevant obligation of the actuarial tranche.

The 70-30 outstanding claims reserves are the reserves that are included in CCR's statutory financial statements. This process along with the actuarial tranches are reviewed by CCR's statutory auditors on a yearly basis. This reserving process has been applied by the CCR Group since 2001.

The quality of reserving is also reviewed by an independent auditor every three years.

Outward reinsurance

The reserving process for the Non-Life and Life outward reinsurance business is managed directly by the Reinsurance Department as assisted by the Technical Accounting team. Ultimate premiums and claims for each policy are estimated each quarter by the Reinsurance Department. Based on this, the Technical Accounting team estimates outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums to be ceded.

Outward reinsurance may be managed on a policy-by-policy basis, insofar as it is far less significant (less than 20 policies per new retrocession program) and losses are extremely rare.

In outward reinsurance, since there is less uncertainty surrounding ceded insurance liabilities and CCR has little historical data, the 50-50 outstanding claims reserves ceded are the same as the 70-30 outstanding claims reserves ceded.

Allocation of lines of business

At December 31, 2019, the Group's portfolio covered the following lines of business (LoB):

- Motor vehicle liability insurance
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance
- Fire and other damage to property insurance
- General liability insurance
- Credit and suretyship insurance
- Miscellaneous financial loss
- Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
- Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
- Non-proportional property reinsurance
- Health reinsurance SLT
- Life reinsurance

Inward reinsurance

The criteria for defining actuarial tranches are sufficiently precise to allow an appropriate allocation of each actuarial tranche to a given line of business. A reconciliation table has been drawn up and audited by independent experts.

An extract from this table is provided below:

Actuarial tranche		Line of business	
Identifier	**Description**	**Identifier**	**Description**
...	...	...	...
LCINV04	Auto_TPL_France_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV05	Auto_TPL_UK_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV06	Auto_TPL_X	I000026	Reins TPL
LCINV07	Auto_TPL_P	I000016	Motor
LCINV08	Non_Life_Natural_Disaster	I000018	Reins Property
...	...	...	...

Since any inward reinsurance business is allocated to a given actuarial tranche, it is necessarily allocated to a single line of business.

Outward reinsurance

As retrocession treaties can simultaneously cover several lines of business, outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums ceded are broken down pro rata by line of business, based on the LoB allocation of inward reinsurance covered by the retrocession treaty.

Best estimate and risk margin valuation approach

CCR RE's Actuarial & Risks Division is responsible for calculating the best estimate of the liability and the risk margin.

– Best estimate

Inward reinsurance

Inward reinsurance resulting from actuarial tranches is broken down by line of business (LoB). The criteria for defining actuarial tranches are sufficiently precise to allow an appropriate allocation of each actuarial tranche to a given line of business. A reconciliation table was drawn up and audited by PwC in late 2015. Since any inward business is allocated to a given actuarial tranche, it is necessarily allocated to a single line of business.

Future flows used as inputs for the best estimate calculation are based on settlements of the 50-50 outstanding claims reserves for each actuarial tranche and the associated premiums not yet written (also on a 50-50 basis), plus settlements of provisions for claims management expenses, administrative costs, investment fees and overheads. Settlements are made at the "currency x actuarial tranche" level.

These flows are discounted on a currency by currency basis by reference to EIOPA risk-free interest rate curves with no volatility adjustment at the calculation date.

The combination per line of business (application of the actuarial tranche/LoB reconciliation table) – and then for all LoBs combined – of the best estimate of premiums and claims for each actuarial tranche, respectively gives the best estimate before premiums and claims per LoB and the best estimate before final inward reinsurance.

Tests are performed during the process to ensure that all 50-50 outstanding claims reserves recorded for accounting purposes along with earned premiums not yet written are duly included in the best estimate calculation.

In terms of currencies, CCR RE's financial statements include some 100 different currencies due to its international reinsurance business. For at least 95% of the data, the best estimate is calculated and discounted for each currency, with different yield curves for each. The remaining data are discounted using the USD yield curve, as they give rise to financial flows essentially denominated in US dollars (e.g., HKD, MYR, etc.).

In terms of both inward and outward reinsurance, the best estimate of premiums and claims is separated upstream, on the undiscounted settlement flows included in the best estimates and at a "line of business x currency" level, by reference to quantities reported under French GAAP at this level. Reported claims reserves under French GAAP are calculated for each contract using the CCR Group's AGIR system, based on contractual information and representing the portion of claims arising after the recognition date. These reserves are combined at the "line of business x currency" level and applied to the corresponding flows in order to determine the premium portion and therefore the claims portion.

Outward reinsurance

As retrocession treaties can simultaneously cover several lines of business, outstanding claims reserves ceded and premiums ceded are broken down pro rata by line of business, based on the LoB allocation of inward reinsurance covered by the retrocession treaty and on claims recognized for accounting purposes.

The best estimate of outward reinsurance liabilities is calculated in the same way as for inward reinsurance liabilities, based on reserves for outstanding claims and ceded premiums not yet written and taking into account settlement trajectories supplied by experts in the Reinsurance Department. The present value of premiums to be ceded is shown within liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet. Tests are also built into the calculation process to verify that all of the above items are included in the best estimate calculation.

Inward reinsurance net of outward reinsurance

The best forward estimates of inward reinsurance net of outward reinsurance used to calculate the risk margin are determined based on all of the above items.

