2023

Single Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) General Reinsurance AG Group

A Berkshire Hathaway Company

Summary

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) presents information on the business and performance, the governance system, the risk profile, the valuation according to Solvency II and capital management of General Reinsurance AG (GRAG) and GRAG Group, which includes GRAG as well as General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd. (GRLA) and General Reinsurance South Africa Ltd. (GRSA). As the overall risk profile of GRAG Group does not differentiate substantially from the risk profile of the parent company GRAG, we are permitted by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) to prepare and publish a "Single" SFCR, hereinafter referred to as SFCR. However, we have provided separate information for GRAG Solo and GRAG Group with additional explanations, which, unless otherwise stated, generally apply to both Solo and Group.

The Solvency II balance sheets have been subject to an independent external audit by Deloitte GmbH, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, which issued an unqualified auditor's opinion.

Solvency II key figures for the year 2023 including comparative data to 2022 of GRAG Solo and GRAG Group are summarized in the table below:

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Key figures	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Solvency II balance sheet				
Assets	15,341,797	14,927,192	16,484,845	15,867,085
Technical provisions	7,299,614	7,237,127	8,131,774	7,878,683
Other liabilities	1,409,961	1,331,314	1,720,849	1,629,652
Excess of assets over liabilities	6,632,222	6,358,751	6,632,222	6,358,750
Eligible own funds	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**
thereof Tier 1	6,632,222	6,358,751	6,632,222	6,358,751
Capital requirements				
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	2,979,753	2,813,443	3,211,456	3,023,742
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	1,340,889	1,266,050	1,429,506	1,355,247
Coverage ratio				
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	222.6%	226.0%	206.5%	210.3%
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	494.6%	502.3%	464.0%	469.2%

Business and Performance

The table below provides details on the main business performance figures for GRAG Solo based on the German Commercial Code (HGB) and for GRAG Group based on the United States Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP).

	GRAG Solo HGB		GRAG Group US GAAP	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Business Performance	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Underwriting result	259,565	64,473	216,937	50,782
Property/Casualty	15,163	-144,866	22,711	-138,684
Life/Health	244,402	209,339	194,225	189,466
Investment result	918,514	81,611	362,155	-141,289
Net income after tax	902,224	165,311	364,496	-160,228
Shareholder's equity	3,878,444	3,226,469	4,885,006	4,528,430

In 2023 the global macroeconomic environment was largely characterized by easing inflation in many countries, uneven regional economic growth, and expectations of interest rate cuts. While the United States posted strong economic growth, growth elsewhere was significantly less pronounced. The Eurozone reacted more sensitively than other economies to the repercussions of global conflicts and geopolitical uncertainties such as the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the changed situation in the Middle East following Hamas' attack on Israel in October 2023.

A further rise in interest rates in 2023 raised the costs of financing for capital expenditures. On the other hand, financial investments and savings products have become more attractive. In the area of savings products, life insurers are facing tougher competition from other industries within the financial sector. In health insurance and Property/Casualty insurance, inflation has made both premiums and claims more expensive.

2023 was another year of considerable loss expenditure from natural catastrophes on the international market.

Our financial performance for 2023 was characterized by an improved positive underwriting result net of reinsurance and notable investment income compared to the previous year.

Both Life/Health and Property/Casualty insurance business contributed to the good underwriting result, following growth in premiums in the Life/Health and Property/Casualty segments and the fact that claims experience, particularly in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, developed better than originally assumed within Life/Health.

In 2023, we notably increased our investment result due to gains from the disposal of large parts of our equity portfolio.

Capital strength and solvency rank among the key competitive factors in the international reinsurance business. Once again we were able to increase shareholder's equity of GRAG and GRAG Group in comparison to the previous year.

For further details on our business performance, we refer to chapter A. We would like to point out that the information in chapter A is disclosed in the Annual Report 2023 of GRAG.

System of Governance

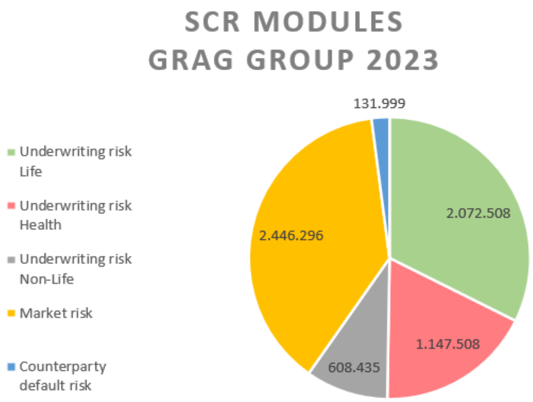
Compared to the prior year, there were no major changes in the system of governance to be reported and it remains appropriate in view of our risk profile. The organizational and operational structures are appropriately set up to support GRAG Group's strategic objectives, whilst retaining the flexibility to rapidly adapt to potential changes in the strategy, operations, or the business. We are committed to an integrated approach to risk management which forms the basis of a company-wide understanding of all risks that impact the organization and ensures that conscious risk management is part of the daily decision-making processes of each member of our staff. Processes are implemented to ensure appropriate allocation and segregation of responsibilities. Clear reporting lines ensure the prompt transmission of information. We recognize the importance of a strong governance framework and have adopted the "Three Lines of Defense" model that aims to ensure that the risks within the Company are managed effectively and that appropriate processes are in place for decision making and the monitoring thereof.

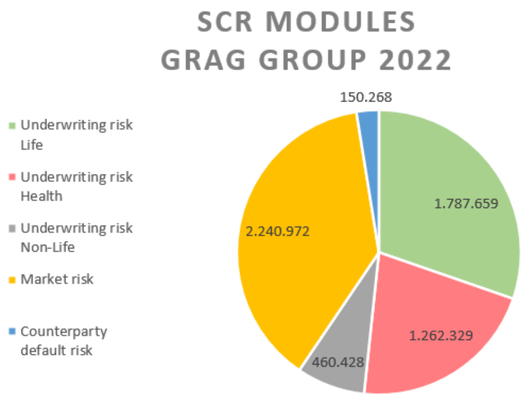
Our system of governance is further outlined in chapter B.

Risk Profile

Our core business revolves around the assessment and acceptance of risk and as such we have defined the risks we actively seek and manage as well as those that we want to minimize. Key risks refer to underwriting risks in Life, Health and Non-Life (in the report also referred to as Property/Casualty) as well as to market risks in respect of our investment portfolio.

The risk profile is similar to that of 2022 and remains focused on our core business of underwriting and the management of our investment portfolio. With reference to the table above, our solvency ratio remains strong and changed slightly from 226.0% previously to 222.6% in the year under review for GRAG Solo and from 210.3% in 2022 to 206.5% in 2023 for GRAG Group. Own funds increased from Euro 6,358,751 thds to Euro 6,632,222 thds in 2023. We continue to consider ourselves sufficiently capitalized.





As shown in the charts above, the Life underwriting risk charge increased which was mainly driven by premium growth and new mortality business. The increase was partially offset by the decrease in the Health underwriting risk charge primarily resulting from higher profits in our disability and medical business in comparison to the previous year. The Non-Life underwriting risk charge also increased due to higher business volumes. Market risk increased, whereby the increase in currency risk was partially offset by a decrease in equity risk. The equity risk declined, as we significantly reduced our equity position in favor of investments in US treasuries to benefit from the attractive yields. This also contributed to a corresponding increase in currency risk, which continues to be the largest individual risk charge.

Both in terms of financial strength and the sophistication of our management systems, we remain adequately positioned to successfully pursue our business strategy. We also maintain an appropriate capital management plan to ensure that our capital resources are sufficient and appropriately structured to meet business needs over the short- and longer-term horizons. We have effective controls and risk management processes in place, including appropriately defined risk tolerances and risk limits. In particular, we will continue to closely monitor the potential impact of current geopolitical uncertainties on our operating and business models along with our financial position.

We neither make use of the matching and volatility adjustment nor of the transitional arrangements on risk-free interest rates and technical provisions. Overall, there is nothing to report on any non-compliance with the MCR or SCR over the reporting period.

Further information on the risk profile can be found in chapter C.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

We apply the Solvency II principles for asset recognition and valuation which are based on the "going concern" and "fair value" principles.

As mentioned, the statutory financial statement of GRAG is prepared in accordance with HGB, which is not based on current market values but rather the lower of cost or market value for our investment portfolio. Our Group statutory reporting is prepared in accordance with US GAAP, which is similar to Solvency II in that it is based on current market values for the majority of the invested assets, although there are differences in the valuation of the underwriting provisions. Any differences between HGB respectively and US GAAP and Solvency II are recorded in the reconciliation reserve within the own funds.

Both GRAG and GRAG Group's fiscal years run from 1 January to 31 December. The SFCR has been prepared by using information as of the balance sheet date 31 December 2023 and including 1 January 2024 renewal data that was available as of 31 December 2023.

For details on the valuation for solvency purposes and the difference to statutory accounting, we refer to chapter D.

Capital Management

We define capital management as the planning, management and monitoring of our capitalization levels in order to ensure that the regulatory requirements as well as the internal strategic capital objectives are met at any time. With reference to the table on the previous page, both SCRs are above the requirements of 100%, as stipulated by the supervisory authority. We established an early warning threshold of 160%. In the event that the SCR falls below this threshold we will consider initiating appropriate management actions. It is important for GRAG Group to maintain sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer.

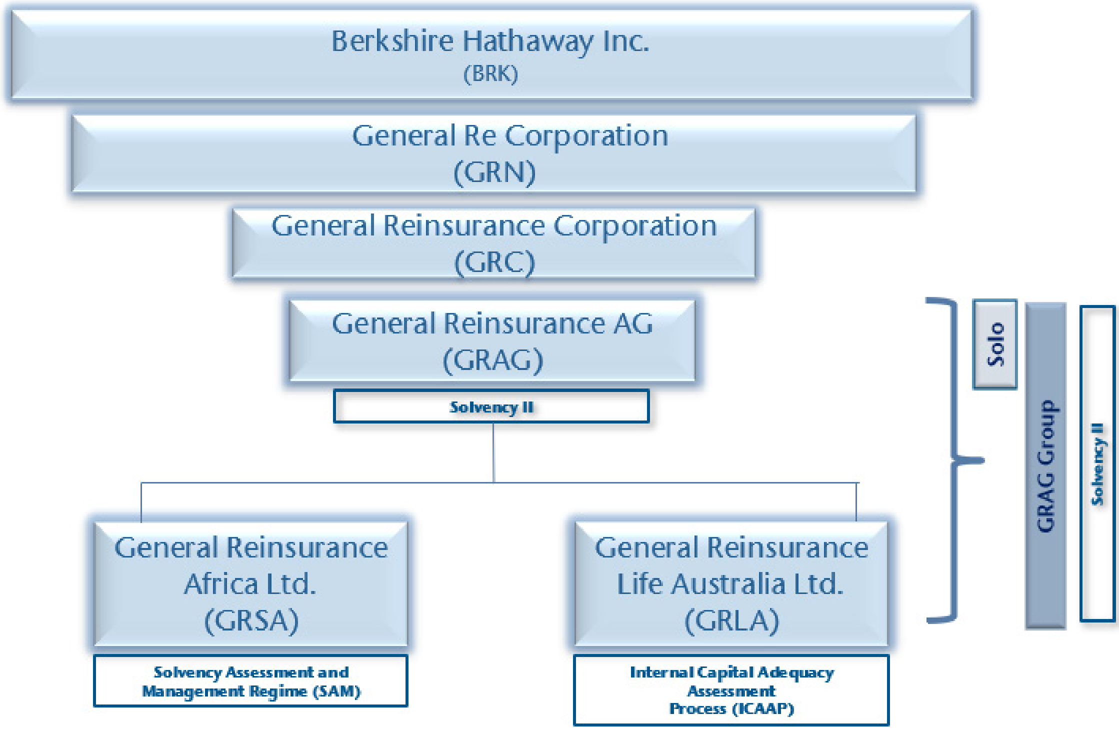
For further information on capital management we refer to chapter E.

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

A.1.1 General Information

GRAG Group belongs to one of the world's leading reinsurance groups and is owned by GRC which in turn is owned by General Re Corporation (GRN), a holding company wholly owned by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK).



GRAG is the parent company within the GRAG Group which includes the wholly owned (100%) subsidiaries General Reinsurance Africa Ltd. (GRSA) and General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd. (GRLA).

GRAG Group transacts Life/Health (L/H) reinsurance business worldwide with the exception of the United States (US). In addition to traditional reinsurance products, we offer a comprehensive range of services, including actuarial advice, product development, underwriting and claims management as well as software offerings in individual life insurance. Property/Casualty (P/C) business activities are conducted in all major markets apart from the US, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and Australia.

GRSA is a limited liability company incorporated in South Africa. The principal activities of GRSA involve the reinsurance of life and non-life insurance risks, such as those associated with death, disability, health, property, and liability. The company's range of products is offered to the sub-Saharan Africa market; the company is regulated by the Prudential Authority (PA) of South Africa.

GRLA conducts life reinsurance business in Australia under its Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) license and in its New Zealand branch business in New Zealand and the Pacific region under licenses from APRA and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ).

Company information is disclosed below.

Company Information

Company name and address	General Reinsurance AG Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11 50668 Cologne Germany
Responsible supervisor (Solo and Group)	Address of the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht Graurheindorfer Str. 108 53117 Bonn Germany alternatively: Postfach 1253 53002 Bonn Contact details: Phone: ++49 228 / 4108 - 0 Fax:++49 228 / 4108 – 1550 E-Mail: poststelle@bafin.de or De- Mail: poststelle@bafin.de-mail.de
External auditor	Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Schwannstraße 6 40476 Düsseldorf Germany
Direct parent company	General Reinsurance Corporation, Stamford, Connecticut, USA, 100% holding of the voting share capital.
Responsible supervisor for (re)insurance (BRK)	The Nebraska Department of Insurance PO Box 82089 Lincoln, Nebraska 68501 - 2089 USA
External auditor	Deloitte & Touche LLP First National Tower 1601 Dodge Street, Ste. 3100 Omaha, NE 68102-1649 USA
Distributions to shareholders	For the business year 2023 no dividend was distributed to shareholders.
Number of employees	General Reinsurance Group: 922 General Reinsurance AG: 691

A.1.2 Information on Branches, Representative Offices and Subsidiaries

As outlined below GRAG Group is represented worldwide by branches, representative offices, and subsidiaries.

Branches
General Reinsurance AG Vienna Branch; Vienna Austria
General Reinsurance AG Shanghai Branch – Shanghai, China
General Reinsurance AG Hong Kong Branch – Hong Kong, China
General Reinsurance Copenhagen Branch Filial af General Reinsurance AG Tyskland – Copenhagen, Denmark
General Reinsurance-Succursale Paris – Paris, France
General Reinsurance - Rappresentanza Generale Per l'Italia della General Reinsurance AG – Milan, Italy
General Reinsurance AG Tokyo Branch – Tokio, Japan
General Reinsurance AG Beirut Branch – Beirut, Lebanon
General Reinsurance Labuan Branch – Labuan, Malaysia
General Reinsurance Labuan Branch (Life/Health) – Labuan, Malaysia
General Reinsurance Seoul Branch – Seoul, South Korea
General Reinsurance AG Singapore Branch – Singapore, Singapore
General Reinsurance AG Sucursal en España – Madrid, Spain
General Reinsurance AG Taiwan Branch – Taipeh, Taiwan
General Reinsurance London Branch – London, United Kingdom
General Reinsurance AG India Branch – Mumbai, India
General Reinsurance AG (DIFC Branch) - Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Representative Offices
General Reinsurance AG Beijing Representative Office - Beijing, China
General Reinsurance AG Oficina de Representación en Mexico - Mexico City, Mexico
General Reinsurance AG Oficina de Representación en Argentina - Buenos Aires, Argentina

In 2022, the decision was made to close the General Reinsurance AG Moscow Representative Office; the process of de-registering the office was concluded in October 2023.

Subsidiaries*
General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd. – Sydney, Australia Type of company: Life reinsurance company Source of income: Underwriting and investment
General Reinsurance Africa Ltd. – Cape Town, South Africa Type of company: Life and property casualty reinsurance company Source of income: Underwriting and investment
General Reinsurance AG Escritório de Representação no Brasil Ltda.- São Paulo, Brazil Type of company: Service company providing non-life marketing services Source of income: Service fee
Gen Re Beirut S.A.L. (Offshore) – Beirut, Lebanon Type of company: Service company providing underwriting and administrative services Source of income: Service fee
Gen Re Servicios México S.A. – Mexico City, Mexico Type of company: Service company providing underwriting and administrative services Source of income: Service fee
Gen Re Support Services Mumbai Private Limited – Mumbai, India (in liquidation) Type of company: Service company providing life and non-life marketing services Source of income: Service fee

*100% holding of the voting share capital

We consider GRLA and GRSA as our material subsidiaries. Business conducted out of our reinsurance subsidiaries adhere the same business philosophy and strategy as that of the parent company, which is achieve an appropriate risk-adjusted return on the risks we assume. All Property/Casualty business written by General Reinsurance Africa Ltd. is retroceded in varying proportions to General Reinsurance AG and its parent company, General Reinsurance Corporation.

In 2023, the Group reported total net earned premiums under US GAAP of Euro 4,378,830 thds (2022: Euro 4,197,762 thds) which are broken down as follows:

- GRAG, Euro 3,988,676 thds (91.1%), 2022: Euro 3,814,120 thds (90.9%);
- GRLA, Euro 248,484 thds (5.7%), 2022: Euro 227,584 thds (5.4%);
- GRSA, Euro 141,670 thds (3.2%), 2022: Euro 156,942 thds (3.7%).

For further information on the underwriting performance refer to chapter A.2.

The remaining subsidiary companies of the Group provide marketing and accounting/administrative services to other affiliated companies and branches, to enable them to conduct reinsurance business in their respective locations. They are not considered material and have been excluded from group supervision following BaFin approval.

There are no differences between the scope of the Group used for the consolidated financial statement and the scope of the Group that was used in preparation of the Solvency II balance sheet.

A.1.3 Significant intra-group Transactions

There are several transactions within the group entities which include service fees for shared administrative expenses, personnel, and underwriting services, as well as retrocession agreements.

All business relations with related parties are concluded at arm's length according to the transfer pricing guidelines and service agreements across the Group. These regulate the principles of inter-company services settlement as well as the distinction between chargeable services and stewardship expenses. The guideline defines the process and requirements of pricing, invoicing and documentation and thus contributes to an improved transparency, corporate-wide consistency, and compliance. The agreed remuneration is generally accounted for on a full cost basis plus profit margin.

With effect from 1 January 2017, GRAG entered into a 20% quota share agreement with its parent, General Reinsurance Corporation (GRC). This covers the majority of P/C business written by GRAG, its branches and subsidiaries. The primary reason for this retrocession is to reduce the risk associated with differences between trade sanctions of the US and the EU. This resulted in a slight improvement in our solvency ratio.

As of 1 October 2018, GRAG retroceded 50% of Indian Life/Health business to its sister company General Re Life Corporation (GRL) and GRAG retrocedes 50% of its Indian Property/Casualty reinsurance business incepting on or after 1 April 2019, to GRC.

Since 1 April 2020, we have been writing Japanese non-life business in our Singapore branch, which was previously written by GRC. As this business generally includes natural catastrophe covers, we have executed an additional retrocession agreement with GRC to mitigate the risk thereof.

Effective 1 July 2020, we entered into a stop loss agreement with our U.S. sister company GRL to protect mortality exposure within our L/H business.

Effective 1 April 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was executed between GRL and GRAG for the Canadian business of GRL.

In the third quarter 2021, GRAG entered into a Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) with GRC, our parent company, transferring approximately 90% of our non-life reserves (except for those reserves related to our Asia branches) from prior underwriting years.

A Property/Casualty stop loss retrocession arrangement incepting on January 1, 2022, has been established with our parent company. This effectively manages the tail risk, particularly from catastrophe exposures, which has a beneficial effect on our solvency ratio by reducing the capital requirements for catastrophe exposure under Solvency II.

In the third quarter of 2017, our subsidiary GRLA wrote a very large block of business which involves substantial financing. 90% of the main financing transaction within this business is retroceded to GRL. In 2020 the retrocession agreement was amended to provide for the collateralization of reserves by GRL as agreed with the local regulatory authority in Australia.