- **Risk margin**

The CCR Group's risk margin represents the sum of CCR's risk margin and 100% of CCR RE's risk margin (since CCR owns the entire share capital of CCR RE).

Risk margins per line of business are inferred from the overall risk margin, in proportion to the best estimates per line of business.

Valuation for solvency and financial reporting purposes

There are no differences between the value of technical reserves for solvency purposes and the value of those reserves for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used.

Change in assumptions used to calculate technical reserves

The assumptions used by the CCR Group to calculate technical reserves have not changed since December 31, 2018.

Technical reserves and special purpose vehicles at December 31, 2019

- **Best estimate of inward and outward reinsurance liabilities and the risk margin**

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Liabilities			
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	3 524 162 812	3 990 729 545
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	3 524 162 812	3 990 729 544,90
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530		
Best Estimate	R0540	3 112 099 388,69	
Risk margin	R0550	412 063 423,74	
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570		
Best Estimate	R0580		
Risk margin	R0590		
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	607 466 605	601 509 274
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	243 499 930	173 876 966,18
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620		
Best Estimate	R0630	215 028 653,61	
Risk margin	R0640	28 471 276,83	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	363 966 675	427 632 308,20
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660		
Best Estimate	R0670	321 409 800,44	
Risk margin	R0680	42 556 874,39	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700		
Best Estimate	R0710		
Risk margin	R0720		

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Assets			
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	18 813 801	22 553 975
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	18 111 700	11 202 592
Non-life excluding health	R0290	18 111 699,85	11 202 592,36
Health similar to non-life	R0300		
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	702 101	11 351 383
Health similar to life	R0320	264 029,66	2 197 987,58
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	438 071,18	9 153 395,12
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		

- **Special purpose vehicles**

The CCR Group has no special purpose vehicles in its Solvency II balance sheet at December 31, 2019.

- **Transitional measures, matching adjustment and volatility adjustment**

At the date of this report, the CCR Group does not apply:

- the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77 (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC (it applies the principle of singularity for its assets);
- the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77 (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Article 308 (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308 (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

The CCR Group does not therefore apply these transitional measures.

4.2.2 VALUE OF OTHER LIABILITIES

The value of other liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows at the date of this report:

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Liabilities			
Other technical provisions	R0730		2 080 859 232,18
Contingent liabilities	R0740		
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	427 229,63	3 794 575,63
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	10 454 025,29	10 454 025,29
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	79 076,28	79 076,28
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	535 941 622,63	
Derivatives	R0790	1 415 366,16	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801		
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802		
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803		
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions	ER0811	0	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812		
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813		
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814		
Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815		
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	6 634 896,34	6 634 896,34
Reinsurance payables	R0830	102 108 540,98	102 108 540,98
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	27 643 826,31	27 643 826,31
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860		
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	0,00	0,00
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	2 426 752,37	2 425 656,97
Total liabilities	R0900	4 818 760 754	6 826 238 649
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	5 481 246 896	2 550 184 265

Other technical reserves

Other technical reserves comprise equalization reserves and outstanding claims reserves as required under Article 431 of the French Insurance Code relating to CCR and CCR RE. In the Solvency II balance sheet, these reserves are paid with no restatement of own funds (equity).

Reserves other than technical reserves

This caption includes miscellaneous reserves other than technical reserves. The total value of this item in the statutory financial statements is discounted over one year using a fixed rate, with the assumption that, in a run-off scenario, it will be settled within one year.

Pension benefit obligations

These items are already valued in accordance with IAS 19 in the balance sheet of the statutory financial statements and are not therefore restated in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities mainly consist of taxation of unrealized capital gains not yet liable for tax and of the portion of the equalization reserve not yet liable for tax. The tax rate used is **25.82%**, reflecting the target selected flat rate for 2019.

Reinsurance payables

This caption includes outstanding outward reinsurance payables, particularly outstanding premiums subject to reinsurance.

Other payables (trade, not insurance)

This caption includes outstanding amounts payable to other CCR debtors, particularly the French State. Income tax will be assigned to this account if any amount remains payable.

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

This caption reflects premiums to be reinsured (estimated on the basis of current technical reserves). These premiums are discounted by reference to their estimated settlement trajectories (see "Value of technical reserves").

Value for solvency and financial reporting purposes

There are no differences between the value of other liabilities for solvency purposes and the value of other liabilities for financial reporting purposes: the same data, methods and key valuation assumptions are used.

4.3 OTHER KEY INFORMATION

There is no other key information relating to the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

5.1.1 OBJECTIVES

The CCR Group's capital management is designed to continually protect, increase and earn a return on its own funds within the adopted risk appetite framework.

In a favorable insurance year, the Group sets aside amounts to its equalization and other reserves in order to meet its target return on capital.

The CCR Group has set profitability objectives in all of its businesses:

- in terms of underwriting public reinsurance and open market reinsurance;
- in terms of its financial investments.

These objectives are the result of the guiding principle of its risk appetite framework as indicated below.

Principle: **a CCR Group post-shock Solvency II ratio of >115%.**

This reflects the Group's solvency requirements and can be achieved using either reinsurance and/or debt.

5.1.2 POLICY

These objectives are primarily pursued within the risk appetite framework adopted by the CCR Group.

The CCR Group has set itself the objective of a 115% Solvency II ratio over the period covered by its business plan. The risk appetite strategy is discussed in further detail in the ORSA report.