Effective 1 January 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was entered into between GRSA and GRL covering 100% of the mortality, critical illness, and lump sum disability business, in addition to the current GRAG proportional surplus retrocession agreement between GRSA and GRAG.

Effective 1 July 2021, the P/C insurance business of GRSA was retroceded to both GRC (80%) and GRAG (20%) on a quota share basis. Effective 1 January 2022, the P/C retrocession share changed to GRC (75%) and GRAG (25%) on a quota share basis. This change in the retrocession structure has been agreed with the Prudential Authority. Whilst the GRC retro only covered treaty business in 2021, it also covers facultative business from 2022.

A.1.4 Significant Business or other Events over the Reporting Period

For ***Property/Casualty*** business, 2023 brought some changes in our market, with a reduced supply of natural catastrophe capacity available globally on 1 January as reinsurers revisited their risk appetite following many years of loss experience. Whilst the imbalance of supply and demand was most pronounced in catastrophe-exposed treaties in markets which had major losses in 2022, reinsurer appetite altered in most markets and most lines. We took the opportunity to further strengthen our deep global client relationships and supported many clients with increased participations, leading to significant growth of 28% in gross written premium in 2023.

2023 was another year of considerable natural catastrophe losses in the international market, with major losses in Mexico, New Zealand, Türkiye, Italy, the Nordics and Germany among other places. The market remained disciplined in the face of this loss experience throughout most of the year, although there were indications of a return to an adequate supply of reinsurance capacity by the end of the year.

Our portfolio was well placed to absorb the loss activity we experienced and our relationships, our expertise and our rating enabled us to meet client demand in many markets throughout the world. This resulted in both positive underwriting results in 2023 and the opportunity to grow our business in areas that we consider to be adequately priced.

Gross written premium in Property/Casualty business increased; excluding natural catastrophe losses, the result in most lines of business was within expectations. On the whole, we recorded a material improvement in the pricing strength of the portfolio renewed in 2023 as we continued to focus on ensuring an adequate risk return. Across most lines and most markets, price adequacy improved to the extent that we considered the expected return to be commensurate with the risk assumed. As a result, we increased our exposure in many lines during 2023, including in catastrophe business.

During 2023 we maintained our firm underwriting discipline and our focus on obtaining appropriate compensation for the risk that we take on. The rating environment was significantly more positive in 2023 compared to previous years and we therefore had the opportunity to grow in many lines of business. In particular, we saw significant opportunities in the property, energy and engineering lines. Motor business was somewhat distressed in many markets due to inflationary pressures on claims costs. As a result, we reduced our exposure to motor business in certain markets. The premium booked in motor insurance in the business year was still higher than in the prior year due to the cancellation of business in Russia and Ukraine in 2022.

Having overcome the COVID-19 pandemic, many markets in the ***Life/Health*** business are experiencing uncertainty due to geopolitical changes, inflation, rising interest rates and other factors. Even after almost two years of war, there was still no sign of a peaceful solution in Ukraine at the end of the year. Since Hamas attacked Israel at the beginning of October, the situation in the Middle East has been tenser than it had been for decades. The rise in interest rates continued in 2023 as inflation remained high. As a result, life insurers have seen their solvency position ease considerably. Instead, the focus in this environment was much more on liquidity management. Following the turnaround in interest rates, the competitive situation with banks and investment companies changed fundamentally for life insurers when it comes to savings products. Nevertheless, life insurers are experiencing growth impetus from these developments since the need for protection remains high, not least in the area of retirement provision. On the other hand, it is precisely when disposable incomes are under pressure from inflation that consumers postpone the decision to take out a new policy under which they enter into long-term commitments.

Our focus in Life/Health reinsurance is on the coverage of biometric risks. Due to the increase in the cost of property loans, new business in term life insurance was less strong in 2023 than in previous years. Against the backdrop of competition with bank products, we are also observing a certain shift away from savings-oriented offerings towards biometric covers, such as disability insurance. Health and group covers generally follow inflation and thus contribute to premium growth. The digital transformation is of paramount importance for Life/Health insurers and therefore ties up considerable capacity.

This makes it even more important for reinsurers such as Gen Re to offer high-quality services that directly support the digital transformation (e.g. in the application and claims process) and ease the burden on primary insurers in other areas, such as product development. With our expertise and range of services in the field of biometric risks, we support our clients as a partner in the international Life/Health insurance markets and help them to take advantage of growth opportunities. In addition to our expertise and our service, Gen Re's financial strength is another decisive advantage in competition with other reinsurers. On this basis, we were able to further expand our business last year.

Due to growth in the United Kingdom, Germany, the ASEAN countries and other markets, our premium income from Life/Health business increased moderately year-on-year. The claims experience improved again compared to the previous year, partly because it turned out that the excess mortality associated with the COVID-19 pandemic was not quite as high as originally expected.

In the year under review, large parts of the equity portfolio were sold and the revenues were reinvested in fixed-income securities. By reallocating between asset classes, we aim to benefit from the rise in interest rates on bond markets, particularly for U.S. bonds with shorter maturities. Our investment portfolio continues to consist of high-quality, highly liquid fixed-income securities, equities and loans.

Global conflicts and geopolitical uncertainties and their impacts on operating and business models remain one of the greatest challenges facing companies today. While the Russia/Ukraine war continues, the outbreak of war between Israel and Hamas in October 2023 further increased the risks to the global economy. If the conflict were to escalate further, this could lead to lower growth rates for an already struggling economy that is still suffering under the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, global supply chain disruptions, and high inflation in many economies around the world.

To the extent possible, we either exclude armed conflicts from coverage or reserve the right to terminate the contract immediately in the event of an armed conflict; nevertheless, the consequences of losses from these events are difficult to assess from an economic point of view. We therefore remain vigilant to the heightened geopolitical risks as well as the associated increased risk of cyber-attacks around the world and continue to monitor the potential impacts on our underwriting business, reserving practices, investment strategy and employees.

Regulatory trends continue to be challenging and require companies to continuously monitor the effectiveness of governance and oversight. We are seeing a number of new or proposed regulations and associated increasing regulatory complexity in areas such as solvency, accounting standards, data protection and information security, all of which pose challenges, particularly in consideration of our global footprint.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

A.2.1 Overall Underwriting Performance 2023

Our underwriting performance is shown in the table below. Considering that GRAG Solo represents the bulk of the business and that there is only a minimal difference between GRAG Group and GRAG Solo, our explanations refer to both GRAG and GRAG Group. However, we would like to point out that the figures for GRAG Solo are based on HGB whereas GRAG Group figures are prepared in accordance with US GAAP. Explanations below refer to GRAG Group. For further information on the overall performance of GRAG Solo we refer to the Annual Report 2023 of GRAG which is available on our website.

	GRAG Solo HGB		GRAG Group US GAAP	
Underwriting performance	**2023 €'000**	**2022 €'000**	**2023 €'000**	**2022 €'000**
Property/Casualty				
Gross written premium	1,963,963	1,537,145	1,994,292	1,589,624
Net earned premium	1,351,244	1,175,474	1,339,465	1,184,955
Underwriting result*	15,163	-144,866	22,711	-138,684
Life/Health				
Gross written premium	2,759,624	2,650,114	3,360,134	3,338,764
Net earned premium	2,649,354	2,595,454	3,039,365	3,012,806
Underwriting result*	244,402	209,339	194,225	189,466
Total				
Gross written premium	4,723,587	4,187,260	5,354,426	4,928,388
Net earned premium	4,000,598	3,770,928	4,378,830	4,197,762
Underwriting result*	259,565	64,473	216,937	50,782

*Underwriting result for US GAAP incl. other expenses

Our total earned premiums net of reinsurance increased by 4.3% from Euro 4,197,762 thds in the previous year to Euro 4,378,830 thds in the year under review. Premiums increased in the Life/Health reinsurance business and in the Property/Casualty reinsurance business. Earned premiums net of reinsurance in Life/Health business increased by 0.9% (2023: Euro 3,039,365 thds, previous year: Euro 3,012,806 thds). Earned premiums net of reinsurance in Property/Casualty business increased by 13.0% from Euro 1,184,955 in 2022 to Euro 1,339,465 thds in 2023. We retroceded around 20% of the Property/Casualty portfolio to our parent company, General Reinsurance Corporation. In addition, a stop-loss agreement was in place with General Reinsurance Corporation for part of our Property/Casualty business. We had a stop-loss agreement with General Re Life Corporation for part of our Life/Health business.

Life/Health reinsurance and Property/Casualty reinsurance both contributed to the good underwriting result.

The underwriting result net of reinsurance in Life/Health was significantly higher than in the previous year (2023: Euro 194,225 thds, previous year: Euro 189,466 thds). The claims experience improved, partly because it turned out that the excess mortality associated with the COVID-19 pandemic was not quite as high as originally expected.

In Property/Casualty reinsurance, we were able to increase our exposure in many lines of business at risk-adequate prices. Following an underwriting loss of Euro 138,684 thds in 2022, the year under review produced a profit of Euro 22,711 thds.

In the following section we provide more details on the underwriting performance by line of business and regions.

A.2.2 Underwriting Performance 2023 by Line of Business and Geographical Area

We usually split our business into two business segments, which is Life/Health and Property/Casualty reinsurance, encompassing liability, accident and motor, fire and property, marine, engineering, and sundry classes of reinsurance.

In the following tables, we provide you with information on the underwriting performance of GRAG Solo (HGB) and GRAG Group (US GAAP) classified in accordance with the Solvency II lines of business compared to the previous year. Our commentary below refers to GRAG Group figures.

Underwriting Performance per Solvency II LoB GRAG Solo - HGB	Gross Written Premium 2023 €'000	Gross Written Premium 2022 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2023 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2022 €'000	Underwriting Result 2023 €'000	Underwriting Result 2022 €'000
Non-Life						
Income protection	14,905	13,144	10,675	9,988	-319	-918
Motor vehicle liability	141,318	113,881	102,309	130,979	-25,320	-27,899
Other motor	85,712	43,539	62,148	64,042	-13,033	-15,911
Marine, aviation, and transport	69,507	32,635	40,060	22,368	-656	-3,078
Fire and other damage to property	860,954	654,128	580,210	451,794	16,395	-40,864
General liability	87,166	111,660	72,617	75,022	4,203	-7,795
Credit and suretyship	2,970	2,918	2,211	1,783	1,572	675
NP health/accident	27,029	24,206	26,275	26,908	6,841	9,022
NP casualty	184,762	186,407	137,403	150,896	-11,001	-39,729
NP marine, aviation, and transport	21,766	18,274	15,412	13,027	4,859	-13,047
NP property	467,875	336,353	301,925	228,668	31,625	-5,321
Total Non-Life	**1,963,963**	**1,537,145**	**1,351,244**	**1,175,474**	**15,163**	**-144,866**
Life/Health						
Life	1,694,994	1,537,148	1,592,528	1,458,895	132,636	76,142
Health	1,064,630	1,112,967	1,056,827	1,136,560	111,766	133,197
Total Life/Health	**2,759,624**	**2,650,114**	**2,649,354**	**2,595,454**	**244,402**	**209,339**
Total	**4,723,587**	**4,187,260**	**4,000,598**	**3,770,928**	**259,565**	**64,473**

Underwriting Performance per Solvency II LoB GRAG Group - US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2023 €'000	Gross Written Premium 2022 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2023 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2022 €'000	Underwriting Result 2023 €'000	Underwriting Result 2022 €'000
Non-Life						
Income protection	14,939	13,192	10,485	10,084	-372	-902
Motor vehicle liability	139,491	112,388	100,607	141,942	-26,037	-31,463
Other motor	86,666	61,774	66,135	65,790	-13,241	-15,142
Marine, aviation, and transport	70,708	32,441	37,814	21,865	-1,200	-2,518
Fire and other damage to property	880,853	675,581	566,798	446,062	17,073	-40,819
General liability	87,487	113,113	74,402	72,314	4,375	-6,458
Credit and suretyship	2,981	2,913	2,342	1,605	1,608	531
NP health/accident	27,080	24,308	26,326	27,111	7,131	8,454
NP casualty	184,348	189,151	136,878	153,236	-13,463	-38,137
NP marine, aviation, and transport	22,104	18,076	15,540	13,194	4,877	-12,334
NP property	477,637	346,687	302,137	231,753	32,915	3,519
Total Non-Life*	**1,994,292**	**1,589,624**	**1,339,465**	**1,184,955**	**22,711**	**-138,684**
Life/Health						
Life	1,960,480	1,975,594	1,714,995	1,698,140	138,064	156,076
Health	1,399,654	1,363,171	1,324,370	1,314,667	57,141	44,549
Total Life/Health*	**3,360,134**	**3,338,764**	**3,039,365**	**3,012,806**	**194,225**	**189,466**
Total*	**5,354,426**	**4,928,388**	**4,378,830**	**4,197,762**	**216,937**	**50,782**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

Non-Life

Gross written premium in Property/Casualty business increased by 25.5% to Euro 1,994,292 thds (2022: Euro 1,589,624 thds).

Excluding natural catastrophe losses, the result in most lines of business was within expectations. An underwriting profit of Euro 22,711 thds was recorded for 2023 (2022: loss of Euro 138,684 thds).

On the whole, we recorded a material improvement in the pricing strength of the portfolio renewed in 2023 as we continued to focus on ensuring an adequate risk return. Across most lines and most markets, price adequacy improved to the extent that we considered the expected return to be commensurate with the risk assumed. As a result, we increased our exposure in many lines during 2023, including in catastrophe business.

Life/Health

Our premium income in the Life/Health reinsurance business increased modestly compared to the previous year due to growth in the United Kingdom, Germany, the ASEAN countries and other markets. As excess mortality in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic was not as high as originally expected, the claims experience also improved again compared to the previous year. This meant that, at Euro 194,225 thds, the underwriting result was above the previous year's level of Euro 189,466 thds.

Gross written premiums increased by 0.6% to Euro 3,360,134 thds (2022: Euro 3,338,764 thds). Net earned premium in Life/Health insurance also increased by 0.9% in the year under review to Euro 3,039,365 thds (2022: Euro 3,012,806 thds).

The tables below show the underwriting performance by geographical area in comparison to the previous year.

Gross Underwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Solo HGB	Written Premium 2023 €'000	Earned Premium 2023 €'000	Under-writing Result 2023 €'000
Germany	728,387	725,202	130,101
Great Britain	166,493	153,792	24,562
USA	148,730	96,079	14,623
France	82,962	78,980	29,321
Italy	79,794	85,433	-22,434
Spain	60,467	58,505	14,553
Remainder	697,130	677,845	73,269
Total Non-Life	**1,963,963**	**1,875,836**	**263,995**
China	519,654	513,018	70,681
Great Britain	430,926	427,950	9,261
Germany	244,477	244,942	62,968
France	231,217	230,772	13,170
Malaysia	209,826	210,013	10,448
Taiwan	104,103	102,191	19,966
Remainder	1,019,421	1,014,563	120,160
Total Life/Health	**2,759,624**	**2,743,449**	**306,654**
Total	**4,723,587**	**4,619,284**	**570,649**

Gross Underwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Solo HGB	Written Premium 2022 €'000	Earned Premium 2022 €'000	Under-writing Result 2022 €'000
Germany	640,701	630,532	69,047
Great Britain	158,975	199,891	5,489
Italy	94,095	88,939	17,089
Spain	60,092	56,411	27,114
France	57,071	48,266	-8,282
USA	54,228	43,657	-21,547
Remainder	471,983	518,159	46,129
Total Non-Life	**1,537,145**	**1,585,855**	**135,039**
China	581,469	615,788	42,673
Great Britain	385,996	389,142	14,699
France	250,832	250,355	-1,769
Germany	232,386	231,954	58,925
Malaysia	139,833	139,588	6,834
Taiwan	100,138	99,044	18,475
Remainder	959,460	955,993	133,775
Total Life/Health	**2,650,114**	**2,681,863**	**273,612**
Total	**4,187,260**	**4,267,718**	**408,650**

Underwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Group US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2023 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2023 €'000	Under-writing Result 2023 €'000
Germany	728,684	528,389	12,602
Great Britain	166,346	110,695	14,742
USA	150,697	42,096	-4,514
France	82,968	58,481	10,489
Italy	79,793	62,005	-31,381
Spain	60,493	43,232	707
Remainder	725,311	494,566	20,067
Total Non-Life*	**1,994,292**	**1,339,465**	**22,711**
China	528,390	521,935	53,173
Great Britain	428,421	425,367	9,147
Australia	415,345	258,912	5,706
France	231,035	224,664	9,066
Germany	226,726	218,088	43,806
Malaysia	215,562	215,744	10,932
Remainder	1,314,655	1,174,656	62,396
Total Life/Health*	**3,360,134**	**3,039,365**	**194,225**
Total*	**5,354,426**	**4,378,830**	**216,937**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

xUnderwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Group US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2022 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2022 €'000	Under-writing Result 2022 €'000
Germany	640,904	472,613	-11,893
Great Britain	164,173	158,463	-24,234
Italy	94,135	50,905	-1,566
Spain	60,185	43,277	3,659
France	57,115	34,288	-21,778
USA	55,011	27,947	-15,730
Remainder	518,101	397,461	-67,142
Total Non-Life*	**1,589,624**	**1,184,955**	**-138,684**
China	606,385	642,043	57,629
Australia	435,102	237,106	-9,041
Great Britain	397,508	400,575	23,864
France	250,629	243,462	-5,681
South Africa	231,623	156,355	-15,957
Germany	211,853	203,149	55,087
Remainder	1,205,665	1,130,116	83,564
Total Life/Health*	**3,338,764**	**3,012,806**	**189,466**
Total*	**4,928,388**	**4,197,762**	**50,782**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

Non-Life by Geographical Area

Thanks to strong client loyalty and our long-standing market presence, our business in **Germany** again developed very positively in 2023. Whilst some segments of the market, particularly industrial property and motor, are seeing significant claims activity, we still found opportunities to strengthen our relationships and grow our business further.

Our premium from property business grew materially whilst our liability business showed a slight decrease compared to the previous year. Overall, the underwriting results including run-off profits from claims in prior years were satisfactory.

Our premium volume from the German motor insurance market increased slightly. The trend towards above-average claims inflation continued into 2023 and underlying rate increases were, in general, insufficient to counter this trend. We anticipate further underlying rate increases in the current year, although these will probably not be enough to restore profitability in 2024.

The motor insurance market in the **United Kingdom**, which had been a source of sizeable growth in recent years, saw a further reduction in premium in 2023 as we considered rates inadequate for the level of risk assumed. The rate adequacy of UK motor reinsurance is highly sensitive to changes in the so-called Ogden discount rate as well as expected changes in inflation impacting bodily injury claims over the long term. This is compounded by short-term inflationary trends in damage losses. While underlying rates in original business and on the reinsurance side have both moved higher, we believe that the increases seen in 2022 and 2023 are not sufficient to achieve rate adequacy over the longer term. For this reason, we further reduced our participation in this class.

In 2023 we materially expanded our shares in non-motor business and expanded our participation in some London Market specialist lines. Overall, we saw significant growth in our premium volume in the UK market.

We were able to grow-our premium exposed to **US** risk, mainly in the business lines property and energy, by increasing our support for a number of London Market clients who underwrite this business. We write this business via our UK branch.

In **France, Italy, the Nordics** and the **Iberian Peninsula,** markets reacted differently depending on loss experience. We found opportunities to support clients further in France and the Nordics following significant changes in reinsurance rates, whereas in the Iberian Peninsula and Italy rates remained somewhat depressed. Results in the Nordic market were disappointing in 2023 because of high levels of both natural catastrophe and other property loss activity.

In most other **European markets**, the historical catastrophe loss experience and lack of reinsurance supply meant that we saw some opportunities to grow our portfolio materially. We did this whilst maintaining our low exposure to business involving inadequate risk premiums and unfavorable structures such as aggregate deductibles or very low attachments.

Life/Health by Geographical Area

In **Asia**, we recorded growth driven by the ASEAN countries as well as India, while primary insurers in China are still seeking to run more business in their retention. The premium booked for our Life/Health business in Asia measured in euros was roughly on a par with the previous year due to currency depreciation in the region, while the premium in the original currency increased slightly. The result for 2023 is encouraging, mainly because of the very good performance of health business in China. In Chinese critical illness business, we had to strengthen our reserves due to higher claims. We continue to invest considerable effort in analyzing this business and are closely monitoring the trend and claims experience together with our clients. It is our expectation that markets in South-East Asia and India will continue to grow in the year ahead, similarly providing us with further opportunities for profitable growth.