The strategy enables:

- the CCR Group to maintain a level of capital in line with the risks underwritten and limits set;
- risk budgets to be assigned to financial investments each year.

These amounts can then be factored into the work of the Underwriting and Finance teams.

Protection of own funds:

To increase its financial strength, the CCR Group has developed a capital protection strategy. This is applied through:

- the reinsurance and financial risk mitigation policy;
- the equalization reserve management policy currently being developed;
- the risk management policy;
- the implementation of management initiatives where appropriate.

Details of these policies are provided in the corresponding documentation.

5.1.3 PROCEDURES

CCR implements the corporate strategy validated by its Board of Directors and follows the priorities set out in its three-year business plan.

The business plan is revised each year to reflect any market developments.

The following inputs are therefore recalculated each year and monitored on an ongoing basis:

- risk appetites and risk tolerance limits;
- risk budgets used – State guarantees, Finance.

The calculations are made by the Actuarial & Risks Division.

This division is also responsible for ensuring that risk budgets are respected.

Each year, the Board of Directors validates proposals for additional risk budgets put forward by the Actuarial & Risks Division, subject to the risk tolerance limits set.

After approval of the Board of Directors, any additional budgets are allocated to the Underwriting and Finance teams and used in accordance with existing policies and guidelines. They are rolled down into risk limits which are taken up in capital protection policies and underwriting guides, and in the finance rules and regulations revised on a yearly basis.

Ongoing monitoring of the various activities rounds out this process, and enables management initiatives to be set in motion where necessary, for example changing the investment strategy, deciding not to renew loss-making or unprofitable businesses, and temporarily reducing or increasing underwriting capacity. These changes are made in compliance with the ORSA policy.

5.1.4 CHANGES DURING THE LAST REFERENCE PERIOD

No changes were observed in capital management principles in the year ended December 31, 2018.

5.2 SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

5.2.1 STRUCTURE, QUALITY AND AMOUNT OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

Basic own funds	Excess of assets over liabilities	€5,481m
	Subordinated liabilities	-
	Treasury shares	-
Ancillary own funds		-
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2019, before dividend payouts		**€5,481m**
Dividends		-
Total Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2019, after dividend payouts		**€5,481m**

The CCR Group does not have any subordinated liabilities, treasury shares or ancillary own funds. All of the CCR Group's Solvency II own funds at December 31, 2019 were classified as tier 1.

5.2.2 RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY IN THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The CCR Group's equity amounted to €2,550 million in its statutory financial statements on an ex-dividend basis, compared to €5,481 million in the Solvency II balance sheet on an ex-dividend basis.

Solvency II own funds are much higher than equity in the statutory financial statements. This chiefly reflects the amount of unrealized capital gains on CCR's investment portfolio at December 31, 2019, along with the inclusion of equalization reserves and outstanding claims reserves as required under Article 431 of the French Insurance Code in Solvency II own funds. It also reflects restatements of technical liabilities made for Solvency II purposes.

5.2.3 CHANGE IN SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS BETWEEN DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2019

Solvency II own funds after dividends increased from €5,274 million at December 31, 2018 to €5,481 million at December 31, 2019.

5.3 SCR AND MINIMUM CONSOLIDATED GROUP MCR COVERAGE RATIOS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

Solvency II own funds after dividends totaled €5,481 million. Due to their make-up, all Solvency II own funds are eligible for inclusion in SCR and MCR coverage ratios:

- the SCR came out at €3,223 million, representing an SCR coverage ratio of 170.1%;
- the Minimum Consolidated Group MCR came out at €952 million, representing a coverage ratio of 575.5%.

5.4 OWN FUNDS AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

The transitional measures referred to in Article 308 (b), paragraphs 9 and 10 of Directive 2009/138/EC do not apply to CCR.

5.5 DESCRIPTION OF ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS

CCR had no ancillary own funds at the date of this report.

5.6 AVAILABILITY AND TRANSFERABILITY OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The CCR Group's own funds belong to the CCR Group as a whole and are deemed to be available and transferable within the scope of regulations applicable to CCR.

5.7 CALCULATION OF SCR, MCR AND ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

5.7.1 METHOD AND OPTIONS USED

CCR applies the standard formula to calculate the SCR and its sub-components, as well as the Minimum Group MCR.

5.7.2 LOSS-ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES

CCR includes deferred taxes in its loss-absorbing capacity during an "equivalent scenario"-type stress. Deferred taxes are valued based on the balance sheets drawn up for tax, accounting and Solvency II purposes.

Regarding the inclusion of future tax credits in the calculation of deferred taxes, CCR believes it can justify tax credits receivable over a two-year period, even in a strongly adverse post-stress environment. CCR RE includes tax credits receivable over a five-year period when calculating deferred taxes.

5.7.3 LOOK-THROUGH APPROACH

The CCR Group has adopted a line-by-line look-through approach covering around 90% of the market value of its investments at December 31, 2019. In the absence of detailed information, the estimated capital for the additional percentage of investments is prudent and based on the highest risk profile within the meaning of the technical specifications, i.e., a type 2 equities profile.

5.7.4 RING–FENCED FUNDS

There are no ring-fenced asset funds. In terms of liabilities, the CCR Group applies the rules adopted for managing public reinsurance technical liabilities, which do not in substance represent ring-fenced liabilities for CCR.

5.7.5 SIMPLIFIED APPROACHES USED

The CCR Group did not use any simplified approach in calculating its capital requirements.