The **UK** is seeing a persistent excess mortality after the pandemic. We take this phenomenon into account in the pricing of our new business and will continue to monitor developments. Disability business continues to develop positively and, together with group insurance business, we see good opportunities here for future growth.

The result of our subsidiary in **Australia** was in line with expectations. Despite consolidation on the insurance market, there are medium-term growth opportunities in both group and individual business.

In **Germany** the business segment of biometric covers proved to be very robust in 2023. While there was a decline in new business with protection in case of death due to the increased cost of mortgages and sluggish property market, coverage for capacity to work flourished and the biometric market consequently grew strongly overall. The strategic initiatives undertaken by primary insurers to expand biometric business for diversification purposes are still meeting with very high demand for protection among the population and further growth in interest on the sales side. The pleasing new business was also driven not least by essential abilities insurance, which has established itself as a more affordable alternative to traditional occupational disability insurance – particularly for those engaged in predominantly physical work – and is now offered by numerous life insurers. We continue to assess the outlook for capacity to work coverage as favorable and anticipate several important trends in this area, namely further increases in the level of cover, a growing share of essential abilities insurance, an associated increase in the penetration of insurance cover among the working population and the ongoing development of innovative approaches. Due to the broad base of existing client relations, as well as new ones, further long-term growth opportunities are opening up in Germany. With an increase in premium income, we achieved another pleasing result in 2023.

European markets still offer considerable potential for Life/Health insurance business due to the comparatively low level of private retirement provision and inadequate individual risk protection. However, given the uncertain economic environment shaped by inflation, higher interest rates and other factors, our growth expectations for the next one to two years are cautious.

A.3 Investment Performance

A.3.1 Overall Investment Performance and by Relevant Asset Class

The table below shows the split of investment income by asset class for GRAG Solo and GRAG Group compared to the previous year. For further details on the investment volume, we refer to Chapter D.1.

	GRAG Solo HGB		GRAG Group US GAAP	
Investment Performance	**2023 €'000**	**2022 €'000**	**2023 €'000**	**2022 €'000**
Income from holdings in related undertakings, including participations	1,250	1,179	0	0
Income from equities - listed	56,989	105,994	57,724	106,877
Income from government bonds	135,446	21,032	239,524	66,341
Income from corporate bonds	1,825	3,541	2,030	2,581
Income from collective investments undertakings	4,160	0	4,805	-1,383
Income from deposits other than cash equivalents	579	13,742	518	14,490
Income from other investments	3,455	3,332	22,205	4,909
Income from loans and mortgages	16,740	16,787	16,740	16,787
Investment expenses	-4,898	-4,623	-5,985	-5,739
Interest on reinsurance deposits	49,568	50,024	-7,146	3,161
Less income from technical interest	-42,121	-43,001	0	0
Current investment income	**222,993**	**168,007**	**330,415**	**208,023**
Gains (losses) on investments	699,837	-2,881	31,740	-349,312
Write-ups (depreciation) on investments	-4,316	-83,515	0	0
Total investment income	**918,514**	**81,611**	**362,155**	**-141,289**

Under both US GAAP and HGB accounting principles, our total investment result was higher than in the previous year. For the GRAG Group (US GAAP) and GRAG Solo (HGB), the investment income increased to Euro 362,155 thds (Group) and Euro 918,514 thds (Solo) respectively. The increase at GRAG Solo was mainly due to realized gains on investments from equity disposals as well as income from government bonds as we reinvested the proceeds of maturities in government bonds. The GRAG Group results are reported under US GAAP and are mainly driven by higher interests from fixed income securities, as key interest rates rose sharply during the year to keep inflation low.

In 2023, we saw lower dividend payments. The lower income from equities was mainly attributed to equity disposals. At a group level, we achieved a return of 4.8% on our bond portfolio and a dividend yield of 5.7% on our equity portfolio.

A.3.2 Information on Gains and Losses Recognized Directly in Equity

The table below provides information on GRAG Group's gains and losses recognized directly in equity.

Reconciliation of Shareholder's Equity GRAG Group - US GAAP	2023 €'000	2022 €'000
Ordinary share capital	55,000	55,000
Share premium account	866,174	866,174
Retained earnings	3,810,446	3,895,986
Gains / losses recognized directly in equity	153,387	-288,731
- LDTI discount effect	335,818	0
- Currency translation	-180,313	-246,180
- Unrealized appreciation of investments	-16,625	-51,172
- Pension deficit	14,506	8,621
Total	**4,885,006**	**4,528,430**

In accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) GRAG Solo does not record any gains or losses directly in shareholder's equity.

A.3.3 Information on Investments in Securitization

GRAG Group does not hold or trade in any investments in tradable securities or other financial instruments based on repackaged loans.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

Our main business activity refers to reinsurance and therefore we do not have any other significant business activities. The tables below show an analysis of the other income/expenses of GRAG Solo and GRAG Group in comparison to the previous year:

Other Income / Other Expenses GRAG Solo - HGB	2023 €'000	2022 €'000
Other Income		
Release of bad debt provision	20,561	5,267
Foreign exchange rate gains	48,488	86,031
Income from discounting other reserves	-4,737	5,758
Income from charging services rendered	2,539	2,828
Income from interest on taxes	1,451	3,211
Sundry other income	18,341	3,573
Total other income	**86,642**	**106,668**
Other Expenses		
Foreign exchange rate losses	121,941	79,816
Bad debt expense on accounts receivable	20,647	11,925
Expenses from interest on taxes	1,182	-31,574
Interest expenses from discount accretion of other provisions	-4,736	5,589
Interest on pension reserves	4,713	10,907
Audit fees and other year-end closure expenses	2,650	2,475
Expenses from charging services rendered	2,412	2,687
Sundry other expenses	7,588	6,309
Total other expenses	**156,397**	**88,135**
Total other income/other expenses (-)	**-69,755**	**18,533**

Other Income / Other Expenses GRAG Group - US GAAP	2023 €'000	2022 €'000
Other Income		
Foreign exchange gain	15,345	0
Rental income	0	16
Runoff-other margin	-149	-464
Other interest	291	84
Sundry other income	15,099	1,085
Total other income	**30,586**	**594**
Other Expenses		
Foreign exchange loss	884	5,962
External services	4	0
Bad debt - receivable	385	6,675
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0	0
Taxes	1,391	1,712
Other interest	0	0
Sundry other expenses	19,769	818
Total other expenses	**22,433**	**15,167**
Total other income/other expenses (-)	**8,154**	**-14,573**

Significant Leasing Agreements

GRAG Group does not have significant operational or financial leasing arrangements.

A.5 Any Other Information

There are no further disclosures to be reported.

B. System of Governance

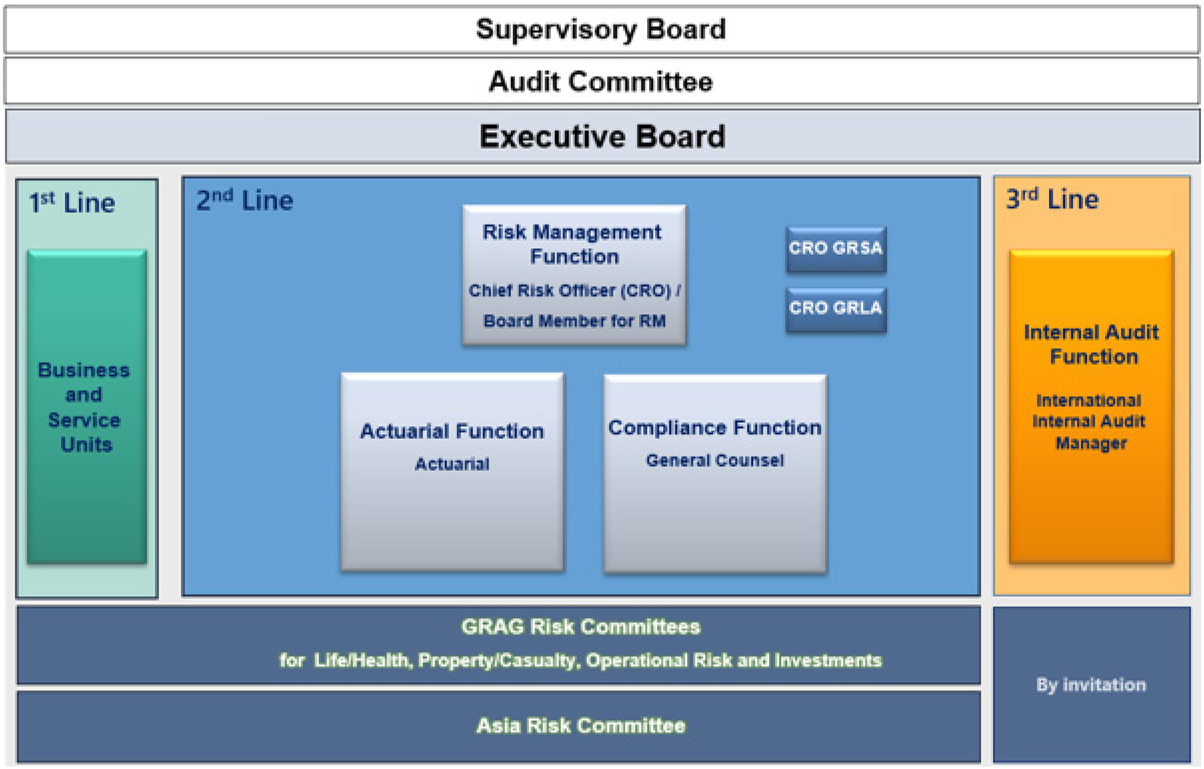
B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

B.1.1 Overview of the System of Governance and the Internal Organizational Structure

The system of governance and the organizational and operational structures are set up to support GRAG Group's strategic objectives, whilst retaining the flexibility to rapidly adapt to potential changes in the strategy, operations, or the business. GRAG as parent company is considered the entity responsible for fulfilling the governance requirements at group level and to report to the German Group supervisor BaFin. For details on the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities, the consolidation steps and method applied we refer to chapter D.

It is ensured that GRAG's Board has appropriate interaction with the Boards of all entities within the Group. Adequate internal governance requirements are set across the Group appropriate to the structure, business and risks of the Group and the related entities. Clear areas of responsibilities and reporting lines have been defined among all entities to support the Group's governance and internal control system as well as an effective risk management process. The governance responsibilities, strategies and policies established at each individual entity are consistent with group strategies and policies.

We have adopted the "Three Lines of Defense" model for GRAG, and the entire Group as outlined below.



The adequacy and efficiency of the system of governance is regularly assessed and reviewed in due consideration of the nature, scale, and complexity of the risks inherent in the business. In addition, the Internal Audit Function reviews the effectiveness of the internal control system and other elements of the system of governance.

For the period under review there were no major changes in the system of governance to be reported and the system of governance was considered appropriate by the Board.

B.1.2 Information on Responsibilities, Reporting Lines and Allocation of Functions

Administrative, Management and Supervisory Body

The **Administrative, Management and Supervisory Body (AMSB)** is committed to maintaining an appropriate system of governance, which includes an adequate and effective risk management system. The AMSB is represented by **the Board** and the **Supervisory Board** who are strictly separated from each other; a member of one Board cannot simultaneously be a member of the other Board.

The **Supervisory Board** appoints the members of the Board, monitors their activities, and has unrestricted right to information. The Supervisory Board is engaged in the financial statement review, accounting matters, in particular the adequacy of the reserves, risk management and the internal controls system as well as all other audit-related matters. The Supervisory Board has formed the following committees to perform its duties: the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee. The Supervisory Board meets at least two times a year.

The Board is responsible for the management of the Group and represents GRAG Group in business undertakings with third parties. In addition to an individual set of responsibilities all members of the Board are ultimately accountable for the system of governance, the business and risk strategy including the risk appetite and tolerance framework for material risks as well as the risk management framework and the internal control system. The Board assesses strategic decisions evaluating whether the strategy is appropriate given the current business and market conditions.

The Board has unrestricted access to information and proactively interacts and consults with the Supervisory Board, senior management, key function holders and with the Boards of Group subsidiaries on all matters. Further the Board ensures that the appropriateness and effectiveness of the system of governance is regularly reviewed in due consideration of GRAG Group's risk profile and initiates changes where applicable.

Any significant decision that could have a material impact on GRAG and/or the Group involves at least two members of the Board. Board decisions are appropriately documented.

It is ensured that the Board members are "fit and proper" and possess appropriate qualifications, experience, and knowledge in due consideration of their particular duties.

Key Functions

GRAG established the four key functions, Risk Management Function (RMF), Compliance Function (CF), Actuarial Function (AF), and Internal Audit Function (IAF); no additional key functions were identified. Individual policies have been set up in order to clearly set out the responsibilities, objectives, processes and reporting procedures as well as interfaces with other departments. All key functions are free from influences that may comprise the function's ability to undertake its duties in an objective and fair manner. They are working independently from each other and have unrestricted access to information as well as direct reporting lines to the Board.

For further details on the individual functions please refer to chapter B.3.2 (RMF), chapter B.4.2 (CF), chapter B.5 (IAF) and chapter B.6 (AF). The fit and proper requirements applying to key function holders are fully addressed and further outlined in chapter B.2.

Risk Committees

GRAG Risk Committees

The purpose of the Risk Committees (RCs) is to support the RMF in its responsibility to assist the Board of GRAG in the implementation and development of the Company's risk management system. The RCs assist the RMF in implementing the risk strategy and the corporate risk management framework at the operating levels. The RCs ensure that all relevant risks are addressed, and that information is shared between the RMF, the business and service units. As shown in the chart above we have established four RCs:

- Two **Underwriting Risk Committees, one for International Life/Health** and **International Property/Casualty**. Members include business representatives, such as Regional Chief Underwriters, Regional Chief Actuaries and representatives from Claims, Pricing and Actuarial.
- An **Investment Risk Committee,** which is comprised of members from GRAG Finance, Risk Management and Board representatives as well as members from the Enterprise Risk Management Team of our asset manager New England Asset Management Inc. (NEAM).
- An **Operational Risk Committee** which is composed of various service unit heads and provides an open forum for discussion to promote risk awareness and to address any operational risk matters as well as the corresponding remedial measures.

The RCs are headed by the GRAG CRO. The RCs meet at least on a quarterly basis to support the quarterly risk reporting procedure of GRAG and on an ad-hoc basis if necessary. Cross discipline risk discussions and information sharing on risk management topics are held as appropriate.

The respective CRO's of both subsidiaries GRLA and GRSA have a regular reporting obligation to GRAG's CRO in the course of the quarterly risk reporting procedure which includes ad hoc reporting as well. Further, they are responsible for implementing the risk management framework and processing the annual risk assessment at the legal entity level. To the extent that any conflict ever arises between GRAG's RMF and local regulations, local regulations prevail.

Asia Risk Committee

Headed by GRAG's Chief Risk Officer the Asia Risk Committee assists GRAG's RMF and ultimately the Board of GRAG in fulfilling its oversight for the risk management and compliance framework. The committee acts as a forum for discussion of local risk management matters, including the monitoring of local solvency requirements and facilitating communication across the Group. The members in their respective roles execute the risk strategy, implement the corporate risk management framework at the operating levels and ensure that a consistent methodology is applied when identifying, assessing, and analyzing risks to the Asian region which cover China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Labuan and India. Members of the Asia Risk Committee have a reporting obligation to the GRAG CRO and the GRAG CF regarding all risk management and compliance matters.

Principal Officers/Compliance Officers

We have assigned the role of Principal Officer (PO) and, where required by local regulations, Compliance Officers (CO) for each country where we have associates located. Their responsibilities include local compliance (regulation, tax, financial reporting), liaising with local regulators, compliance with the GRAG Group's policies and escalation to the parent company of any issue presenting regulatory, reputational and/or financial exposure.

They also complete a quarterly questionnaire focusing on local legal and regulatory compliance topics to facilitate communication and coordination with GRAG to contribute to GRAG Group's quarterly risk reporting which is further strengthened through regular PO calls with the RMF and CF.

Policy Framework

We have established a policy framework to define GRAG Group's approach to risk management, supported by operational policies applicable to all employees. Each policy clearly sets out the relevant responsibilities, objectives, processes and reporting procedures; they are subject to a regular review. The policies are available to all staff through our GRAG Risk Management Portal which is maintained in the Microsoft SharePoint application. In order to achieve a consistent approach, policies shall apply to all companies within the Group as far as not contradictory to local requirements and procedures.

B.1.3 Remuneration Policy and Practices

GRAG Group adopted the Gen Re Compensation Policy and the "Principles Document for In-Scope GRAG Remuneration", which have been developed in order to ensure that remuneration practices are aligned with our business strategy and consider long-term business performance and comply with local requirements.

In addition, they are designed to have appropriate measures in place aiming to

- Avoid conflict of interest
- Promote sound and effective risk management
- Prevent risk-taking that exceeds GRAG Group's risk tolerance limits.

We strive to pay competitive compensation, which aligns with our long-term interests of earning an underwriting profit. Our corporate compensation plan consists of **base salary, benefits,** and **profit-sharing plan.**

The **base salary** is based on a variety of internal and external factors. Primary internal factors include job responsibility, internal salary relativity and individual performance. External factors consider local labor market, industry surveys and statistics on employee loyalty. These factors assist us in assessing the external competitiveness and establishing annual salary increase budgets. Salaries are reviewed each year for all associates.

The **profit-sharing plan** is directly linked to our primary goal of earning an underwriting profit. All associates, including the members of the Board participate in the same plan. It is designed to create the right influences to ensure adequate pricing and reserving over time, and the appropriate management of risk. Given that our business is a mix of short tail property business and longer-tail casualty and mortality business, having a single, global pool across all business lines helps to balance potential volatility in a given year and eliminates the ability for any single business unit or legal entity to self-determine the Combined Ratio outcome. It is a long-term and deferred incentive plan because it reflects the adequacy of pricing and reserving over a long period of time.

The bonus payment is determined in due consideration of the total underwriting result and that of the respective business unit as well as the individual performance. With reference to the individual performance, the bonus is contingent on the achievement of certain defined goals as well as how the employee fulfils his or her role and contributes to the success of his or her area of responsibility.

In addition, we offer competitive local **benefits** in the jurisdictions where we operate. External or market factors used in determining our local benefit plans include industry surveys and benchmarking as well as legislative or regulatory requirements. In Germany for example, we offered all employees who joined the company until 31 December 2015 a company pension scheme in the form of a defined benefit plan. For employees who joined the company after this date, we have a defined contribution scheme.

The members of the Board receive a fixed annual base salary and a bonus payment in line with the profit-sharing plan as set out above. In addition, they receive other compensation in the form of non-cash and fringe benefits, such as the use of a company car and insurance coverage. Further, we have a pension plan for Board members in the form of a defined benefit plan. The Board members do not receive compensation for serving on the supervisory and management committees of group companies.

For Board members and key function holders the "Principles Document for In-Scope GRAG Remuneration" provides specific parameters with respect to incentive compensation, as required under German regulatory requirements.

Supervisory Board members are entitled to a fixed remuneration pursuant to our Articles of Association. They do neither receive a variable remuneration nor a company pension.

Details on the remuneration received by the AMSB of GRAG can be extracted from GRAG's Annual Report, page 55.

B.1.4 Transactions with Shareholders and Persons with Significant Influence

There were no material transactions with shareholders or persons who exercise a significant influence to be disclosed.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

For all of those who direct our operations or hold a key function it is obligatory to be at any time personally reliable and to have the appropriate skills, knowledge, competences, and professional experience. Hence, there are certain fit and proper requirements which apply to all members of the Executive Board, the Supervisory Board, the four key function holders in accordance with Solvency II, POs or General Representatives of our offices located in the European Union. The requirements for professional qualification need to be fulfilled in accordance with the principle of proportionality. The processes and procedures necessary to meet these requirements are laid down in a Fit and Proper Policy.

The members of the Executive Board shall collectively possess appropriate qualification, experience, and knowledge about at least:

- Insurance and financial markets,
- Business strategy and business model,
- System of governance,
- Financial and actuarial analysis,
- Regulatory framework and requirements.

The members of the Supervisory Board must have the knowledge to adequately control and monitor the activities of the Board and to actively accompany the development of GRAG. This requires that the members of the Supervisory Board are able to understand GRAG's business activities and risks, are sufficiently familiar with the relevant laws and supervisory regulations and that at least one member of the Supervisory Board has expertise of accounting or the auditing of financial statements. If the composition of the Supervisory Board changes, its chairman will ensure that the collective experience of the Board remains appropriate to properly discharge its responsibilities.

Prior to the appointment of Key Function Holders and POs or General Representatives of offices located in the European Union we consider whether they possess the appropriate experience and professional qualifications to execute their responsibilities. These include

- Appropriate academic qualification,
- Relevant professional experience,
- Knowledge of the insurance and reinsurance business,
- Leadership experience,
- Knowledge of regulatory requirements,
- English language skills,
- Whether they demonstrated the appropriate competence and integrity in fulfilling occupational, managerial or professional responsibilities previously, and their conduct in their current roles.

The fit and proper assessment of key function holders is mainly facilitated by the annual appraisal process. This includes arranging for further professional training as necessary in order to meet changing or increasing requirements of the particular position's responsibilities. In addition, situations shall be avoided in which personal or professional interest may conflict or appear to conflict with our best interest.

B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

B.3.1 Risk Governance

We are committed to an integrated approach to risk management which forms the basis of a company-wide understanding of all risks that impact the organization and ensures that conscious risk management is part of the daily decision-making processes of each individual employee. We have implemented a **decentralized Risk Management System** embedded in a company-wide control framework, overseen, and facilitated by our Risk Management Function.

The Board is responsible for the effective functioning of the company's Risk Management System, determining the risk strategy, the risk appetite and overall tolerance limits as well as the operational implementation of the risk management process.

B.3.2 Risk Management Function

One of the key roles is the RMF which is composed of the CRO and the Risk Management Team (RMT) supported by the RCs. The CRO, who is also the Board Member responsible for Risk Management assumes the role of the key function holder and has a direct reporting line to the full Board. The main responsibility is the maintenance and further development of GRAG Group's Risk Management System.

The RMF has unrestricted access to all information required for its work. In turn, all business and service units are obliged to inform the RMF of any facts relevant for the performance of its duties; this applies to other key functions as well. The RMF regularly communicates and closely collaborates with the AF, CF and IAF, while maintaining the appropriate level of independence.

The RMF reports directly to the Board on a regular, at least quarterly, and ad-hoc basis if deemed necessary and participates in Board meetings as appropriate.

The roles and responsibilities of the RMF include but are not limited to:

- Promote the operational execution and further enhancement of the Risk Management System;
- Initiate and coordinate the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process and the documentation thereof;
- Review, challenge and approve the results of the Underwriting Specific Parameter (USP) calculation and the methodologies applied by actuarial before inclusion of the results in the SCR calculation;
- Assess and monitor the appropriateness of the Company's Risk Management System and its risk profile on an ongoing basis;
- Regularly report to the Board and the Supervisory Board on risk management matters as well as supervisors as appropriate;
- Consult the Board on the implications to the Company's risk profile associated with strategic decisions, new business, mergers and acquisitions, major projects and (de-)investments;
- Challenge the staff involved in risk management matters and increase their risk awareness;
- Monitor compliance with regulatory standards.

Regular communication channels ensure that all members of the RMF are up to date on recent and future risk-related activities as well as internal (e.g., organizational changes) and external developments/ requirements (e.g., regulatory changes).

B.3.3 Risk Strategy

The risk strategy defines the Group's general approach to risk management by specifying all relevant risks based on GRAG Group's business strategy. It sets out how risks are measured, managed, and controlled and specifies our risk appetite and risk tolerance framework.

B.3.4 Risk Management Process

For the purposes of risk management, we broadly define risk as the threat of potential development or events negatively impacting GRAG Group's ability to achieve its business goals. Risk may affect our ability to successfully conduct our business, preserve our financial strength and reputation, and maintain the overall quality of our products, services, and people. Our Risk Management System aims to support GRAG Group's business strategy by limiting risks to acceptable levels. Our corporate-wide risk management process comprises the following elements:

- Risk identification;
- Risk measurement;
- Risk monitoring;
- Risk response; and
- Risk reporting.

The risk management process is applied globally and includes all legal entities and branches. A key element of this process is our risk universe, which has been developed to promote a consistent approach to the definition and identification of risks and to enable effective aggregation of risks across the entire Group.

We divide risks into insurance, market and credit, operational and strategic risks, thereby covering all risks to which we are or might be exposed to (see chart below). Where relevant, we consider sustainability risks with their environmental, social and governance factors (ESG) within our existing risk categories.

Regular risk reporting routines as well as ad-hoc risk reporting ensure continuous monitoring of our risk profile and to provide the Board with information, namely

- on GRAG Group's risk profile and how this has changed over time.
- to determine whether the risk exposure is managed in accordance with the risk appetite and tolerance framework set by the Board.
- to act in a timely manner to mitigate unacceptable exposures to risk.

The Supervisory Board is also regularly informed on important risk management matters by the CRO. We consider open risk communication to be of the highest priority and hence all employees are encouraged to address any risk-related matters directly to the RMF.

B.3.5 Description of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is a key process of GRAG's risk management framework and an integral part of the ongoing risk management process in order to identify, assess, monitor, manage and report the risks GRAG Group faces or may face over the business planning period. The results of the ORSA process facilitate strategic decisions with consideration to GRAG Group's risk appetite and the amount of capital needed. As such, the ORSA is an important tool for ensuring that the entire Group has a solvency level that is commensurate with our business strategy.

GRAG Group is subject to the group supervision and in accordance with the BaFin's approval we are preparing a "Single ORSA" which includes GRAG Solo and GRAG Group in due consideration that the Group's risk profile does not substantially differentiate from the risk profile of GRAG Solo. Information on the GRAG Group's risk profile can be obtained from Chapter C.

The ORSA process and the ORSA Report is conducted once a year which is considered adequate taking into account the Group's risk profile which is defined by the actively assumed insurance risk and actively managed market risk as part of our business and risk strategy. Sustainability risks with their environmental, social and governance factors are considered in scope of the risks assessment where relevant. At the discretion of the Board, an ad-hoc ORSA may be run.

The ORSA process and report are coordinated and prepared by the RMF with input from the Risk Committee members and subsidiaries. The Board is actively involved in the individual sub-processes which are outlined in the ORSA Cycle depicted below. Regular and non-regular (ad-hoc) risk reporting procedures facilitate the continuous monitoring of our risk profile.

Following is a brief overview of the ORSA sub-processes.

The **Business Strategy** is owned by the Board and defines our strategic goals and objectives. The business strategy is reviewed prior to the January 1st renewal and considers results from the ORSA process of the previous year.

Based on the business strategy, the **Risk Strategy** is annually reviewed and updated summarizing the overall risk profile, how risks are measured, managed, and controlled and providing details on GRAG Group's risk appetite and tolerance framework in due consideration of the outputs of the previous ORSA process.

The **Risk Assessment** is a group-wide annual process and forms the basis for determining the Group's risk profile. It includes the identification and evaluation of all risks the Group is exposed to and covers quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks. Risks are assessed for the potential residual impact on our balance sheet and their likelihood; the design and operating effectiveness of controls are also considered. Chapter C provides information on the Group's risk profile, in particular on material risks.

The **Regulatory Capital Requirements** are determined by applying the standard formula (SF) approach as set out in the Solvency II Directive. Based on the calculations we conclude whether sufficient capital, in both quantity and quality, is available to meet the demands of our regulators and clients with respect to the level of solvency required.

As part of our assessment of the appropriateness of the SF, we also analyze if any material risks are not fully included in the SF. As a consequence of the analysis, we include spread/default risk for European Government Bonds, negative interest rates and currency stresses on the risk margin in our own evaluation of market risks. For our own assessment of non-life catastrophe risk, we allow for dependencies between proportional and non-proportional business and include pandemic risk. Any other risk not included in the SF is either not material to GRAG Group, implicitly covered by the SF in other risk categories or its correlation to other risks is not quantifiable in a reliable manner.

For these reasons, we consider it more adequate to address these risks by an appropriate governance framework, i.e., by appropriate processes and controls instead of providing additional capital for these risks. With regard to the extrapolation of risk-free-rates, we have no indication that the methods used to determine the risk-free rates provided by EIOPA are inappropriate.

Stress testing with its sensitivity, stress, scenario, and reverse stress testing has the main objective to verify the robustness of our capital. They focus on material risks in order to provide appropriate information on GRAG Group's ability:

- to continue its business under adverse conditions;
- to comply with regulatory requirements on a continuous basis; and
- to establish appropriate management actions if required.

Stress tests and scenarios are also used as basis for determining the Overall Solvency Needs (see next paragraph but one) and when setting the risk appetite and tolerances in the course of the risk strategy update for the next ORSA cycle.

In the scope of the **Forward-Looking Assessment,** we assess the Group's ability to meet capital targets over the business planning period by projecting the economic balance sheet, own funds, and the solvency ratio along with a number of relevant scenarios.

We have established an **Own Capital Assessment Process** to determine our own view on capital adequacy resulting in the **Overall Solvency Needs (OSN).** The OSN considers all material risks which are associated with our core business underwriting and investments. For these we apply a scenario-based approach and look at losses from a combination of individual stresses for our material risks and add up the results thereof without any diversification to establish our OSN. Our main objective is to have sufficient capital in order to support the loss scenarios and to be able to maintain regulatory compliance with the capital requirements according to the standard formula.

The results from the ORSA process allow the Board to obtain an appropriate understanding of GRAG Group's risk profile, to compare the risk profile to agreed risk appetites and to integrate the results into decision-making. The ORSA process and its results are documented in the **ORSA Report** serving as audit trail and evidence of the outcomes of the ORSA process as well as documentation regarding the assumptions and input parameters used.

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1 Elements of the Internal Control System

The internal control system (ICS) is a key component of our system of governance. The ICS supports the effective and efficient performance of our business operations appropriate to the risk profile and in line with company objectives. It ensures that we comply with all applicable laws, regulatory requirements, and internal standards.

We promote the importance of internal controls by ensuring that all staff, in executing their duties, clearly understands their responsibilities; this is to ensure compliance and adherence to our internal control framework. Control activities have been implemented throughout the organization, across all levels, functions, and main processes. Controls are proportionate to the implications of each individual process and designed to ensure that appropriate measures are taken in order to manage and mitigate risks that could affect our ability to achieve objectives.

Control activities include, but are not limited to, approvals, authorizations, verifications, reviews of operating performance and segregation of duties. Related processes and controls are documented in detail and are subject to regular testing and review.

The Gen Re Group has adopted the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework as the Company's Internal Control Framework, including policies, processes, and information systems. Compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley section 404 is assessed annually through Internal Control Testing (ICT). The adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system is regularly and independently evaluated by IA. Identified issues are to be reported to the Board.

B.4.2 Compliance Function

The Compliance Function (CF) forms part of the legal department and the responsibility for this key function is assumed by GRAG's General Counsel. The CF is responsible for maintaining a framework whereby the entire Group demonstrates compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements facilitated by the regular compliance risk assessment as well as the quarterly risk reporting procedure.

The CF provides the Board, Senior Managers and the operational units with analysis, recommendations, and information on legal, regulatory and compliance-related matters. Main tasks of the CF involve:

- Monitoring of changes in the legal environment and evaluating its impact on GRAG Group and its business.
- Communication of regulatory updates to relevant staff.
- Training of staff on relevant compliance matters.
- Counselling of the applicable Boards on compliance matters.
- Close collaboration with other departments and key functions such as IAF, RMF and the legal department to achieve resource efficiency.
- Inform management on current compliance issues in a timely manner and advise on effective remediation measures.
- Preparation of a compliance report for the AMSB at least annually.
- An independent review and evaluation if compliance issues/concerns within the organization are being appropriately evaluated, investigated and resolved.
- Counsel management and staff on adequate regulatory controls within their business/ service Units and monitor the execution and documentation thereof.

- Compliance Risk Assessment at least every other year.
- Set up and ensure execution of the compliance plan.
- Maintenance of a central inventory of material outsourcing agreements.

Overall, we consider the following topics of particular importance and hence key areas of the CF:

- Supervisory regulation,
  - Solvency II compliance and its related policies and procedures,
  - Insurance supervisory regulations applicable,
- Anti-money laundering,
- Antitrust / competition law,
- Anti-bribery and corruption,
- Anti-fraud,
- Trade restrictions and embargoes,
- Insider trading,
- Conflict of interest,
- Data privacy,
- Corporate law and governance.

As deemed necessary we select additional topics on a risk-based approach.

The framework of the CF is outlined in the Compliance Function Policy which is available to all staff in the GRAG Risk Management Portal and LegalNet, a centrally accessible platform for legal and compliance information. The policy provides guidance on the objectives, roles and responsibilities, processes, and procedures as well as applicable reporting lines. The policy applies to GRAG, including its branch locations, representative offices, and all subsidiaries, as long as it is not contradictory to local laws and regulations. The policy is reviewed by the policy owner on a regular basis in line with the standards set out in the GRAG Documentation Policy.

The CF has unrestricted access to all relevant information required to perform its duties. The CF regularly reports to the Board and, when necessary, meets with individual Board Members to address and discuss compliances matters.

POs and, where required by local regulations COs have been appointed for each branch and representative office to assist the CF in discharging its responsibilities. All local Compliance Officers have a reporting line to the GRAG CF. The CF communicates regularly with the RMF and IAF and works closely with these functions while maintaining an appropriate level of independence. The Compliance Operations function, established in summer 2022, supports and oversees day-to-day operational tasks associated with international legal and regulatory compliance requirements for the Gen Re Group and assists the CF in the development, communication, promotion, implementation, and training related to GRAG's international compliance program.

The CF prepares an annual Compliance Function Report providing the Board with an overview of the activities performed, their status as well as compliance issues that become apparent during the year. In addition, the CF prepares a risk-based compliance plan for the coming year.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

The role of the Internal Audit Function (IAF) is assumed by the International Internal Audit Manager, supported by the Internal Audit Department. The IAF is an independent function established to examine and evaluate the functioning, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and all other elements of the system of governance; ultimately, they assist the Board and senior management in the effective discharge of their control and compliance responsibilities and provide them with analysis, appraisals, recommendations, and information.

The Internal Audit Policy outlines the overall aim, governance, audit roles and the audit process at GRAG and the entire Group. The policy is subject to an annual review and supplemented by the Internal Audit Charter and the Internal Audit Procedures Manual. Updates of the policy are distributed to the IA Team and other stakeholders as appropriate. During the reporting period there were minor changes to the Internal Audit Policy that did not require approval by the GRAG Executive Board.

The audit process is comprised of:

- Annual Internal Audit plan;
- Audit preparation and audit planning notification;
- Risk and control matrix formulation;
- Audit fieldwork;
- Audit observation table and audit report;
- Follow-up.

Internal Audit is an integral part of the internal control framework and performs operational, financial and IT audits focusing on the structure, controls, procedures, and processes associated with underwriting, investments, and the operations supporting these businesses. Internal Audit also performs compliance audits to review the organization's adherence to a regulatory framework or guidance, such as Solvency II requirements.

Internal Audit also conducts special reviews as requested by Management such as specific fraud investigations following a fraud indication. On request and in addition to auditing activities, Internal Audit also advises Management on questions related to the internal control system.

IA has full, free, and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property, and personnel. IA regularly communicates and closely collaborates with the RMF and CF while maintaining the appropriate level of independence. The annual Internal Audit Plan which summarizes all audit topics for the upcoming year, is approved by the Board and distributed to all stakeholders. The annual Internal Audit Plan can be subject to change on an ad-hoc basis, when deemed necessary. The final Audit Report in respect of each audit, which contains the findings of the audit work, recommendations, and management responses, is distributed to all relevant stakeholders and the Chief Risk Officer. All open observations are regularly followed up to ensure that the management actions as agreed in the audit report are implemented.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function (AF) is assumed by CAS ensuring that appropriate methods and parameters are applied in the P/C and L/H reserve setting process, including the review of technical provisions (TPs). Further, the AF is responsible for establishing actuarial models for regulatory reporting. The AF is independent from the underwriting/pricing business units, with a direct reporting line to the Board and to the Gen Re Corporate Chief Actuary.

The AF submits an annual Actuarial Function Report to the Board providing details on the appropriateness of underlying methodologies, models and assumptions used in the calculation of TPs. The AF is part of our International Underwriting Risk Committees and regularly communicates and closely collaborates with all key functions.

The tasks of the AF include in particular:

- Coordinate and validate the calculation of the TPs;
- Assess the uncertainties in the calculation of TP;
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of TPs;
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of TPs and contribute to data quality improvement as appropriate;
- Take account of sustainability risks in its evaluation of the appropriateness of the TPs;
- Compare best estimates against experience;
- Inform the Board about the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of TPs;
- Express an opinion on the underwriting policies;
- Express an opinion on the adequacy of the retrocession policies, as well as assess and express an opinion for any material retrocession arrangement;
- Contribute to the effective implementation and further development of the risk management system;
- Produce annual reports such as the Actuarial Function Report, the Validation Report for L/H or the USP Report for P/C.

B.7 Outsourcing

The main rationale for outsourcing is to increase operational efficiency by providing effective support and services in those areas where we can benefit from the expertise and experience of third-party providers. However, outsourcing could result in significant risks if not properly identified and adequately managed: the service might be outsourced but the risk cannot.

The operationalization of our outsourcing policy which defines roles and responsibilities in the outsourcing, risk analysis and due diligence process as well as guidance on contractual arrangements, monitoring and reporting routines, is embedded in the Global Vendor Governance Process. Based on the vendor governance framework we ensure that where relevant, engagements of third-party services providers are identified as outsourcing arrangements and the applicable legal and regulatory requirements are adhered to. This includes that service contracts comply with legal, regulatory, and operational requirements and measures for the effective oversight and management of outsourcing arrangements are in place.

The Global Vendor Governance Process is based on the compliance management tool CPOT which also includes a framework for the risk assessment of material outsourcings.

We outsource the management our investment portfolio to our affiliate NEAM Ltd. in Dublin, Ireland. Regarding IT, we have been outsourcing IT services and infrastructure services to GRC, our parent company, and external providers since 1997.

The competent Supervisory Authorities had been notified or approval had been obtained in accordance with regulatory requirements. All material outsourcing arrangements are subject to the established regular review process.

The Head of Investment Controlling is responsible for monitoring and controlling the performance of the asset management outsourcing arrangement with NEAM. The role of the IT intra-group outsourcing relationship manager is performed by the Gen Re IT Vendor Monitoring Committee which includes representatives from IT, Legal, Risk Management and Business. The committee reviews and monitors the performance of the IT Services outsourced to General Reinsurance Corporation (GRC) and GRC's adherence to the provisions of the relevant outsourcing agreement. Oversight of onsite staff from the external service companies and regular review meetings to discuss the service performance against key performance indicators (KPIs) and compliance with the service level agreements (SLAs) are elements of the regular outsourcing monitoring process. This also involves an effective business continuity plan (BCP) in the event of a disaster. The RMF is appropriately involved in the monitoring process and provided with the status of the outsourcing arrangements in the course of the quarterly risk reporting procedure.

B.8 Any Other Information

Organizational Matters

With effect from 1 April 2023, the Supervisory Board appointed Ms. Margaret McAuliffe responsible for Corporate Risk Management and Business Continuity Management, as well as Mr. Alexander Zeller, responsible for Property/Casualty Treaty Marketing Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands, Central-, East-, and South-East Europe and Israel, as members of the Executive Board, which was thus expanded to seven members.

The extraordinary General Meeting held on 20 June 2023 followed the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the full Supervisory Board and decided to commission Mazars GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne, to audit the financial statements for the 2024 financial year.

Sustainability

On 5 January 2023 the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) came into force following adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (EU) in September 2022. The CSRD requires large companies and listed companies in the EU to publish regular reports on the social and environmental risks to which they are exposed and the impacts of their activities on people and the environment according to European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). With this, investors and other stakeholders will be able to access information on the ways companies operate and manage social and environmental challenges. The new rules have to be applied for the first time in the 2024 financial year for reports to be published in 2025.

With the increasing importance of sustainability in recent years, we consider the potential impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors on our risks as part of our regular risk assessment process. To this end, we use scenarios, sensitivities, and qualitative aspects to assess the impacts of climate change and other sustainability risks on our risk profile. We have launched an implementation project in order to meet the CSRD and future reporting requirements.