5.7.6 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

The CCR Group did not encounter any difficulties in estimating its capital requirements by risk profile, such as estimated under the standard formula.

5.8 SCR AND MCR

At the date of this report, the CCR Group's SCR was estimated at €3,223 million and its MCR at €952 million.

5.8.1 CHANGES IN THE SCR AND MCR SINCE DECEMBER 31, 2018

At December 31, 2018, the CCR Group's SCR was estimated at €3,117 million and its MCR at €917 million.

5.8.2 CHANGES IN THE SOLVENCY MARGIN SINCE DECEMBER 31, 2018

Valuation date	Solvency margin
December 31, 2018	169.2%
December 31, 2019	170.1%

6. APPENDICES: QRT

List of QRT Schedule :

- S.02.01.16: Balance sheet
- S.05.01.01.01: Non-life & Accepted non proportional reinsurance
- S.05.01.01.02: Life
- S.05.02.01.01: Non-life obligations for home country
- S.05.02.01.04: Life obligations for home country
- S.23.01.04: OF-B1 for Group
- S.25.01.04: Solvency Capital Requirement – For groups on Standard Formula
- S.32.01.04: Undertakings in the scope of the group

The following schedules are not applicable to the CCR Group:

- S22.01.22: Impact of long-term guarantees and transitional measures
- S25.01.22: Partial internal model
- S25.01.22: Full internal model

6.1 SE.02.01.16: BALANCE SHEET

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
		C0010	C0020
Assets			
Goodwill	R0010		
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020		43 510 571,22
Intangible assets	R0030		2 965 819,30
Deferred tax assets	R0040	6 671 317,80	132 812 000,00
Pension benefit surplus	R0050		
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	79 480 000,00	56 094 897,38
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	9 047 867 671,95	7 975 036 320,70
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	477 030 000,00	174 313 052,16
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	15 036 441,90	6 200 000,00
Equities	R0100	212 255 660,44	58 321 884,91
Equities - listed	R0110	5 442 105,35	4 754 214,09
Equities - unlisted	R0120	206 813 555,09	53 567 670,82
Bonds	R0130	4 733 851 852,57	4 612 367 319,56
Government Bonds	R0140	1 307 754 171,93	1 288 743 697,28
Corporate Bonds	R0150	3 426 097 680,64	3 323 623 622,28
Structured notes	R0160		
Collateralised securities	R0170		
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	3 538 887 414,05	3 055 235 828,77
Derivatives	R0190	2 206 672,01	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	68 599 630,98	68 598 235,30
Other investments	R0210		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220		
Loans and mortgages	R0230	5 980 584,07	4 832 791,13
Loans on policies	R0240		
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	1 009 346,55	1 009 346,55
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	4 971 237,52	3 823 444,58
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	18 813 800,69	22 553 975,06
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	18 111 699,85	11 202 592,36
Non-life excluding health	R0290	18 111 699,85	11 202 592,36
Health similar to non-life	R0300		
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	702 100,84	11 351 382,70
Health similar to life	R0320	264 029,66	2 197 987,58
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	438 071,18	9 153 395,12
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Deposits to cedants	R0350	244 601 052,27	242 023 316,78
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	124 895 130,92	124 895 130,92
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	66 153,72	66 153,72
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	6 456 237,25	6 456 236,91
Own shares (held directly)	R0390		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400		
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	765 175 701,51	765 175 701,37
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0,00	0,00
Total assets	R0500	10 300 007 650,18	9 376 422 914,49

Liabilities			
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	3 524 162 812,43	3 990 729 544,90
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	3 524 162 812,43	3 990 729 544,90
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530		
Best Estimate	R0540	3 112 099 388,69	
Risk margin	R0550	412 063 423,74	
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0,00	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570		
Best Estimate	R0580		
Risk margin	R0590		
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	607 466 605,27	601 509 274,38
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	243 499 930,44	173 876 966,18
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620		
Best Estimate	R0630	215 028 653,61	
Risk margin	R0640	28 471 276,83	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	363 966 674,83	427 632 308,20
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660		
Best Estimate	R0670	321 409 800,44	
Risk margin	R0680	42 556 874,39	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0,00	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700		
Best Estimate	R0710		
Risk margin	R0720		
Other technical provisions	R0730		2 080 859 232,18
Contingent liabilities	R0740		
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	427 229,63	3 794 575,63
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	10 454 025,29	10 454 025,29
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	79 076,28	79 076,28
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	535 941 622,63	
Derivatives	R0790	1 415 366,16	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800		
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810		
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	6 634 896,34	6 634 896,34
Reinsurance payables	R0830	102 108 540,98	102 108 540,98
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	27 643 826,31	27 643 826,31
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0,00	0,00
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860		
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	0,00	0,00
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	2 426 752,37	2 425 656,97
Total liabilities	R0900	4 818 760 753,69	6 826 238 649,26
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	5 481 246 896,48	2 550 184 265,23

6.2 S.05.01.01.01: NON-LIFE & ACCEPTED NON PROPORTIONAL REINSURANCE

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)											
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
Premiums written													
Gross - Direct Business	R0110												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120				12 421 708,86		36 950 437,04	903 472 119,23	13 838 011,35	17 869 705,50			9 317 025,08
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130												
Reinsurers' share	R0140				118 374,75		2 314 894,66	93 992 636,03	239 422,31	112 315,71			477 608,99
Net	R0200	0,00	0,00	0,00	12 303 334,11	0,00	34 635 542,37	809 479 483,20	13 598 589,04	17 757 389,79	0,00	0,00	8 839 416,09
Premiums earned													
Gross - Direct Business	R0210												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220				12 491 708,94		34 824 832,65	882 202 787,43	13 121 283,97	15 805 686,27			9 003 008,61
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230												
Reinsurers' share	R0240				123 254,97		2 168 282,64	93 202 491,57	236 761,00	106 125,98			489 553,00
Net	R0300	0,00	0,00	0,00	12 368 453,97	0,00	32 656 550,01	789 000 295,86	12 884 522,98	15 699 560,28	0,00	0,00	8 513 455,61
Claims incurred													
Gross - Direct Business	R0310												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320				8 039 307,11		31 150 349,26	830 253 054,70	13 007 400,15	6 821 952,63			3 699 930,52
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330												
Reinsurers' share	R0340						1 767 605,05	7 245 858,66	476 922,76	-628,19			206 920,83
Net	R0400	0,00	0,00	0,00	8 039 307,11	0,00	29 382 744,21	823 007 196,04	12 530 477,39	6 822 580,82	0,00	0,00	3 493 009,69
Changes in other technical provisions													
Gross - Direct Business	R0410												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420												
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430												
Reinsurers'share	R0440												
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	0,00	0,00	0,00	4 223 131,33	0,00	11 375 842,27	70 751 235,18	4 787 093,64	8 084 529,67	0,00	0,00	4 346 325,96
Administrative expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0610												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620				347 198,71		1 133 956,28	7 325 823,67	546 531,06	528 550,63			291 219,91
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630												
Reinsurers' share	R0640						16,89	4 956,85					
Net	R0700	0,00	0,00	0,00	347 198,71	0,00	1 133 939,39	7 320 866,82	546 531,06	528 550,63	0,00	0,00	291 219,91
Investment management expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0710												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720				109 456,45		321 532,67	4 849 457,21	121 936,31	157 922,25			82 098,59
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730												
Reinsurers' share	R0740												
Net	R0800	0,00	0,00	0,00	109 456,45	0,00	321 532,67	4 849 457,21	121 936,31	157 922,25	0,00	0,00	82 098,59
Claims management expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0810												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820				129 368,29		386 802,41	2 566 505,45	144 118,42	186 088,62			97 033,61
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830												
Reinsurers' share	R0840												
Net	R0900	0,00	0,00	0,00	129 368,29	0,00	386 802,41	2 566 505,45	144 118,42	186 088,62	0,00	0,00	97 033,61
Acquisition expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R0910												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920				3 525 637,24		9 275 897,06	50 810 278,57	3 850 203,97	7 084 716,82			3 849 980,41
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930												
Reinsurers' share	R0940				4 966,81		82 738,26	716 092,39	5 409,37	40 878,24			61 341,30
Net	R1000	0,00	0,00	0,00	3 520 670,43	0,00	9 193 158,80	50 094 186,18	3 844 794,61	7 043 838,58	0,00	0,00	3 788 639,11
Overhead expenses													
Gross - Direct Business	R1010												
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020				116 437,45		340 408,99	5 920 219,52	129 713,25	168 129,58			87 334,74
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030												
Reinsurers' share	R1040												
Net	R1100	0,00	0,00	0,00	116 437,45	0,00	340 408,99	5 920 219,52	129 713,25	168 129,58	0,00	0,00	87 334,74
Other expenses	R1200												
Total expenses	R1300												

		Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written						
Gross - Direct Business	R0110					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					993 869 007,07
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130		53 107 422,32	3 704 465,32	235 219 073,02	292 030 960,65
Reinsurers' share	R0140		3 646 916,69		26 169 796,43	127 071 965,57
Net	R0200	0,00	49 460 505,63	3 704 465,32	209 049 276,59	1 158 828 002,15
Premiums earned						
Gross - Direct Business	R0210					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					967 449 307,86
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230		52 606 708,53	3 665 087,17	235 102 063,92	291 373 859,62
Reinsurers' share	R0240		3 815 912,84		26 272 283,03	126 414 665,03
Net	R0300	0,00	48 790 795,69	3 665 087,17	208 829 780,89	1 132 408 502,45
Claims incurred						
Gross - Direct Business	R0310					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					892 971 994,38
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		18 992 911,61	961 851,79	48 390 628,89	68 345 392,29
Reinsurers' share	R0340		1 423 898,83		4 986 969,66	16 107 547,60
Net	R0400	0,00	17 569 012,78	961 851,79	43 403 659,23	945 209 839,07
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross - Direct Business	R0410					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420					0,00
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430					0,00
Reinsurers'share	R0440					0,00
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	0,00	8 156 803,47	685 986,68	18 803 098,73	131 214 046,91
Administrative expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0610					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620					10 173 280,27
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630		1 537 421,65	109 736,40	2 810 711,68	4 457 869,73
Reinsurers' share	R0640		5,63		1 968,57	6 947,93
Net	R0700	0,00	1 537 416,02	109 736,40	2 808 743,11	14 624 202,06
Investment management expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0710					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720					5 642 403,48
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730		457 627,63	32 642,84	1 431 973,02	1 922 243,49
Reinsurers' share	R0740					0,00
Net	R0800	0,00	457 627,63	32 642,84	1 431 973,02	7 564 646,97
Claims management expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0810					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820					3 509 916,80
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830		549 494,40	38 581,08	1 040 358,43	1 628 433,91
Reinsurers' share	R0840					0,00
Net	R0900	0,00	549 494,40	38 581,08	1 040 358,43	5 138 350,71
Acquisition expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R0910					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920					78 396 714,07
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930		5 038 472,45	470 301,60	12 857 321,37	18 366 095,42
Reinsurers' share	R0940		-89 051,54		1 015 484,94	1 837 859,76
Net	R1000	0,00	5 127 523,99	470 301,60	11 841 836,43	94 924 949,73
Overhead expenses						
Gross - Direct Business	R1010					0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020					6 762 243,53
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030		484 741,43	34 724,76	1 680 187,72	2 199 653,92
Reinsurers' share	R1040					0,00
Net	R1100	0,00	484 741,43	34 724,76	1 680 187,72	8 961 897,44
Other expenses	R1200					
Total expenses	R1300					131 214 046,91