Operational Resilience

The Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) is a European Union regulation covering the areas of ICT (Information and Communications Technology) risk management, ICT third-party risk management and oversight of critical third-party service providers, digital operational resilience testing and ICT-related incident management; it came into force on 16 January 2023 and will apply from 17 January 2025. The aim of the regulation is to increase the digital resilience of the European financial market. Financial organizations are subject to a common set of standards to mitigate ICT and cyber-risks to their business activities to ensure they can continue to operate securely and reliably in the event of major incidents. For internationally active organizations such as GRAG, it is therefore important to identify today’s increased risk of disruption at an early stage in order to be prepared and to react accordingly. Although DORA aims to increase overall operational resilience, reduce the risk of cyber-attacks, and help organizations protect their reputation, the DORA requirements are very comprehensive and pose a number of challenges for organizations. For this reason, we have set up a DORA project with representatives from IT, business, legal and risk management to ensure compliance with the regulations once they come into force.

Artificial Intelligence

The importance of artificial intelligence (AI) has increased in everyday life and is reshaping our world in many ways. AI can help organizations and individuals save time and resources by automating repetitive tasks, reducing errors, and optimizing workflows, thereby increasing efficiency. Alongside these opportunities, there are of course also risks associated with the use of AI, such as the randomness of generated content and the attendant lack of replicability, dependency on data quality, bias and ethical concerns or potential vulnerability to cyber threats.

Given the rapid proliferation of generative AI application options and a growing number of proposed regulatory standards governing the use of AI applications for businesses, we have established a Responsible AI Committee chaired by the Chief Technology Officer and consisting of representatives from IT and Legal that will assess AI tools for compliance with company policies and regulatory requirements in matters of information security, data protection, intellectual property, data loss prevention, and non-discrimination. The Committee seeks to identify AI tools that can effectively and efficiently support and supplement the professional expertise of Gen Re associates and consultants and the decisions they make as part of their ongoing work responsibilities. AI systems shall not substitute for human agency or make decisions that require professional judgment and experience.

Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting

General Reinsurance AG is compiling a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report guided by UN Global Compact reporting standards. The report was published in the Financial Information section of our website (www.genre.com) in April 2024.

C. Risk Profile

We are in the business of assuming risk and as such we have defined the risks we actively seek and those that we want to minimize. For those risks we consider "material" a risk appetite and tolerance framework has been established by the Board as part of the risk strategy which is aligned with group goals and the business strategy.

The following table shows the split of the individual risk charges per risk module based on the standard formula in comparison to the previous year:

Solvency II Capital Requirements	GRAG Solo 2023 €'000	GRAG Solo 2022 €'000	GRAG Group 2023 €'000	GRAG Group 2022 €'000
Eligible own funds	6,632,222	6,358,751	6,632,222	6,358,751
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	**2,979,753**	**2,813,443**	**3,211,456**	**3,023,742**
Surplus capital	3,652,469	3,545,307	3,421,143	3,335,009
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	**1,340,889**	**1,266,050**	**1,429,506**	**1,355,247**
Solvency ratio	**222.6%**	**226.0%**	**206.5%**	**210.3%**
Risk modules				
Underwriting risk Life	1,956,510	1,734,962	2,072,508	1,854,876
Underwriting risk Health	1,053,913	1,098,469	1,147,508	1,194,973
Underwriting risk Non-Life	608,455	527,308	608,435	526,262
Market risk	2,383,297	2,101,034	2,446.296	2,152,128
Counterparty default risk	128,358	132,698	131,999	137,652
Diversification	-2,035,029	-1,878,625	-2,127,703	-1,969,362
Operational risk	166,013	155,979	190,624	181,490
Loss absorbing capacity for deferred taxes	-1,281,764	-1,058,383	-1,258,210	-1,054,277
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	**2,979,753**	**2,813,443**	**3,211,456**	**3,023,742**

* Application of the Standard Formula following SII even though not part of the EEA.

Overall, the SCR increased from Euro 3,023,742 thds to Euro 3,211,456 thds (Euro +187,714 thds) due to the increased market risk as a consequence of the currency risk related to our investments in US treasuries as well as higher Life underwriting risk due to additional business volume. These effects, however, are partially offset by a higher Loss Absorbing Capacity for deferred taxes as explained further down below.

Insurance risk

There was an increase in the Life underwriting risk charge (Euro +217,632 thds) which is mainly driven by premium growth and new mortality business. As a consequence of the increased business volume, both our lapse risk and our cat life risk increased as well. This increase was partially off-set by the decline in the Health underwriting risk charge (Euro -47,464 thds) which was largely a result of higher profits in our disability and medical business in comparison to the prior year. The Non-Life underwriting risk increased by Euro 82,173 thds which is due to the increase in business volume.

Market risk

Market risk increased by Euro 294,168 thds, with the increase in currency risk being partially offset by a decrease in the equity risk. In 2023, we significantly reduced our equity position in favor of investments in US treasuries, taking advantage of the attractive yields available. This change in our investment strategy led to a material decrease in our equity risk and a corresponding increase in our currency risk. The currency risk continues to be the largest individual risk charge.

The counterparty default charge remained stable at a relatively low level of Euro 131,999 thds.

The absolute effect of the Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) for deferred tax assets is significantly higher than in the previous year (Euro 203,933 thds. The additional deferred tax assets are due to a higher pre-tax SCR from the shift in non -tax deductible equity risks to tax-deductible currency risks in our investment portfolio as a consequence of our investments in U.S. treasuries enabling us to recognize higher deferred tax assets.

Overall, we consider our capital position adequate to profitably grow our business, supporting our clients with our expertise and capital strength.

In the following we provide details to those risks that could impact our risk profile.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

In this section we cover both Life/Health and Property/Casualty risks which are considered our main risks. The risks included in this category are:

- Pricing and underwriting risk (non-nat cat);
- Natural catastrophe risk (nat cat);
- Terrorism risk;
- War risk;
- Pandemic risk;
- Cyber risk;
- Reserving risk.

As within the standard formula, the focus of underwriting risk can be split into our current or future underwriting activities, which include pricing and underwriting risk, and those risks that result from prior underwriting periods and reserving risk. We also place special attention to natural catastrophe risks and other risks that might lead to large accumulations such as pandemic, terrorism. cyber and war risks.

Pricing and underwriting risk is the risk that actual claims amounts exceed expected claims amounts. In this context, we differentiate between:

- Risk of random fluctuations as well as pricing model and parameter risk, which can lead to a higher-than-expected claims frequency or severity,
- Large loss accumulation risks caused by a single loss or a collection of several independent losses covered by different clients or by one event affecting several risks.

In the following paragraphs we specifically address natural catastrophe, terrorism, war, pandemic and cyber risks in more detail, but we also consider other accumulations if deemed relevant.

We manage these risks by means of a well-defined and controlled underwriting process. The key elements are a clear referral process, with appointed authorization levels specified in the underwriting guidelines, centrally approved pricing guidelines and a risk appetite framework defining tolerance levels and operational limit systems, as well as the use of centrally developed methodologies, standard tools and pricing parameters.

The **natural catastrophe risk** is the risk of loss resulting from natural catastrophe on the in-force book of business. It not only considers the impact on frequency and / or severity of specific natural catastrophe events due to climate change trends but also other factors that drive our exposure such as inflation, as we prefer to look at different measures and confidence levels to ensure we understand the risk inherent in our portfolio. For Property/Casualty treaty business GRAG Group prefers to write natural catastrophe risk in developed markets where covered perils and exposures are known.

The natural catastrophe exposure is regularly monitored, analyzed, and reported to senior management including the RMF and the Board to ensure that peak exposures are well understood. We have a risk tolerance framework in place that is linked to capacities representing maximum admissible sums of limits per country. The determination of capacities ensures that the natural catastrophe risk is managed within risk appetite/risk tolerance.

Terrorism risk is the risk of loss resulting from terrorism events on the in-force book of business. We do not actively seek to cover terrorism exposures, but it is a risk that we assume in the course of writing reinsurance business and one which we manage and control, including the monitoring of potential accumulations. Whilst for Property/Casualty business our exposure to terrorism is limited predominantly through exclusion clauses in reinsurance contracts, Life/Health exposures have the potential to accumulate with risks from other business areas and contribute to our terrorism aggregates.

War risk is the risk of loss resulting from war events on the in-force book of business. For most of our Property/Casualty business war is a standard exclusion. In accordance with our underwriting guidelines minor exposures may be accepted in marine, aviation, and personal accident lines (e.g., passive war risk in personal accident).

For L/H business we distinguish between proportional business and non-proportional Cat-XL business. While for non-proportional Cat-XL war is a standard exclusion and only waived if systematically priced for and approved by the Chairman of the GRAG Board, we assume exposure from proportional business as we cannot always exclude it. In cooperation with the Group Legal team, our L/H business units have commenced a more detailed review of our L/H contract wordings and tail risk exposures in the event of war, terror, or nuclear events.

Pandemic risk is the risk from events such as corona viruses, Ebola, swine flu, avian flu, and pestilence. Regarding Life/Health pandemic risk we consider different scenarios to evaluate the impact of a world-wide pandemic event.

For managing this risk, we rely on control activities that are subject to annual internal control testing. For Life/Health pandemic risk we refer to the underwriting policy and guidelines, underwriting authorities and referral as well as underwriting reviews. As part of our underwriting strategy, we exclude pandemic risk from non-proportional Cat XL covers and apply a pandemic risk charge for proportional mortality business to reflect the additional risk.

For Property/Casualty business we aim to reduce our pandemic exposure through restrictive policy wordings and exclusions. Following the Covid-19 pandemic, we further strengthened our wordings and exclusions for most of our markets and products. While we have generally been successful in implementing these changes there are still selected markets and lines of business where we cannot fully mitigate this risk. Therefore, we apply a scenario approach to assess the residual risk.

Cyber risk refers to the losses from both affirmative and non-affirmative cyber exposures covered by our insurance contracts and resulting in damage, disruption, unauthorized access to, or release of, business-critical or sensitive applications, data, or infrastructure systems, or physical property. In general, it is related to online activities, electronic systems, and technological networks. Cyber risk can be caused by third party actions as well as human or technical failure.

We continue to develop our risk appetite, risk management procedures and accumulation control for managing cyber risks covered by our insurance operations. As part of this process, we regularly monitor exposures from policies that explicitly cover cyber risk.

With respect to potential non-affirmative or so-called "silent cyber" exposures within our traditional products we aim to apply exclusion clauses when possible. As we have successfully implemented such exclusion in our portfolio, we consider the impact from silent cyber accumulations on our solvency positions to be manageable.

Nevertheless, we continue to refine our evaluation of those lines of business in which accumulations could occur and to develop appropriate scenarios to evaluate possible loss exposures.

We continue to apply a conservative approach to writing cyber risk, i.e., we focus on existing books of business, small and medium-sized companies, and generally provide small limits.

Reserving risk is the risk of inadequate reserves for the ultimate settlement of incurred claims or technical provisions due to unanticipated changes in parameters such as the loss trend and/or inappropriate reserve modelling. The estimation process includes reasonable assumptions, techniques, and judgments in accordance with best-practice actuarial standards. It also includes reconciliations, checks, and independent reviews. The risk is controlled by monitoring the underlying business as well as through actuarial reviews and appropriate segregation of duties in the reserving process. We consider the reserving process to be a core function of a disciplined reinsurer.

C.2 Market and Credit Risk

We invest to generate competitive returns over time, while managing liquidity needs and investment risk accordingly. Our fixed income portfolio is composed of high quality and highly liquid investments. The shorter duration of the fixed income portfolio ensures that substantial liquidity is available to meet all obligations under normal conditions, as well as in a stress situation.

As outlined above we significantly reduced our equity portfolio in 2023 in favor of investments in U.S. treasuries, taking advantage of the attractive yields available. Despite the reduction in exposure, equity remains an important asset class. We normally expect to hold equity investments for long periods of time. We understand that this can create short-term volatility and hold sufficient capital in recognition of this risk.

We have decided that only the parent company GRAG can purchase equities. The subsidiaries only invest in fixed income securities.

The following individual risks are included under **market risk**:

- **Interest rate risk** arising from value sensitivity to changes in term structures or interest rate volatility.
- **Equity risk** arising from volatility in market prices and economic factors such as inflation, which could negatively impact the value of our equity holdings.
- **Currency risk** arising from changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates or inadequate currency matching.
- **Credit spread risk** arising from changes in market prices following a change in the credit spread above the risk-free interest rate curve or following a rating downgrade (excluding retro credit risk).
- **Concentration risk** which arises from losses/volatility resulting from concentration of investment exposure in a specific instrument, issuer or financial market.
- **Liquidity risk** arising from lack of market liquidity preventing quick or effective liquidation of positions or portfolios in order to meet financial obligations, and limited access to or lack of sufficient funds.

Credit Risk is the risk of economic losses and volatility resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of counterparties not included in credit spread risk:

- **Counterparty default risk** arising from credit downgrades or failure in counterparties' banking relationships. This includes settlement risk (accounts receivables, deferred acquisition costs), retro credit risk, and broker or coverholder risk; but excludes intragroup exposures.

Under the Prudent Person Principle Policy all investment activities have to be managed in an appropriate manner and the risks associated with the invested assets have to be considered. Therefor, the aforementioned risks also take into account ESG or sustainability risks, e.g., the decline in asset value due to changing consumer preferences, or reputational impact from non-compliance, or inadequate reporting disclosures. These risks depend on the type of investment and the underlying industry segment. Sustainability risks are primarily considered relevant for equity risk, credit spread risk, concentration risk and liquidity risk.

The Master Investment Guidelines (MIG) of GRAG Group define the risk limits for the different investment risks and asset classes and include GRAG's Investment Policy. Both the MIG and our Investment Policy are reviewed by the Board on an annual basis.

Market risk is managed and measured in accordance with:

- a stochastic model for our main market risk components which is based on historical returns, price returns and interdependencies;
- clear guidelines for existing asset classes and for investment activities in permitted asset classes which are approved by the Board;
- defined limits for total aggregate exposure including single issuance limits, as well as suitable limits per asset class and rating category;
- a duration target for the portfolio;
- an Asset Liability Management Policy to ensure that a process has been implemented to monitor the risk profile associated with assets and liabilities, particularly with respect to the duration and related currencies, to ensure that these are managed in line with the GRAG Risk Strategy;

Credit risk is managed and measured according to the following criteria:

- loss-given defaults and probabilities of default based on internal and external credit ratings for exposures with banks and retro credit risk;
- outstanding amounts per counterparty taking the aging of the receivables and the rating of the counterparties into consideration;
- targets and measures agreed with the business units for dealing with overdue receivables and regular monitoring of their implementation;
- selection of counterparties with superior financial strength and a high-quality ratings.

Assets invested in Accordance with the Prudent Person Principle (PPP)

We have a prudent approach to investment risk, generally prioritizing credit quality in the selection of individual investments and avoiding complex instruments. Our main priority is to have a portfolio which is composed of investment grade and liquid assets as these assets can be quickly converted into cash with minimal impact to the price received in an established market. We have a "buy and hold" strategy and therefore manage the total investments to have adequate fixed income investments available to meet the liquidity requirements of our business operations at all times.

Our investment strategy is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Generate levels of investment income commensurate with agreed risk parameters and managing investment risk accordingly.
- Maintain an appropriate level of liquidity to satisfy the cash requirements of current and future operations.
- Meet insurance regulatory requirements with respect to investments under various insurance laws and regulatory admissibility levels.

Targets and limits are set according to the GRAG Master Investment Guidelines and are reviewed at least annually. In accordance with our "buy and hold" strategy and strong capitalization we do not have any automatic triggering targets which would result in the sale of any asset class.

C.3 Credit Risk

Credit spread risk resulting from our investment portfolio is included under market risk. The remaining credit or counterparty default risk arises from a default of cedants, retrocessionnaires and brokers or a banking failure. However, as shown in the table on page 41, our exposure (referred to as counterparty default risk) is comparably small compared to the underwriting and market risk.

The outstanding receivables are regularly monitored, necessary provisions are calculated for overdue receivables in accordance with uniform group-wide standards, and any material issues are reported to management.

Targets and measures for dealing with overdue receivables are agreed with the business units, and their implementation is regularly monitored.

The retrocession arrangements with our parent company GRC have a relatively low impact on our credit risk due to the strong capital position as demonstrated by the high-level credit rating assigned by several rating agencies and the robust solvency ratio according to U.S. Risk Based Capital requirements. Furthermore, as part of the BRK group - one of the best capitalized groups in the world - GRC would benefit from additional parental support by BRK if necessary. Therefore, we consider the likelihood of a default of GRC extremely remote, which is also reflected in the comparably low credit risk.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk associated with our investment portfolio is the risk arising from lack of market liquidity preventing quick or effective liquidation of positions or portfolios in order to meet financial obligations, and limited access to or lack of sufficient funds; it is included in market risk. According to our investment strategy, we consider the risk to be low as we predominantly invest in short-term and very liquid investments with a high credit rating.

We keep a liquidity margin based on a combination of historical working capital and the past significant short-term cash requirements following a natural catastrophe. We monitor our cash inflows from investments per currency on a weekly basis.

In order to adequately assess foreseeable events that could affect our solvency position, we also prepare a liquidity forecast on a quarterly basis, taking into account the available capital at the end of the last quarter and the predicted payments for the coming quarter, including cash flows from assets. A liquidity buffer is also added, which is primarily intended for obligations that we cannot estimate in detail.

Payment obligations to our clients are communicated by the business units regularly. Based on this payment information and the current balances of the bank accounts, we can reliably monitor the liquidity of the major currencies over a certain period.

In the case of an extraordinarily large payment, we can generate funds very quickly due to the highly liquid nature of our fixed income portfolio. We therefore consider the composition of the assets in terms of their nature, duration, and liquidity appropriate to meet the undertaking's obligations as they fall due.

We also consider the implications that investments with sale restrictions and required deposits have on our liquidity. The average duration of our fixed income assets is generally shorter than the duration of the liabilities, which provides adequate liquidity to fund liabilities.

Our strategy, processes and controls ensure that we are not exposed to significant liquidity risks. Furthermore, we can exclude a substantial risk concentration with regard to liquidity risks.

Expected Profits in Future Premium (EPIFP)

The EPIFP takes into consideration the expected future cash inflows from premium less the associated expected cash outflows such as commissions, management expenses and future expected losses. The amounts shown in the table below have been discounted using the rates provided by EIOPA.

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
EPIFP	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Total Non-Life	123,316	77,046	123,316	77,046
Total Life/Health	4,444,357	4,061,492	4,521,081	4,258,880
Total EPIFP	**4,567,673**	**4,138,538**	**4,644,397**	**4,335,926**

C.5 Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the potential loss resulting from inadequate internal processes, human and technical failure, fraud and/or external events. All operational risks are reviewed, analyzed, and assessed on a regular basis in order to promptly identify any deficiencies in policies, processes, and controls to propose and implement corrective actions.

We manage and control operational risks by means of:

- appropriate policies, processes and procedures;
- regular measures to identify and evaluate potential new operational risks;
- effective quarterly/annual monitoring and reporting procedures;
- internal controls including separation of functions, four eyes principle, plausibility checks, avoidance of conflict of interests;
- appropriate testing and documentation of controls; and
- education and training.

The operational risks and the related controls are evaluated in the scope of our annual operational risk assessment which is applied globally and is an integral part of GRAG Group's ORSA process. Due to the nature of operational risk and the lack of appropriate historical data, expert judgements are used to assess these risks. Therefore, scenarios have been developed to aid the risk evaluation and facilitate further risk discussions.

Our objective is to continuously improve our risk awareness and operational risk culture which is also supported by the Internal Audit Function who assists the Board and senior management by independently reviewing application and effectiveness of operational risk management procedures.

C.6 Other Material Risks

In addition to underwriting and market risks, we consider strategic risks within our risk assessment, in particular the strategy, the reputational and the emerging risks material as well as some operational risks such as IT, cyber security, and legal and regulatory compliance risk. Like operational risks, strategic risks are subject to regular assessment which is facilitated by qualitative discussions with a view to increasing risk awareness and ensuring that effective controls are in place to minimize the exposure. As these risks are difficult to quantify, we apply a conservative approach when assessing these risks. We continue to monitor and manage these risks consistently within the entire Group.