6.3 S.05.01.01.02: LIFE

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	Total
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410							98 319 740,81	122 681 941,46	221 001 682,27
Reinsurers' share	R1420							1 733 009,99	2 676 117,44	4 409 127,43
Net	R1500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	96 586 730,82	120 005 824,02	216 592 554,84
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510							93 375 923,04	110 040 668,48	203 416 591,52
Reinsurers' share	R1520							1 785 675,86	2 623 215,12	4 408 890,98
Net	R1600	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	91 590 247,18	107 417 453,36	199 007 700,54
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610							93 118 154,81	27 538 948,52	120 657 103,33
Reinsurers' share	R1620							596 474,15	203 607,25	800 081,40
Net	R1700	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	92 521 680,66	27 335 341,27	119 857 021,93
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710								31 412 871,40	31 412 871,40
Reinsurers' share	R1720									0,00
Net	R1800	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	31 412 871,40	31 412 871,40
Expenses incurred	R1900	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	16 867 124,83	27 636 814,26	44 503 939,09
Administrative expenses										
Gross	R1910							1 398 935,89	1 501 424,97	2 900 360,86
Reinsurers' share	R1920							14 151,23	7 075,58	21 226,81
Net	R2000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1 384 784,66	1 494 349,39	2 879 134,05
Investment management expenses										
Gross	R2010							256 167,16	281 815,35	537 982,51
Reinsurers' share	R2020									0,00
Net	R2100	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	256 167,16	281 815,35	537 982,51
Claims management expenses										
Gross	R2110							288 634,83	316 245,43	604 880,26
Reinsurers' share	R2120									0,00
Net	R2200	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	288 634,83	316 245,43	604 880,26
Acquisition expenses										
Gross	R2210							14 656 192,27	25 316 722,22	39 972 914,49
Reinsurers' share	R2220							50 108,84	149 318,03	199 426,87
Net	R2300	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	14 606 083,43	25 167 404,20	39 773 487,63
Overhead expenses										
Gross	R2310							331 454,75	376 999,90	708 454,65
Reinsurers' share	R2320									0,00
Net	R2400	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	331 454,75	376 999,90	708 454,65
Other expenses	R2500									
Total expenses	R2600									44 503 939,09
Total amount of surrenders	R2700								291,08	291,08

6.1 S.05.02.01.01: NON-LIFE OBLIGATIONS FOR HOME COUNTRY

		Home country	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
			AE	CANADA	CN	IL	SA	
		C0080	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110							0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	810 319 049,11	7 559 642,85	16 347 819,23	7 665 420,85	15 610 955,05	7 392 054,30	864 894 941,39
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	189 337 157,72	510 165,95	17 782 034,76	2 391 586,30	9 402 012,39	686 345,33	220 109 302,46
Reinsurers' share	R0140	104 387 533,83	161 290,32	4 465 582,04	329 795,46	1 922 836,82	252 679,47	111 519 717,94
Net	R0200	895 268 673,00	7 908 518,48	29 664 271,95	9 727 211,69	23 090 130,63	7 825 720,16	973 484 525,90
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	800 509 135,17	6 442 142,12	13 307 253,25	10 442 551,59	15 133 510,98	5 275 657,18	851 110 250,30
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	189 123 615,25	453 928,41	17 498 213,83	2 583 659,98	9 027 243,41	709 003,59	219 395 664,47
Reinsurers' share	R0240	104 364 305,95	142 946,68	4 393 851,69	450 252,88	1 989 091,50	201 250,44	111 541 699,13
Net	R0300	885 268 444,47	6 753 123,86	26 411 615,39	12 575 958,70	22 171 662,89	5 783 410,34	958 964 215,63
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	772 799 534,59	3 384 976,89	6 634 306,31	13 225 862,09	10 050 108,50	1 714 153,54	807 808 941,92
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-17 198 326,28	1 071 381,39	15 279 328,26	4 211 860,26	6 764 874,45	1 559 558,03	11 688 676,12
Reinsurers' share	R0340	244 877,84	110 306,24	6 266 846,58	631 517,53	1 139 683,27	128 919,05	8 522 150,51
Net	R0400	755 356 330,47	4 346 052,04	15 646 787,99	16 806 204,82	15 675 299,69	3 144 792,53	810 975 467,53
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0,00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							0,00
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0,00
Net	R0500	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	45 681 102,16	2 796 692,24	9 095 003,01	4 018 446,51	6 983 394,78	2 894 884,08	71 469 522,76
Other expenses	R1200							
Total expenses	R1300							71 469 522,76