In the following, we provide more details on the strategic risks and the operational risks which we consider to be most important for the entire Group:

Strategy risk is defined as the risk of losses from implementing an inappropriate business, investment and/or operational (e.g., IT) strategy. Strategy risk can negatively impact the growth and performance of our business and considers the organization's response to untapped opportunities. Risks/opportunities include but are not limited to the following: consumer demand shortfall, competitor pressure, product issues, loss of key customers, R & D, changing technology, industry downturn and but also substandard execution of decisions or inadequate resource allocation. This also includes all aspects from ESG risks. The Board owns our strategy and regularly reviews and challenges current strategic decisions, evaluating whether the strategy is appropriate given the dynamic business environment and in due consideration what risks could affect our long-term positioning and performance.

The **reputational risk** is defined as any risk to GRAG Group's reputation possibly damaging shareholder value. The reputational risk could lead to negative publicity, loss of revenue, litigation, loss of clients, regulatory concerns, inability to attract new hires, loss of existing employees, etc. Drivers vary and include but are not limited to inappropriate client / transaction pre-qualification, inappropriate tax structures, data breach of client's information, lack of response/actions referring to sustainability and ESG risks such as climate change, labor law requirements, corporate diversity, anticorruption measures and compliance/adequacy of reporting disclosures. Overall, we view the reputational risk as possible side effects of our operations that may arise from potential weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal control environment.

In order to minimize our exposure to this risk we have implemented a comprehensive governance framework, standards for process documentation and an effective internal control environment. Through Gen Re's Code of Conduct, which sets out our view on corporate integrity and value management, our associates are required to maintain the highest degree of integrity towards each other, GRAG, the entire Group and our business partners.

Regular training is carried out for all employees to ensure awareness of regulatory and legal compliance and for dealing with conflicts of interest. All these procedures promote preserving our image and credibility and minimizing our exposure to reputational risks.

Emerging risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from a newly developing or changing (political, economic, social, technological, legal, regulatory, tax, environmental, etc.) situation that could have critical impacts on the Group, but which may not be fully understood, are difficult to quantify and might not even be considered in contract terms and conditions, pricing, reserving, operations, or capital setting. These exposures could materially impact GRAG, the entire Gen Re Group and/or our clients. We identify and evaluate emerging risks in the scope of our risk assessment as part of the group wide annual ORSA Process. Developments are monitored quarterly as part of our risk reporting procedure.

Group or intra-group risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from the financial position of the Berkshire Hathaway Group as a whole or of individual group entities being adversely affected by their financial or non-financial commitments, thus impacting the financial position of the GRAG group or parts of the group (e.g. reputational contagion).This risk involves reputational risks, risks arising from intra-group transactions, concentrations within the Berkshire Hathaway Group, and interdependencies between risks arising from conducting business through different entities and in different jurisdictions as well as risks from third-country entities. They can lead to restricted growth, increased costs and/or additional regulatory scrutiny and may have an impact on the GRAG Group's solvency position or liquidity.

Guarantees exist in favor of the clients of GRLA and GRSA to the effect that GRAG shall be liable for the commitments arising out of existing reinsurance treaties in case the individual subsidiaries are unable to meet their commitments. We actively manage our subsidiaries with limits in place on a subsidiary level, and we regularly monitor the liquidity and local capital requirement at each location. If GRAG Group needs additional capital, our parent company GRC ensures capital resources.

In addition, the Group operates in a heightened regulatory environment that impact our subsidiaries and branches worldwide. As a result, we have to operate efficiently and effectively to comply with applicable principles, rules, and standards. The regulatory requirements are steadily monitored by our network of Principal and Compliance Officers supported by the legal department and the CF. In view of our processes and monitoring procedures implemented we consider the group risk remote.

While there are regulatory requirements for our subsidiaries and non-European branches to adhere to local capital requirements, this does not result in significant restrictions on our group capital.

The **legal and regulatory compliance risk** is defined as the loss from breach of legal and regulatory requirements. As a globally active reinsurance group we interact with various regulatory bodies throughout the world and hence the legal and regulatory compliance risk is omnipresent. We do not have no appetite for regulatory breaches and aim to minimize this risk. Therefore, we have implemented a governance framework including the Compliance Function (please refer to chapter B.4.2) who in cooperation with the local Principal Officers and Compliance Officers is responsible for demonstrating compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements worldwide. Quarterly monitoring and reporting routines as well as the regular compliance risk assessment have been implemented to identify and mitigate any potential legal and/or regulatory compliance risks in our international organization. We continue to further expand the knowledge and awareness of regulatory and compliance requirements throughout the company by mandatory compliance training to ensure that we stay abreast of these developments around the world.

The **service provider and outsourcing risk** refers to the loss from ineffective controls over the governance and management of outsourcer / service provider performance, the procurement of the outsourcer / service provider and compliance with contract terms, applicable laws and regulations as well as the application of IT security, vendor governance and data privacy measures and policies. A Vendor and Outsourcing Governance Framework has been introduced to define roles and responsibilities in the outsourcing, risk analysis and due diligence process, and to provide guidance on contractual arrangements, monitoring and reporting routines. This ensures that where relevant, engagements with third-party services providers are identified as outsourcing arrangements and the applicable legal and regulatory requirements are adhered to and measures for the effective oversight and management of outsourcing arrangements are in place. Also refer to chapter B.7 for further details.

The **talent risk** addresses losses from an insufficient number of experienced, trained, engaged and motivated as well as diverse staff and losing key people or key teams. Talent risk can arise from a variety of sources. Addressing these risks is an important part of talent management, which aims to align the human capital with the organization's business strategy. We measure, manage and control talent risk by means of the fair and respectful treatment of our employees, competitive remuneration, flexible working hours and opportunities for individual development, an appropriate work-life-balance as well as regular performance reviews to motivate employees. As part of our Global Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) program, we strive to drive cultural change and a more diverse workforce. Through cooperations with universities, we promote interaction between research and corporate practice by also offering internships and employing working students to open up access to interested young talent and implementing recruitment strategies to attract new talent.

The **project execution risk** arises from project or change management activities or an ineffective project management strategy and prioritization that results in projects / changes not meeting the expected scope, cost, time, and resources, impairing the organization's ability to operate effectively, including meeting its regulatory requirements and retaining appropriate staffing and resources. Many of our projects are corporate wide, i.e., involve all companies, and decisions / strategies are consistently applied, with global technology being implemented in a decentralized way. In view of the large number of projects and increasing complexity, we consider project execution to be a crucial factor in the successful development and implementation of all projects. We have therefore introduced a management structure with steering committees for individual projects to monitor project management and progress, including the involvement of Internal Audit. Major projects are also monitored as part of the quarterly risk reporting process.

The **business interruption and disaster recovery risk** refers to losses from the inadequate contingency and operational resilience planning and readiness in regard to the availability of people, systems, offices, and services due to a system or telecommunication failure, blackout, or other event affecting business activities including but not limited to fire, flood, sabotage, explosion, pandemic, cyber-attack, or theft. The main goal of the Business Continuity Management (BCM) Framework is to maintain critical business processes at a predetermined minimum level in the event of an emergency or crisis. This involves protecting employees and tangible property as well as safeguarding the assets and the reputation of the Company in case of an unforeseen interruption of the systems and procedures; this includes outsourced services. GRAG implemented a globally aligned BCM Organization with Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) for individual units and each location to facilitate the timely and effective return to normal business operations after a disruptive incident. In addition to our BCPs, we have IT Disaster Recovery Plans which ensure an appropriate process and set of procedures aiming to recover and protect the Company's IT infrastructure from various incidents such s as natural disasters, hardware failures or cyberattacks. BCPs are reviewed and updated at least annually.

The **IT risk** is defined as loss resulting from non-compliance with applicable governance and security policies, insufficient IT infrastructure and/or ineffective physical security over IT assets, as well as inappropriate environmental controls, job scheduling and processing, data backup and restore capabilities, system monitoring and capacity management.

The IT Framework, which is aligned with the corporate Risk Management Framework, provides a set of guiding principles and supporting practices for the effective management of IT risks aligned with the corporate Risk Management Framework. This includes setting the appropriate strategy to govern all aspects of the IT landscape and infrastructure, i.e., hardware, software, as well as the future developments and projects to continually support the business needs. External threats to our IT environment are included under cyber security risk below.

Cyber security risk is defined as loss from cyber-attack or threat resulting in damage, disruption, or unauthorized access to or release of business critical or sensitive applications, data or infrastructure systems or physical property. This also includes the impact of system outage on business operations and the costs to recover and restore systems. The company's Cybersecurity Program is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity framework and we have numerous security controls in place to address the

Company's cyber risks. We maintain and enforce several policies, procedures, and controls to protect our information system and the non-public information stored on those information systems from unauthorized access, use or other malicious acts. In addition, activities such as penetration tests and security audits are performed on a regular basis. The global IT Cyber Security Committee has been established in order to maintain and further enhance the company's IT Cyber Security Framework and to assist the risk functions in regularly monitoring and assessing IT cyber security risks.

Cyber security awareness programs which include but are not limited to simulated phishing emails, external banners, and role-based training have been launched to increase risk awareness.

C.7 Any Other Information

C.7.1 Risk Concentration

This section covers risk concentration between risk categories. The Group has a well-diversified underwriting portfolio and thus does not have any other material risk concentrations. GRAG Group transacts L/H and P/C reinsurance business worldwide. While our volumes may vary, we currently do not anticipate a change in our risk profile resulting in material concentration of risks over our planning horizon. We have some risk concentration with our parent and sister companies GRL and GRC due to our retrocession activities outlined in Chapter A.1.3. However, in view of the strong capitalization of Gen Re and the Berkshire Hathaway Group, we consider this concentration risk remote and well managed.

Significant Risk Concentration at the Group Level

Regarding underwriting our subsidiaries follow the same guidelines, policies, and procedures as the parent company GRAG. They represent the Group in geographic regions which the parent company does not service. Therefore, they do not add additional concentration but additional geographic diversification on the group level.

Referring to investment risk, the size of the subsidiaries' investment portfolios is considerably smaller compared to the parent. The investment guidelines of the subsidiaries stipulate that they only invest in government or government guaranteed securities and to a limited extent in supranational securities in the local currencies that generally match the liability exposure. Thus, we do not have any additional risk concentration at the Group level.

C.7.2 Risk Mitigations Techniques

Under Solvency II the definition of risk mitigating techniques for underwriting refers to the purchase of retrocession agreements. We are generally a gross for net underwriter; however, we do consider opportunistic retrocession purchases to optimize our risk and capital position.

Within our Property/Casualty portfolio we mitigate underwriting risk through a set of integrated controls based on a two head principle and a well-defined referral process with authorization levels which are determined in the underwriting guidelines. Globally applied pricing tools with centrally approved pricing parameters and benchmarks for all major markets and lines of business ensure the consistency of pricing.

Similar to Property/Casualty, the Life/Health underwriting risk is managed and mitigated by underwriting controls and guidelines, a system of personal underwriting authorities, referral, and underwriting reviews. Pricing models are established based on our pricing methodology. Any transaction that does not meet minimum pricing criteria as set out in the pricing methodology requires approval by a referral underwriter in Cologne.

We have the following material retrocession arrangements in place:

With effect from 1 January 2017, GRAG entered into a 20% quota share agreement with its parent, General Reinsurance Corporation (GRC). This covers the majority of P/C business written by GRAG, its branches and subsidiaries. The primary reason for this retrocession is to reduce the risk associated with differences between trade sanctions of the United States and the EU. This resulted in a slight improvement in our solvency ratio.

As of 1 October 2018, GRAG retroceded 50% of Indian Life/Health business to its sister company General Re Life Corporation (GRL) and GRAG retrocedes 50% of its Indian Property/Casualty reinsurance business incepting on or after 1 April 2019, to GRC.

Since 1 April 2020, we have been writing Japanese non-life business in our Singapore branch, which was previously written by GRC. As this business generally includes natural catastrophe covers, we have concluded an additional retrocession agreement with GRC retroceding the majority of our Japanese non-life business (total retrocession 90%) to mitigate the risk thereof.

Effective 1 July 2020, we entered into a Stop Loss Agreement with our U.S. sister company GRL to protect the mortality exposure within our L/H business.

Effective 1 April 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was concluded between GRL and GRAG for the Canadian business of GRL.

In the third quarter 2021, GRAG entered into a Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) with GRC, our parent company, transferring approximately 90% of our non-life reserves (except for those reserves related to our Asia branches) from prior underwriting years.

A Property/Casualty stop loss retrocession arrangement incepting on January 1, 2022, has been established with our parent company. This effectively manages the tail risk, particularly from catastrophe exposures, which has a beneficial effect on our solvency ratio by reducing the capital requirements for catastrophe exposure under Solvency II.

In the third quarter of 2017, our subsidiary GRLA wrote a very large block of business which involves substantial financing. 90% of the main financing transaction within this business is retroceded to GRL. In 2020 the retrocession agreement was amended to provide for the collateralization of reserves by GRL as agreed with the local regulatory authority in Australia.

Effective 1 January 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was entered into between GRSA and GRL covering 100% of the mortality, critical illness, and lump sum disability business, in addition to the current GRAG proportional surplus retrocession agreement between GRSA and GRAG.

Effective 1 July 2021, the P/C insurance business of GRSA was retroceded to both GRC (80%) and GRAG (20%) on a quota share basis. Effective 1 January 2022, the P/C retrocession share changed to GRC (75%) and GRAG (25%) on a quota share basis. This change in the retrocession structure has been agreed with the Prudential Authority. Whilst the GRC retro only covered treaty business in 2021, it also covers facultative business from 2022.

The overall effectiveness of our mitigation techniques is confirmed by our underwriting performance. We monitor our processes regularly with detailed reporting of our results and status of our portfolios.

C.7.3 Stress and Scenario Testing

As part of the ORSA process we perform stress tests as of the valuation date and if relevant over a multi-year time horizon.

Stress tests cover at least:

- Individual stress tests assessing the impact of a single event;
- Scenario analysis focusing on the impact of a combination of events;
- Sensitivity analysis aiming to test model results to changes in key parameter of the model;
- Reverse stress tests identifying those stress and scenarios that could threaten the Group's viability.

The principles set out below apply to all stress tests for GRAG and GRAG Group:

- Stress tests are based on the Group's main risk drivers, i.e. insurance risks and market risks. Parameter stress tests reflect the risks the Group is exposed to going forward.
- Stress tests are to be applied to
  - The Solvency II Own Funds (incl. technical provisions where applicable),
  - The SCR derived from the standard formula.
- In addition to the stress tests based on the actual portfolio, additional stress tests are calculated taking into account the full use of the risk tolerances.
- Stress tests, where appropriate, take into account varying levels of severity, different risk measures (such as VaR and Tail Value at Risk (TVaR)) and valuation basis.
- Generic stress tests may be applied, in particular for a scenario calculation which combines several single stresses.

Within our 2023 ORSA process we have identified the most relevant stresses for GRAG Group. Their after-tax results on our own funds, the solvency capital requirement and the solvency ratio are shown in the table below:

	Own Funds		Solvency Capital Requirement		Solvency Ratio	
Scenario	after scenario €'000	Δ to year-end 2023 €'000	after scenario €'000	Δ to year-end 2023 €'000	after scenario in %	Δ to year-end 2023 in %
Non-Life Underwriting Risk*						
- European windstorm scenario	6,520,079	-112,143	3,211,078	0	203.0%	-3.5%
- Flood Germany scenario	6,520,079	-112,143	3,211,078	0	203.0%	-3.5%
- Earthquake Germany scenario	6,520,079	-112,143	3,211,078	0	203.0%	-3.5%
- Hail Germany scenario	6,520,079	-112,143	3,211,078	0	203.0%	-3.5%
Life-Health Underwriting Risk						
- Pandemic scenario	6,310,089	-322,133	3,211,078	0	196.5%	-10.0%
Market Risk						
- Currency stress scenario	5,922,436	-709,786	3,017,708	-193,371	196.3%	-10.3%
Combined Event						
- Combination of European Windstorm, Currency stress, Pandemic scenario	5,488,159	-1,144,063	3,017,708	-193,371	181.9%	-24.7%

*based on an Occurrence VaR 99.5%

The most material perils for our P/C business are European Windstorm, Flood Germany, Earthquake Germany, and Hail Germany. In all stresses, the SCR was assumed to be constant, i.e., we do not consider our exposure reduced nor do we reduce our SCR even after a severe natural catastrophe event. For the scenarios we assumed a natural catastrophe according to our internal models with a return period of 200 years which would be up for immediate payment without any impact on technical provisions. Due to the stop loss agreement with our parent company GRC, the losses before taxes are capped at the stop loss priority in all four scenarios.

The most relevant catastrophes for L/H business are pandemics, as a pandemic would incur a large number of fatalities in countries with a high insurance penetration. We considered the SII pandemic scenario, which corresponds to an additional insured lives mortality of 1.5 per 1,000 in one year. We assumed that our portfolio would not change fundamentally as a consequence of the pandemic and that claims would be paid immediately. Thus, both the required capital and the technical provisions would remain unchanged. We do consider recoverables from our stop loss agreement for L/H, therefore the impact of a pandemic on a net basis is small for GRAG Group.

With respect to market risk the most material stress for our solvency positions is a currency stress situation. We assumed a depreciation of the USD of 25% in the scenario above. In the case of a severe market crash, the Group would lose substantial financial resources as a result of unrealized losses. Nonetheless, we would still be able to meet our regulatory capital requirements following such an extreme event. We consider a 25% currency shock reasonably conservative based on historical currency fluctuations.

According to our reverse stress test analysis we would need to suffer a loss of Euro 3,420,766 thds to reduce our solvency ratio on group level to the regulatory requirement of 100%. Considering a combined scenario with a European windstorm, a pandemic event and an equity crash our capital position would remain well above this level even without any management actions.

Even if we fell below the SCR, we would still have capital above the minimum capital requirement (MCR), and thus be able to take the appropriate management actions. In addition, we could rely on parental support if more remote scenarios were to occur.

In addition to the stress scenarios described above we have also considered the impact of climate change on our insurance and markets risks. For insurance risks, we consider increasing frequency and severity of natural catastrophes due to climate change to have the most material impact (physical risk). For our market risks, we consider a disorderly transition to a carbon-neutral economy to be the major risk (transition risk). It is currently hard to reliably quantify these physical and transitional risks but based on our natural catastrophe scenarios and market risk stresses, we are confident that we would still be able to fulfill the solvency regulatory requirements.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Please note that unless otherwise stated the information provided apply to GRAG Group as well as GRAG Solo

D.1 Assets

The Group applies the Solvency II principles for asset recognition and valuation, which are based on the going concern principle and individual asset valuations using the "fair value" principles. Unless otherwise required by Solvency II regulations, the recognition of assets and their valuation is based on international accounting standards (IAS), as endorsed by the European Commission.

In determining the value of assets, we follow the Solvency II valuation hierarchy.

- Mark-to-market approach (default method): We use quoted market prices in active markets for the valuation of assets. Solvency II follows the IFRS principles for active markets.
- Marking-to-market approach: If quoted prices for assets are not available, quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets are used making any necessary adjustment in order to reflect observable differences.
- Mark-to-model approach (alternative technique): Where the use of quoted market prices for the same or similar assets is not available, we would apply alternative valuation methodologies. As far as possible, the alternative valuation methods are based on the use of observable market data.

We assume an active market exists unless one or more of the following market conditions apply:

- High volatility in prices;
- Low level of transactions;
- Extensive price spread between purchase and sale prices;
- Low trade volume.

In selected rare cases only, and when deemed appropriate considering the materiality of the balance sheet item, a simplified approach has been adopted.

The consolidated financial statement of GRAG Group has been prepared in accordance with US GAAP and includes the balance sheets of GRAG and its subsidiaries GRSA and GRLA. Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Group figures are disclosed in the column indicated with GRAG Group.

The financial statement of GRAG stand-alone has been prepared in accordance with HGB which is shown in the columns indicated with Solo.

Assets and liabilities were translated at the following exchange rates as of the end of the reporting period:

Subsidiary / Country	Exchange rate to Euro as at 31 December 2023
General Reinsurance Africa Ltd., Cape Town/South Africa	0.049852
General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd., Sydney/Australia	0.617516

The Group Solvency II balance sheet has been prepared following the consolidation method which is considered the default method and is referred to as method 1 in accordance with Art. 230 of the Solvency II Directive.

It should be noted that our subsidiaries GRLA and GRSA are incorporated outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and as such they are not subject to Solvency II regulation on a stand-alone basis. Therefore, we have established a Solvency II Accounting Manual focusing on the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities in order to ensure a consistent approach for all entities within the GRAG Group.