6.2 S.05.02.01.04: LIFE OBLIGATIONS FOR HOME COUNTRY

		Home country	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
			AE	CANADA	CN	IL	SA	
		C0220	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	74 823 239,15	18 349 770,62		27 033 956,90	10 590 404,31	15 913 781,76	146 711 152,74
Reinsurers' share	R1420	2 963 465,85	107 811,73		203 523,72	183 140,76	87 166,78	3 545 108,85
Net	R1500	71 859 773,30	18 241 958,88	0,00	26 830 433,18	10 407 263,55	15 826 614,98	143 166 043,89
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	75 499 311,09	15 236 005,40		25 667 915,81	8 120 253,08	12 782 994,82	137 306 480,21
Reinsurers' share	R1520	3 012 044,00	97 628,04		207 388,22	173 440,31	76 026,05	3 566 526,62
Net	R1600	72 487 267,09	15 138 377,37	0,00	25 460 527,59	7 946 812,77	12 706 968,77	133 739 953,59
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	24 106 547,66	15 393 468,40	8 483,09	15 866 350,10	6 143 959,78	10 089 677,12	71 608 486,16
Reinsurers' share	R1620	351 839,18	7 364,84		232 872,66	2 907,80	2 845,49	597 829,97
Net	R1700	23 754 708,48	15 386 103,57	8 483,09	15 633 477,44	6 141 051,99	10 086 831,63	71 010 656,20
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	31 412 871,40						31 412 871,40
Reinsurers' share	R1720							0,00
Net	R1800	31 412 871,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	31 412 871,40
Expenses incurred	R1900	18 713 901,51	1 429 505,10		9 311 658,06	1 622 378,58	2 055 291,30	33 132 734,54
Other expenses	R2500							
Total expenses	R2600							33 132 734,54

6.3 S.23.01.04: OF-B1 FOR GROUP

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	60 000 000.00	60 000 000.00			
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	R0020	0.00				
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0.00				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0.00				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0.00				
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	R0060	0.00				
Surplus funds	R0070	0.00				
Non-available surplus funds at group level	R0080	0.00				
Preference shares	R0090	0.00				
Non-available preference shares at group level	R0100	0.00				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0.00				
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120	0.00				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	5 421 246 896.48	5 421 246 896.48			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0.00				
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	R0150	0.00				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0.00				
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	R0170	0.00				
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0.00				
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190	0.00				
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	R0200	0.00				
Non-available minority interests at group level	R0210	0.00				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	R0230	0.00				
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0240	0.00				
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	R0250	0.00				
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	R0260	0.00				
Total of non-available own fund items	R0270	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total deductions	R0280	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	5 481 246 896.48	5 481 246 896.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0.00				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0.00				
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0.00				
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0.00				
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0.00				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0.00				
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0.00				
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0.00				
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380	0.00				
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0.00				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0.00			0.00	0.00
Own funds of other financial sectors						
Credit Institutions, investment firms, financial insitutions, alternative investment fund manager, financial institutions	R0410	0.00				
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420	0.00				
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430	0.00				
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1						
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	R0450	0.00				
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	R0460	0.00				
Total available own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0520	5 481 246 896.48	5 481 246 896.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530	5 481 246 896.48	5 481 246 896.48	0.00	0.00	
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	5 481 246 896.48	5 481 246 896.48	0.00		
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	5 481 246 896.48	5 481 246 896.48	0.00		
Consolidated Group SCR	R0590	3 223 310 497.49				
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	952 451 539.62				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to the consolidated Group SCR (excluding other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A)	R0630	1.701				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	5.755				
Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0660	5 481 246 896.4827	5 481 246 896.4827	0.0000	0.00	0.00
SCR for entities included with D&A method	R0670					
Group SCR	R0680	3 223 310 497.4900				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	R0690	1.7005				

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	5 481 246 896.48
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	60 000 000.00
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Other non available own funds	R0750	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	5 421 246 896.48
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	3 187 422.90
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-275 836 602.30
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	-272 649 179.40

SCR	
Capital requirements of other financial sectors	
BS-Annual Group	
Excess of assets over liabilities	5 481 246 896.48
BS-Quarterly Group/ Day 1 Group	
Excess of assets over liabilities	5 481 246 896.48

6.4 S.25.01.04: SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT – FOR GROUPS ON STANDARD FORMULA

Article 112*	Z0010	2

*Article 112
1 - Article 112(7) reporting (output: x1)
2 - Regular reporting (output: x0)

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010	885 359 490,89	885 359 490,89	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	79 659 154,47	79 659 154,47	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	41 256 745,90	41 256 745,90	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	63 942 203,71	63 942 203,71	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	3 503 898 250,73	3 503 898 250,73	
Diversification	R0060	-702 311 998,09	-702 311 998,09	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0,00	0,00	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	3 871 803 847,62	3 871 803 847,62	