Based on this the parent company GRAG as well as the subsidiaries GRLA and GRSA each prepare Solvency II balance sheets on a solo level, starting with the US GAAP financial statement. Reclassifications and valuation adjustments may be necessary to arrive at the Solvency II balance sheet. The SII technical provisions are calculated by the parent company GRAG based on cash flows provided by the local actuarial function (or chief actuary) for each entity in scope. The individual Solvency II balance sheets of the group entities are consolidated considering the elimination of inter-company transactions.

For valuation and reporting purposes the asset categories have been aggregated in compliance with the SII balance sheet template.

Please note that rounding differences can occur in the following tables.

The table below contains all assets as of 31 December 2023 according to Solvency II valuation principles compared with HGB (GRAG Solo) and US GAAP (GRAG Group). For the particular QRT S.02.01.02, please refer to the appendix.

Assets as at 31 December 2023	**Note**	**GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000**	**GRAG Solo HGB €'000**	**GRAG Group Solvency II €'000**	**GRAG Group US GAAP €'000**
Deferred acquisition cost	1	0	0	0	264,513
Intangible assets	2	0	24,013	0	24,013
Deferred tax assets	3	77,075	407,077	96,126	132,983
Pension benefit surplus	4	2,172	0	2,172	2,172
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	5	60,042	30,893	60,359	31,211
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		**8,537,531**	**8,256,741**	**9,621,452**	**6,552,449**
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	6	262,460	198,476	4,541	25,067
Equities - listed	7	311,708	157,565	311,708	287,780
Bonds	**8**	**6,812,950**	**6,717,778**	**8,154,790**	**5,054,131**
Government bonds		6,768,445	6,682,713	8,110,285	5,019,135
Corporate bonds		44,505	35,065	44,505	34,996
Collective investments undertakings	9	396,941	407,929	396,941	395,003
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	753,458	741,570	753,458	741,570
Other investments	11	14	33,423	14	48,898
Loans and mortgages	**12**	**337,000**	**334,800**	**337,000**	**334,800**
Loans and mortgages to individuals		337,000	334,800	337,000	334,800
Reinsurance recoverables from	**13**	**3,504,106**	**4,990,824**	**3,501,957**	**5,400,264**
Non-Life excluding Health		3,579,798	4,829,782	3,600,917	4,986,118
Health similar to Non-Life		42,029	54,424	42,029	55,185
Health similar to Life		-23,948	7,249	126,284	5,930
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked		-93,774	99,368	-267,273	353,030
Deposits to cedants	**14**	**1,863,313**	**1,851,648**	**1,814,402**	**148,487**
Non-Life		159,741	180,256	110,831	127,781
Life/Health		1,703,571	1,671,392	1,703,571	20,706
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	15	135,181	1,114,168	136,570	1,198,167
Reinsurance receivables	16	0	107,402	0	104,793
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	17	246,495	247,456	253,734	264,757
Cash and cash equivalents	18	570,038	570,038	652,228	3,713,733
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	19	8,844	622	8,844	8,844
Total Assets		**15,341,797**	**17,935,683**	**16,484,845**	**18,181,186**

In the following the differences between the basis, methods and assumptions used for asset valuation for Solvency II purposes in comparison to HGB and US GAAP are described for each asset class:

Note 1 – Deferred Acquisition Cost

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Deferred Acquisition Cost	0	0	0	264,513

Under Solvency II and HGB, deferred acquisition costs are not recognized.

Under US GAAP, acquisition costs, which principally consist of commission expenses incurred at contract issuance, are deferred and amortized over the contract period in which the related premiums are earned, generally one year (ASC 944-30). Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed to determine that they do not exceed recoverable amounts, after considering investment income.

Note 2 – Intangible Assets

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Intangible assets	0	24,013	0	24,013

Under Solvency II, the valuation of intangible assets needs to meet the criteria that intangible assets can be sold separately and a market value for such assets can be determined. As neither of these conditions could be met, we have not recognized these assets in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Under US GAAP, costs incurred to develop, maintain, or restore intangible assets are recognized as an expense when incurred, in accordance with ASC 350-30. Exceptions include costs associated with computer software intended to be sold or computer software for internal use. Intangible assets are measured at historical cost (less accumulated amortization and impairments); revaluation of intangible assets (other than for impairments) is not permitted.

Under HGB, intangible assets are valued at cost of acquisition, less accumulated ordinary and extraordinary depreciation HGB § 341b (1) in conjunction with § 253 para. 1, 3 and 5 and § 255 para. 1.

The intangible assets presented under US GAAP and HGB, relate primarily to capitalized software in connection with the implementation of a new Life/Health administration system.

Note 3 – Deferred Tax Assets

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Deferred tax assets (DTA) (+)	77,075	407,077	96,126	132,983
Deferred tax liability (DTL) (-)	-756,623	0	-764,199	-64,461
Total deferred taxes	**-679,548**	**407,077**	**-668,073**	**68,522**

For Solvency II deferred taxes are recognized in accordance with IFRS for temporary differences and unused tax losses. For permanent differences, e.g., from tax exempt mark to market valuation of equities, no deferred taxes have been recognized. The methodology and the conception for the calculation of deferred taxes follow IAS 12 (Income Taxes).

Under US GAAP, deferred taxes are recognized and valuated in accordance with ASC 740. In essence, the fundamental methodology and conception of deferred taxes under US GAAP corresponds to IFRS.

For the calculation of deferred taxes company specific tax rates which have been enacted at the reporting date are applied. The German tax rate used for Solvency II is 32,45% and equals to the rate used for statutory (HGB) and US GAAP purposes. Foreign tax rates are considered for deferred taxes related to temporary differences regarding local tax/local GAAP to HGB. A weighted average tax rate of 32.45% is used to calculate deferred taxes on technical provisions for Solvency II purposes (prior year 32.45%).

Foreign tax rates are considered for the calculation of deferred taxes of foreign subsidiaries. The foreign tax rates amount to 27% for GRSA and 30% for GRLA.

Deferred taxes on temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities according to HGB, US GAAP and the respective Solvency II values as of 31 December 2023 mainly result from the following positions:

Overview deferred taxes	**GRAG Solo DTA (+) and DTL (-) €'000**	**GRAG Group DTA (+) and DTL (-) €'000**
Deferred taxes on temporary differences between HGB values and tax base	407,077	n/a
Deferred taxes on temporary differences between US GAAP values and tax base	n/a	68,522
Investments due to Solvency II revaluations	-22,035	-11,579
Technical provisions due to Solvency II revaluations		
- Life	-765,362	-681,233
- Non-life	-312,843	-121,855
Total - technical provisions	-1,078,204	-803,088
Other Solvency II revaluations	13,615	78,072
Total deferred taxes for Solvency II DTA (+)/ DTL (-)	**-679,548**	**-668,073**
- thereof DTA (+)	**77,075**	**96,126**
- thereof DTL (-)	**-756,623**	**-764,199**

The maturity bands are as follows:

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
Maturity bands	**Deferred tax assets (DTA)(+) €'000**	**Deferred tax liability (DTL)(-) €'000**	**Deferred tax assets (DTA)(+) €'000**	**Deferred tax liability (DTL)(-) €'000**
Maturity band < 1 year	23,331	-47,663	30,884	-49,780
Maturity band 1-5 years	51,058	-32,771	62,556	-36,469
Maturity band > 5 years	2,686	-676,188	2,686	-677,950
Total deferred taxes	**77,075**	**-756,623**	**96,126**	**-764,199**

As far as DTA and DTL relate to different taxable entities netting was not applicable.

DTL on investments mainly results from mark to market valuation.

DTL on technical provision result from revaluation of technical provisions for Solvency II purposes described in chapter D.2.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities stemming from subsidiaries are only set up if the preconditions of IAS 12.39 (deferred tax liabilities) or IAS 12.44 (deferred tax assets) are met. On 31 December 2023 for taxable differences amounting to Euro 4,460 thds (tax base) for GRAG solo, the preconditions for recognition of deferred tax liabilities (referred above), had not been met. For GRAG Group the preconditions for recognition of deferred tax liabilities/assets (referred above) for taxable/deductible differences from the currency translation of subsidiaries, had not been met on 31 December 2023.

The recoverability of the net deferred tax assets is considered in the light of planning projections which cover future taxable profits (other than profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences). The planning cycle for tax recoverability testing of the Company consists of five years. Planning projections to recognize future taxable profits are consistent with US GAAP and HGB reporting. With regard to temporary differences with Solvency II valuation principles, and the calculation of the risk margin a recoverable net deferred tax asset of Euro 205,861 thds has been recognized based on the assumption, that a potential release of the risk margin will then create additional taxable income in the future. As all net deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences are posted, no valuation allowances needed to be considered.

For tax losses carried forward, deferred tax assets are recognized as far as their future usability is supported by planning projections, taking into account any legal or regulatory requirements on the time limits relating to the carry-forward. In particular, the tax losses carried forward taken into account can be utilized within the country specific limited period of time.

On 31 December 2023 deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward, Euro 78,401 thds for GRAG Solo and amounting to Euro 78,986 thds for GRAG Group were booked (gross amount before offset against DTL).

Tax losses carried forward with corresponding DTA per country	GRAG Solo Tax losses carried forward €'000	DTA €'000	GRAG Group Tax losses carried forward €'000	DTA €'000	Expiry Limit
Germany	10,463	1,739	10,463	1,739	unlimited carry-forward
Denmark	5,369	1,181	5,369	1,181	unlimited carry-forward
United Kingdom	262,577	65,644	262,577	65,644	unlimited carry-forward
India	22,875	9,836	22,875	9,836	8-year carry-forward
New Zealand	0	0	2,089	585	unlimited carry-forward
Total tax losses carried forward	**301,284**	**78,401**	**303,374**	**78,986**	

On 31 December 2023 there are no unrecognized deferred tax assets for GRAG solo since it is expected that the underlying tax losses carried forward will be usable in the future. For GRAG Group there are unrecognized deferred tax assets of Euro 15,279 thds which are not posted since it is expected that underlying tax losses carried forward are not usable in the future.

Note 4 – Pension Benefit Surplus

	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Pension benefit surplus	2,172	0	2,172	2,172

GRAG's UK branch has a pension plan funded by GRAG whose assets are held in trust funds. A pension benefit surplus represents the excess of the fair value of the plan assets and associated life insurance contracts over the defined benefit obligations.

The Solvency II value was derived in accordance with EIOPA's final relevant level 3 guidelines on valuation which refers to IAS 19 (as a proxy for consistent measurement principles for employee benefits).

The pension liabilities have been netted with the plan assets in the HGB balance sheet according to HGB § 246 para. 2 sentence 3.

The table below shows the amounts which were netted in the balance sheet:

	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Fair value of plan assets	37,583	37,583	37,583	37,583
Pension fund liability	35,411	37,583	35,411	35,411
Total	**2,172**	**0**	**2,172**	**2,172**
Thereof shown under pension benefit obligations (chapter D.3, note 2)	0	0	0	0
Total	**2,172**	**0**	**2,172**	**2,172**

The plan assets are as follows:

Portfolio	Valuation amount €'000	of total plan assets %
Government bonds	4,819	12.8%
Equities	0	0.0%
Other investments	32,114	85.4%
Cash and cash equivalents	650	1.7%
Total plan assets	**37,583**	**100.0%**

For further details relating to the benefit obligations please refer to chapter D.3, note 2 - Pension Benefit Obligation.

Note 5 – Property, Plant & Equipment held for Own Use

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Property, plant	53,700	24,551	53,700	24,551
Equipment	6,342	6,342	6,659	6,659
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**60,042**	**30,893**	**60,359**	**31,211**

Property

The only property, currently owner-occupied by GRAG Group, is the office building located in Cologne Germany.

The Solvency II value is derived using a mark-to-model approach in accordance with IAS 16 (fair value model). We perform an external assessment of the current market value every three years. The last external valuation assessment was performed in 2022. In addition, at each valuation date, it is assessed whether there are any material indicators or market developments that may impact the market value, such as macroeconomic conditions, interest rate levels, or rent levels.

For the valuation, a discounted cash flow approach has been used, based on a two-stage financial mathematical model to determine the cash value of the future yield of the property, which is viewed as its present value. Market transactions as well as comparable rentals for similar properties have also been considered where available.

In our valuation, we have considered a remaining period of usage of the property of 40 years.

We have considered a fictional lease agreement scenario for the property, using the following main parameters/assumptions:

- Market value in Euro per sq. m: 4,270
- Gross multiplier on market rent: 21.83
- Net yield on market rent in %: 3.89

Under US GAAP, we have valued the asset using the principle of historical cost within the meaning of ASC 360. Depreciation was applied using the linear method, based on the asset's expected useful life. Under US GAAP, the revaluation of the asset to fair value is not permitted which is the main driver for the difference between SII and US GAAP value. Due to the favorable location of the building and the increasing rental costs over the period since the property was purchased, the market value is significantly higher than the depreciated book value under US GAAP.

Under HGB we have valued this asset using the principle of historical cost within the meaning of HGB § 341b in conjunction with § 253 para. 1 and § 255 para. 1, 3 and 5, less scheduled depreciation. Depreciation was applied using the linear method, based on the asset's period of economic use.

In cases where the market value is significantly below book value, an unscheduled depreciation is considered. No unscheduled depreciation was necessary for the reporting year 2023.

As under HGB write-ups of the value are restricted to the level of acquisition costs, any increases in the market value for the real estate in Cologne are not reflected in the HGB values. This restriction is the main driver for the difference between SII and HGB value. Due to the favorable location of the building and the increasing rental costs over the period since the property was purchased, the market value is significantly higher than the depreciated book value under HGB.

The amount shown under HGB and US GAAP includes the capitalization of renovation costs in respect of the modernization of the office building. These measures are already considered in the higher market value derived from the external assessment and are, therefore, also included under Solvency II.

Equipment

The equipment mainly comprises office furniture and fixtures.

Under Solvency II equipment is valued based on market values. As the market valuation cannot readily be determined, we have adopted the US GAAP valuation principles, based on the assumption that the US GAAP book values are not materially different from market values.

Under US GAAP, we have valued equipment using the principle of historical cost in accordance with ASC 360.

Under HGB we have valued equipment based on the acquisition costs within the meaning of HGB § 341b in conjunction with § 255 para. 1, 3 and 5, less scheduled depreciation.

Depreciation was applied for HGB as well as US GAAP by using the linear method, based on the asset's period of economic use.

Note 6 – Holdings in related Undertakings, including Participations

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Holdings in related undertakings	262,391	174,549	0	0
Other participations	69	23,928	4,541	25,067
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**262,460**	**198,476**	**4,541**	**25,067**

Holdings in related undertakings relate to the two wholly owned reinsurance subsidiaries and other subsidiaries which represent ancillary service undertakings (please also refer to the table below):

a) **Wholly owned subsidiaries**

- General Reinsurance Africa Limited, Cape Town, (GRSA)
- General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd, Sydney, (GRLA)

b) **Ancillary service undertakings**

- Gen Re Beirut s.a.l. offshore, Beirut
- General Reinsurance AG - Escritório de Representacao No Brasil Ltda., São Paulo
- Gen Re Servicios México S.A., Mexico City
- Gen Re Support Services Mumbai Private Limited (in liquidation)

We have listed the Solvency II values in comparison to HGB in the table below.

Holdings in related undertakings	Share	Solvency II Market value €'000	HGB Book value €'000
GRSA	100%	106,545	60,077
GRLA	100%	151,375	113,267
Other subsidiaries*	-	4,472	1,205
Total		**262,391**	**174,549**

*Ancillary service undertakings

As no active market with quoted prices exists for the **wholly owned subsidiaries**, we have adopted the Solvency II adjusted equity method under the Solvency II requirements. The valuation is based on the excess of assets over liabilities, in accordance with Art. 75 of Solvency II Directive (EU Directive 2009/138/EC) subsequently referred to as SII Directive.

Under HGB, shares in affiliated companies and investments are valued at acquisition cost. According to HGB § 341b para. 1, in conjunction with § 253 para. 3 sentence 3 unscheduled depreciation to the lower carrying value is only recognized when a permanent impairment is expected (lower of cost or market principle). If the conditions for the lower valuation do no longer apply, the asset is written up to the maximum historical cost (HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para. 5 sentence 1).

Material valuation differences between HGB and Solvency II arise, as HGB limits write-ups to the amount of the original acquisition cost, whereas for Solvency II, these valuation gains are fully reflected.

For GRAG Group reporting the investment in subsidiaries in respect of GRSA and GRLA are eliminated within the consolidated financial statement.

Due to the size of the **other subsidiaries (ancillary service undertakings)** relative to the total amount of participations, these have been excluded from group supervision following BaFin approval but are still reported for Solvency II purposes.

Other Participations

The Other Participations include the following limited participation:

- Triton Gesellschaft für Beteiligungen mbH, Luxembourg (in liquidation).

For materiality considerations, we follow the same approach as for the ancillary service undertakings. It has been excluded from group supervision following BaFin approval due to their immateriality in comparison to the participation but is reported for Solvency II purposes. Furthermore, Nürnberger Beteiligungs-AG, Nürnberg, which is shown as a participation in HGB and US GAAP, is included in equities for Solvency II reporting purposes.

Note 7 – Equities, listed

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Equities - listed	311,708	157,565	311,708	287,780

GRAG Group only holds listed equities, which are recognized at fair value in accordance with Art. 75 SII Directive, excluding any deduction for transaction costs that would be incurred on disposal. The Group applies monthly market values (quoted prices from active markets), obtained from independent pricing service vendors such as ICE BofAML Index (Intercontinental Exchange Bank of America – Merrill Lynch Index), Bloomberg, Reuters and S&P and reported by our investment manager, NEAM. The Solvency II market values fully reflect dividends paid but exclude any dividend accruals. In 2023, there were no significant changes to the valuation models used.

Under US GAAP (ASC 320) the appropriate classification of investments in fixed maturity and equity securities is determined at the acquisition date and re-evaluated at each balance sheet date:

- Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost, reflecting the ability and intent to hold the securities to maturity.
- Trading investments are securities acquired with the intent to sell in the near term and are carried at fair value.
- All other securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value with net unrealized gains or losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

On 31 December 2023 the Group equity investments were classified as available-for-sale and valued at fair value. There are no valuation differences between Solvency II and US GAAP, however, an amount of Euro 23,928 thds is shown under participations in US GAAP but included in equities for Solvency II reporting purposes.

Under HGB, common equities are recognized at cost less unscheduled depreciation.

- For common equities allocated as fixed assets (Anlagevermögen), the moderate lower of cost or market principle in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 in conjunction with § 253 para. 3 and 5 applies.
- Common equities allocated as current assets (Umlaufvermögen), are recognized at the strict lower of cost or market principle in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 in conjunction with § 253 para. 4. If the conditions for impairment no longer apply, the value is written up to a maximum of the acquisition cost (HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para. 5 sentence 1).
- Accruals are recognized in a separate HGB balance sheet position.

On 31 December 2023, GRAG equities were all allocated as fixed assets (Anlagevermögen). In 2023, one share recorded a negative development, so that we had to make a write-down according to HGB at the end of the year.

Additional differences between Solvency II and HGB equity values arise as HGB does not allow individual equity valuations which are higher than their respective acquisition costs, and also applies a different treatment for accrued dividends. The stock markets performed very well during 2023 and had positive effects on the market values of the (remaining) equity positions. The decreasing inflation rates and hope for interest rate cuts in 2024, pushed the markets at the end of 2023 further.

Note 8 – Bonds

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Government bonds	6,768,445	6,682,713	8,110,285	5,019,135
Corporate bonds	44,505	35,065	44,505	34,996
Bonds	**6,812,950**	**6,717,778**	**8,154,790**	**5,054,131**

Our bonds portfolio consists exclusively of government and corporate bonds and is invested in listed bonds.

In accordance with Art. 75 of the SII directive, bonds are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. The Group applies monthly market values (quoted prices from active markets), obtained from independent pricing service vendors such as BofAML Index (Intercontinental Exchange Bank of America – Merrill Lynch Index), Bloomberg, Reuters and S&P and reported by our investment manager, NEAM. The Solvency II market values fully reflect interest paid and any interest accruals. In 2023, there were no significant changes to the valuation models used.

Please refer to note 7 above for details on the US GAAP classification and valuation methods of investments in fixed maturity and equity securities.

On 31 December 2023 all of the Group investments in fixed maturity securities were classified as available-for-sale and valued at fair value.