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

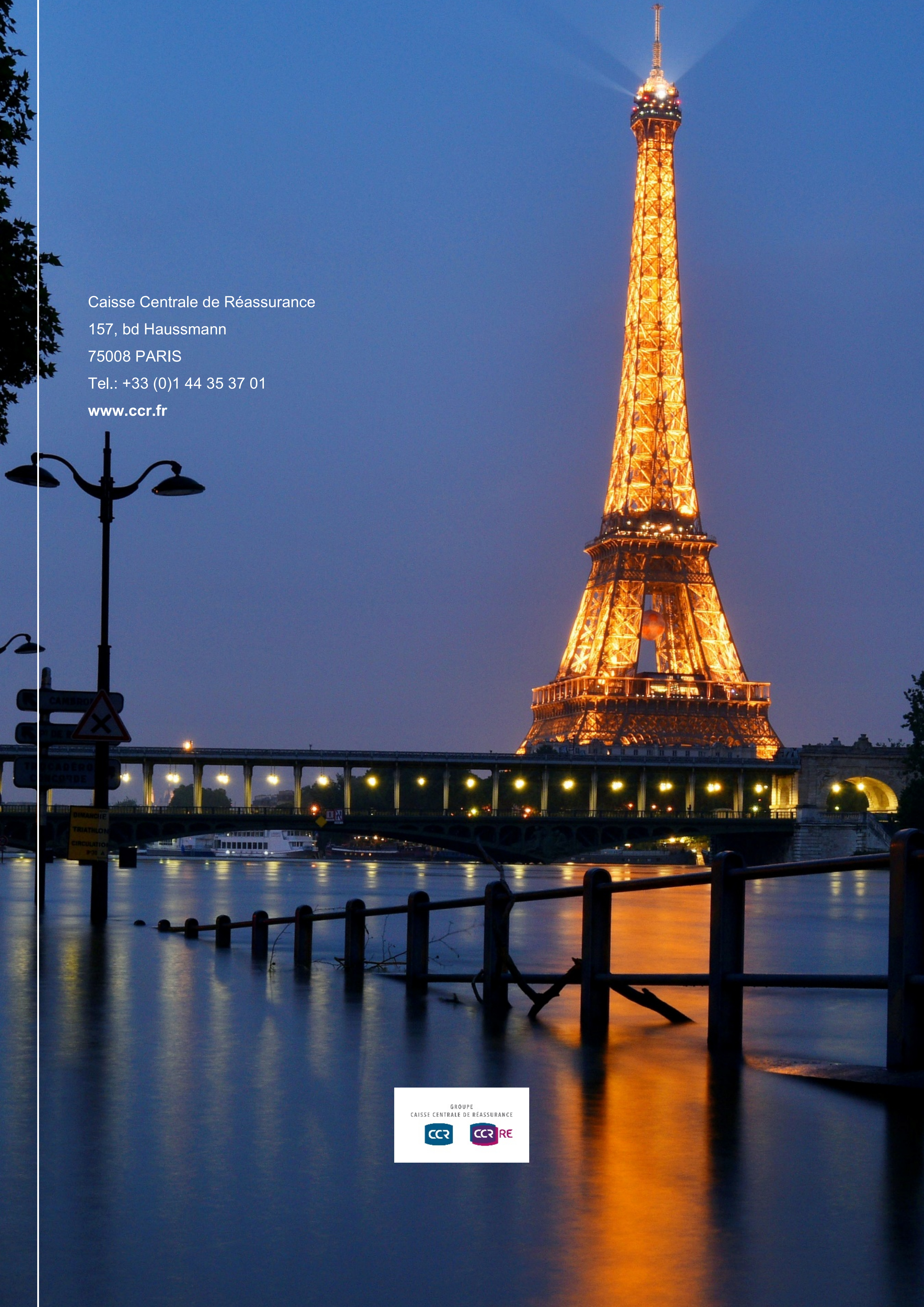
		Value
		C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0120	
Operational risk	R0130	95 776 954,70
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0,00
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-744 270 304,83
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC (transitional)	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement, excluding capital add-on	R0200	3 223 310 497,49
Capital add-ons already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement for undertakings under consolidated method	R0220	3 223 310 497,49
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation*	R0450	4
Net future discretionary benefits	R0460	
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	R0470	952 451 539,62
Information on other entities		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	R0500	0,00
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	R0510	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	R0520	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Capital requirement for non-regulated	R0530	
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	R0540	
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	R0550	
Overall SCR		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	R0560	
Solvency capital requirement	R0570	3 223 310 497,49

*Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation
1 - Full recalculation
2 - Simplification at risk sub-module level
3 - Simplification at risk module level
4 - No adjustment

6.5 S.32.01.04: UNDERTAKINGS IN THE SCOPE OF THE GROUP

							Ranking criteria (in the group currency)									
Identification code of the undertaking MANDATORY	Country*	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking*	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)*	Supervisory Authority	Total Balance Sheet (for (re)insurance undertakings)	Total Balance Sheet (for other regulated undertakings)	Total Balance Sheet (non-regulated undertakings)	Written premiums net of reinsurance ceded under IFRS or local GAAP for (re)insurance undertakings	Turn over defined as the gross revenue under IFRS or local GAAP for other types of undertakings or insurance holding companies	Underwriting performance	Investment performance	Total performance	Accounting standard*
C0020	C0010	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170
LEI/969500OWZSKPHFETVI96	FR	CCR RE	3	SA	2	ACPR	2 594 285 032			529 986 005	561 709 775	41 811 743	48 771 979	34 896 854	2
LEI/969500215GH3JAORAV11	FR	CCR	3	SA	2	ACPR	8 781 405 184			845 434 552	944 651 561	52 320 913	96 568 429	66 817 889	2

	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Identification code of the undertaking MANDATORY	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence*	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/No*	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0020	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
LEI/969500OWZSKPHFETVI96	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000		1		1		1
LEI/969500215GH3JAORAV11	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000		1		1		1



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