The difference between Solvency II and US GAAP values is primarily driven by the fact that under Solvency II, Treasury Bills with an amount of Euro 3,091,150 thds are shown as government bonds whereas under US GAAP, those belong to Cash and Cash Equivalents. Moreover, the market values of bonds include the associated accrued interest, whilst under US GAAP the accrued interest is reported under the "Other Investments" category as reported in Note 11 below.

Under HGB, bearer bonds and other fixed-income securities, which are classified as bonds are recognized and valued at acquisition cost less unscheduled depreciation (HGB § 253 para. 1 sentence 1). Accruals are recognized in a separate HGB balance sheet category.

The majority of our bonds are allocated to fixed assets (Anlagevermögen) and hence, the moderate lower of cost or market principle in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 in conjunction with § 253 para. 3 and 5 is applied.

A minority of bonds are allocated to current assets (Umlaufvermögen) and are recognized at the strict lower of cost or market principle in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 and in conjunction with § 253 para. 4. If the conditions for impairment no longer apply, the value is written up to a maximum of the acquisition cost (HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para. 5 sentence 1).

After raising key interest rates several times to bring inflation under control, they peaked during the year. This has had a significant impact on market values, which have fallen in the wake of the high interest rate environment. Under HGB, unrealized gains and losses are not recognized if they are considered to be temporary, which means that values are higher than under Solvency II. Debt instruments of Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), which are not issued in Euro have been reclassified with an amount of Euro 8,387 thds from government bonds to corporate bonds.

Note 9 – Collective Investments Undertakings

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Collective investments undertakings	396,941	407,929	396,941	395,003

GRAG Group is invested in a single fixed income fund which is 100% held by the Company. The fund consists only of sovereign and corporate bonds and also holds a small portion of cash.

The difference between the SII and US GAAP valuation is primarily driven by the fact that under Solvency II, the market values of bonds include the associated accrued interest, whilst under US GAAP the accrued interest is reported under the "Other Investments" category as reported in note 11 below.

Under HGB, we classified this fund to the fixed assets category (Anlagevermögen), recognizing and valuing these investments at acquisition cost less unscheduled depreciation (HGB § 253 para. 1 sentence 1) following the moderate lower of cost or market principle, in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 in conjunction with § 253 para. 3 and 5.

The difference between the SII and HGB valuations resulted from the lower bond prices within the fund. This effect can be attributed to the increase of the interest rates in the course of the year. Under HGB, the recognition of unrealized gains and losses is not permitted.

Note 10 – Deposits other than Cash Equivalents

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Deposits other than cash equivalents	753,458	741,570	753,458	741,570

Under Solvency II, HGB and US GAAP deposits with credit institutions are valued at nominal amounts, which correspond to their fair value in accordance with Art. 75 SII Directive and US GAAP.

The deviation between Solvency II, HGB and US GAAP result from the different treatment of accrued accruals.

Note 11 – Other Investments

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Other investments	14	33,423	14	48,898

The amount presented under Solvency II purely relates to the investment in one limited partnership which is in liquidation.

Under US GAAP (ASC 235), these assets comprise of the investment in the limited partnerships referred to above, and the accrued interests on bonds and cash. The limited partnership is valued at cost. Considering the materiality level, the Group has chosen to use the same valuation approach for Solvency II. Therefore, there are no valuation differences between Solvency II and US GAAP for Limited Partnerships.

The difference reported is entirely related to the inclusion of accrued interests on bonds and cash under US GAAP as well as HGB.

Note 12 – Loans and Mortgages

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Loans and mortgages to individuals	0	0	0	0
Other loans and mortgages	337,000	334,800	337,000	334,800
Loans and mortgages	**337,000**	**334,800**	**337,000**	**334,800**

Under US GAAP (ASC 944-310) we have valued loans and mortgages using the principle of historical cost plus or less an amortization of the difference between acquisition costs and redemption amount.

For HGB the measurement of these assets follows the same approach within the meaning of HGB § 341b para. 1 in conjunction with HGB § 341c para. 3.

As at year-end, no loans and mortgages to individuals were issued.

The "Other loans and mortgages" consist of a private loan to an affiliated company. The valuation differences between Solvency II and US GAAP/HGB results from the difference between amortized cost and the Solvency II market value which is calculated by a Discounted Cash Flow Model using the EIOPA risk free interest curve (without volatility adjustment). In addition, a spread is considered for the credit risk, which is derived from an appropriate index provider.

Note 13 – Reinsurance Recoverables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Non-Life excluding Health	3,579,798	4,829,782	3,600,917	4,986,118
Health similar to Non-Life	42,029	54,424	42,029	55,185
Health similar to Life	-23,948	7,249	126,284	5,930
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	-93,774	99,368	-267,273	353,030
Reinsurance recoverables	**3,504,106**	**4,990,824**	**3,501,957**	**5,400,264**

Under US GAAP (ASC 944-310), reinsurance recoverables are valued at their nominal values, net of individual flat-rate value adjustments for Property/Casualty, and at their present value for Life/Health.

Under HGB, reinsurance recoverables are valued at their nominal values, net of individual flat-rate value adjustments, according to HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para. 1.

Please refer to section D.2 of this report, for details on the SII valuation of reinsurance recoverables.

Note 14 – Deposits to Cedants

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Non-life	159,741	180,256	110,831	127,781
Life/Health	1,703,571	1,671,392	1,703,571	20,706
Deposits to cedants	**1,863,313**	**1,851,648**	**1,814,402**	**148,487**

Under Solvency II, the deposits are valued based on their expected future cash flows discounted by the corresponding discount curves.

For US GAAP the deposits are netted with reserves in accordance with ASC 944, except for Life/Health deposits located in the Netherlands, which we were prohibited from doing so and for all Non-Life deposits.

Under HGB, the deposits from reinsurers are recognized at their redemption amount (HGB § 314b para. 2 sentence 2 in conjunction with § 253 para. 1).

Note 15 – Insurance and Intermediaries Receivables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	135,181	1,114,168	136,570	1,198,167

This position includes all receivables from incoming business.

Under US GAAP, insurance and intermediaries receivables are valued and recognized at their corresponding nominal values in accordance with ASC 944-310. Receivables which are overdue greater than 180 days are valued at 50% of the original value. For receivables which are overdue greater than 360 days a bad debt reserve of 100% is provided.

Under HGB, insurance and intermediaries receivables are valued and recognized at their corresponding nominal values, net of individual flat-rate value adjustments, according to HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with HGB § 253 para. 1.

For Solvency II purposes, only receivables which are overdue are shown in this position. All other receivables are considered future cash flows and have been reclassified to technical provisions.

Note 16 – Reinsurance Receivables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Reinsurance receivables	0	107,402	0	104,793

This position includes all receivables from ceded reinsurance. The valuation principles applied for Solvency II, HGB and US GAAP are the same as described in note 15 – Insurance and Intermediaries Receivables.

Note 17 – Receivables (Trade, not Insurance)

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	246,495	247,456	253,734	264,757

Under Solvency II, GRAG Group values receivables (trade, not insurance) of short-term duration (up to 12 months) based on their nominal value as fair value. For longer term receivables, the fair value is calculated as the present value of future cash flow. Individual and flat-rate value adjustments are made in line with the accounting treatment under US GAAP. Under US GAAP, receivables from reinsurers are valued and recognized at their corresponding nominal values in accordance with ASC 944-310.

Under HGB, receivables (trade, not insurance) are valued and recognized at their corresponding nominal values, net of individual flat-rate value adjustments, according to HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with HGB § 253 para. 1.

In addition, in accordance with our internal provisioning policy, receivables which are overdue greater than 180 days are valued at 50% of the original value. Receivables which are overdue greater than 360 days are written down 100%.

Current tax assets are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period (IAS 12.46).

Long term receivables include tax receivables and security deposits (Euro 32,268 thds). These long-term receivables are discounted under Solvency II, which is the reason for the valuation difference of Euro -966 thds between the Solvency II and US GAAP values.

In addition, a reclassification of tax receivables/payables (Euro -10,037 thds) has been considered. Under US GAAP the interest receivables on taxes are netted against the tax payables which are shown under "provisions other than technical provisions" and payables (trade, not insurance). For Solvency II purposes we show the value on a gross basis.

Note 18 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	570,038	570,038	652,228	3,713,733

Under Solvency II, HGB and US GAAP (ASC 305), these are valued at their nominal value. In this respect, there are no or only minor valuation differences. As explained in Note 8 above, the difference between Solvency II and US GAAP values is primarily driven by the fact that under Solvency II, Treasury Bills are shown as government bonds whereas under US GAAP, those belong to Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Note 19 – Any Other Assets, not elsewhere shown

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	8,844	622	8,844	8,844

Under HGB, this item mainly comprises deferred items. Both under US GAAP and Solvency II we follow the US GAAP presentation on the leasing of assets (ASC 842), so that these are also shown in this item at Euro 8,222 thds.

Other Disclosures

There have been no material changes made to the recognition and valuation basis and to estimations during the period.

D.2 Technical Provisions

This section provides details about GRAG Group's technical provisions (TPs). As a reinsurance undertaking, we assume both Life/Health (L/H) and Property/Casualty (P/C) risks.

The following table presents an overview of GRAG's and GRAG Group's TPs.

Gross Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2023	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Technical Provisions - Non-Life	**5,521,403**	**8,290,074**	**5,548,673**	**7,967,240**
Technical Provisions - Non-Life (excl. Health)	5,427,404	8,193,492	5,454,674	7,869,934
TP calculated as a whole		8,193,492		7,869,934
Best Estimate	5,322,785		5,347,516	
Premium Provision	-23,911		-24,561	
Claims Provision	5,346,696		5,372,077	
Risk Margin	104,619		107,158	
Technical Provisions - Health (NSLT, similar to Non-Life)	93,999	96,582	93,999	97,306
TP calculated as a whole		96,582		97,306
Best Estimate	87,937		87,937	
Premium Provision	-5,768		-5,768	
Claims Provision	93,705		93,705	
Risk Margin	6,062		6,062	
Technical Provisions - Life (excl. index-linked / unit-linked)	**1,778,211**	**4,298,205**	**2,583,102**	**3,684,918**
Technical Provisions - Health (SLT, similar to Life)	753,081	1,479,725	1,568,319	481,668
TP calculated as a whole		1,479,725		481,668
Best Estimate	188,322		964,195	
Risk Margin	564,759		604,124	
Technical Provisions - Life (excl. Health)	1,025,130	2,818,481	1,014,783	3,203,250
TP calculated as a whole		2,818,481		3,203,250
Best Estimate	-500,470		-544,625	
Risk Margin	1,525,600		1,559,408	
Other Technical Provisions		**87,987**		**88,662**
Total Gross Technical Provisions - Life and Non-Life	**7,299,614**	**12,676,267**	**8,131,774**	**11,740,820**

The risk margin (RM) included in the TPs relates to both L/H and P/C risks. The RM is allocated to L/H and P/C on a pro-rate basis in proportion to the quantum of the SCR relating to L/H and P/C underwriting risk.

Information relating to the technical provisions is provided below in two sections, Life/Health and Property/Casualty as well as a third section providing details on assumptions applicable to both.

D.2.1 Life/Health

Overview of the Technical Provisions for Life/Health

The following table provides an overview of the GRAG Group's best estimate and risk margin for each line of business as at 31 December 2023.

	Best Estimate Gross €'000	Risk Margin €'000	Technical Provisions €'000	Reinsurance Recoverables €'000
Life	-544,625	1,559,408	1,014,783	-267,273
Health SLT	964,195	604,124	1,568,319	126,284
Total	**419,570**	**2,163,532**	**2,583,102**	**-140,990**

For reconciliation purposes we would like to note that under HGB and US GAAP, the Life/Health business comprises more than just the business shown in the Solvency II lines of business of "Life" and "Health SLT". The Solvency II line of business "Health Non-SLT" comprises business written in Life/Health (non-proportional health business) and Property/Casualty (personal accident business). The technical provisions for "Health Non-SLT" amount to Euro 93.999 thds.

Health Non-SLT	€'000
Best estimate	**87,937**
Thereof	
Non-proportional health business	22,105
PA business (non-life)	65,833
Risk margin	6,062
Technical provisions	**93,999**

Details on the assumptions used for the valuation of the technical provisions are provided further down below. The technical provisions for "Health Non-SLT" are further discussed in Chapter D.2.2 "Property/ Casualty".

The main part of the consolidated technical provisions of the GRAG Group for "Life" and "Health SLT" is associated with the GRAG. They also comprise the business of GRLA and of GRSA. The breakdown of the best estimate and risk margins for the lines of business "Life" and "Health SLT" can be found in the following table.

	Best Estimate Gross €'000	Risk Margin €'000	Technical Provisions €'000	Reinsurance Recoverables €'000
GRAG	-312,147	2,090,359	1,778,211	-117,722
GRLA	494,245	57,745	551,990	-38,401
GRSA	221,682	15,429	237,111	-656
Intercompany transactions	15,789	0	15,789	15,789
Total	**419,570**	**2,163,532**	**2,583,102**	**-140,990**

GRLA mainly covers mortality, disability and trauma/critical illness. The disability benefits are either lump sum benefits or regular payments over the time of disablement subject to policy terms. These regular payments give rise to liabilities under US GAAP and form the main part of the technical provisions under Solvency II.

The majority of the technical provisions of GRSA are in relation to regular payments on disability claims.

Description of the Level of Uncertainty associated with the Value of Technical Provisions (TPs)

The shocks prescribed by the Solvency II Standard Formula can already be regarded as a sensitivity test of the best estimate TPs. The shocks represent the variation of one parameter in the set of assumptions. The impact of a shock is the difference between the shocked cash flows and the best estimate cash flows. However, only the increase in the liability is measured at the level of the homogenous risk classes. Correlation effects on a higher level are not taken into account.

The following shocks are considered:

Risk	Description
Mortality	Increase of 15% in the mortality rates
Longevity	Decrease of 20% in the mortality rates
Disability (income protection)	Increase of 35% in the disability and morbidity rates in the first year, of 25% in the following years as well as a decrease of 20% in the termination rates
Disability (increase of medical expenses)	Increase of 5% in the amount of medical payments and of 1% to the inflation rate
Disability (decrease of medical expenses)	Decrease of 5% in the amount of medical payments and of 1% from the inflation rate
Lapse up	Increase of 50% in the lapse rates
Lapse down	Decrease of 50% in the lapse rates, but not more than 20% absolutely
Lapse mass	Lapse rate of 40% in the first year
Expenses	Increase of 10% in the amount of expenses and of 1% to the inflation rate
Cat (life)	Additive increase of 0.15% to the mortality rates in the first year

The table below sets out the best estimate as well as the impact of the particular shock scenarios.

	€'000
Best estimate	**419,570**
Thereof Life	-544,625
Thereof Health SLT	964,195
Impact of shocks:	
Mortality	1,255,531
Longevity	107,301
Disability	1,494,996
Lapse down	67,376
Lapse mass	1,333,917
Lapse up	752,592
Expenses	193,679
Cat (life)	467,394

The table should be interpreted in the following way: The best estimate TPs for "Life" and "Health SLT" is Euro 419,570 thds.

If the mortality assumption is increased by 15%, i.e., to 115% of the best estimate assumption, the best estimate TPs increase by Euro 1,255,531 thds to Euro 1,675,101 thds. As noted before, this is a rather conservative proxy for the impact of the shock as only increases in liabilities are taken into account; offsets are not allowed for.

Disability and mortality are the main risks in our business. For this reason, the corresponding shocks have the greatest impact on the best estimate.

The greatest impact of the three lapse shocks has the mass lapse risk since it causes a reduction of profitable future business.

Due to the sufficient amount of the Solvency ratio, the above-mentioned shock scenarios are absorbed within the GRAG Group's Own Funds.

Solvency II requires a projection of future cash flows, which include bound new business up to the contract boundary. There is uncertainty in the estimation of the new business volumes as well as uncertainty in the actuarial assumptions on the lapses, respectively decline rate of the portfolio in force at the valuation date.

GRAG Group estimates the expected premium volume for 2024 per reinsurance contract as part of its financial planning process. If GRAG Group's gross premium volume 2024 was 1% higher (lower) than expected, the gross best estimate would decrease (increase) by Euro 45,141 thds. An increase in premium volume implies an increase of the future profits, which in turn reduces the best estimate. The 1% change in premium volume correlates to a 1% increase of the present value of future profits. Excluding special effects from short-term business, the actual gross premium income in recent years exceeded the expected premium income by 1% to 3%.

Material Differences between Bases, Methods and Main Assumptions Used for the Valuation for Solvency II Purposes and in Financial Statements for Material Lines of Business

1. Differences between Solvency II and HGB for GRAG Solo

For the Solvency II lines of business "Life" and "Health SLT", the material valuation differences between the Solvency II technical provisions and reserves according to HGB for GRAG Solo are:

i. A risk margin is included in the Solvency II technical provisions, but not in the statutory reserves. The risk margin amounts to Euro 2,090,359 thds.

ii. Under Solvency II, the best estimate liability (BEL) is calculated using best estimate assumptions, as detailed in the section on actuarial methodologies and assumptions, and using discount curves as provided by EIOPA, whereas for statutory purposes, statutory assumptions and local statutory discount rates are used.

iii. Solvency II is a gross premium valuation. All future premiums and future claims up to the contract boundary are considered for the determination of the best estimate liability. Therefore, the Solvency II BEL is different from statutory reserves by the discounted value of profit margins on future business.

The latter point is particularly important for GRAG Solo, as it has a significant portfolio of reinsurance contracts with guaranteed terms. The financial impact of the above-mentioned valuation differences ii. and iii. amounts to Euro 4,662,899 thds. This includes the reinsurance, insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables not overdue (Euro 34,662 thds net) that are disclosed in the best estimate, but not in the statutory reserves.

The assumptions for the statutory reserves according under HGB are no longer based on the lock-in principle, but on a prudent assessment.

The following table provides an overview of the main drivers and their effect resulting in different values. The Solvency II technical provisions are shown for Life/Health SLT business. For reconciliation purposes, the table includes amounts relating to non-proportional health reinsurance business, which is included under Solvency II in the line of business "Health NSLT". For details on this line of business, see chapter D.2.2 Property/Casualty.

	Life/Health SLT €'000	Health Non-SLT*) €'000	Total €'000
Statutory reserves, gross	4,382,525	13,389	4,395,914
Thereof reserve for profit commission, gross	84,320	75	84,395
Thereof all other reserves, gross	4,298,205	13,314	4,311,519
Statutory DAC (Life), net	-31,773	0	-31,773
Subtotal statutory	**4,350,752**	**13,389**	**4,364,141**
PV margin of future business and change in assumptions	4,662,899		
Best estimate	-312,147		
Risk margin	2,090,359		
Technical provisions	**1,778,211**		

*) non proportional health reinsurance business only, excl. PA business written by P/C.

The value of gross reserves under HGB is Euro 4,395,914 thds for its Life/Health reinsurance business. Under modified coinsurance treaties, some of the reserves are deposited back with the cedants. These deposits amount to Euro 1,671,392 thds (gross) for the Life/Health business and are an asset on GRAG's balance sheet. No investment risk is associated with the deposits. The cedant reimburses an amount equal to the contractually agreed discount rate to GRAG.

2. Difference between Solvency II and US GAAP for GRAG Group

For the Solvency II lines of business "Life" and "Health SLT", the material valuation differences between the Solvency II technical provisions and reserves according to US GAAP for GRAG Group are:

i. A risk margin is included in the Solvency II technical provisions, but not in the US GAAP reserves. The risk margin amounts to Euro 2,163,532 thds.

ii. Under Solvency II, the best estimate is calculated using the discount curves provided by EIOPA, whereas for US GAAP purposes, other discount rates are used.

iii. Solvency II is a gross premium valuation. All future premiums and future claims up to the contract boundary are considered for the determination of the best estimate which therefore contains the discounted future profit margin. For short-term business, this margin is not included in the US GAAP reserves. In long-term business, the US GAAP reserves depend on both the past and the future margins.

The latter point is particularly important for GRAG Group, as it has a significant portfolio of reinsurance contracts with guaranteed terms. The financial impact of the above-mentioned valuation differences ii. and iii. amounts to Euro 4,891,152 thds. This includes the reinsurance, insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables not overdue (Euro 108,657 thds net) which are disclosed in the best estimate, but not in the US GAAP reserves.

The assumptions for the US GAAP reserves are no longer based on the lock-in principle, but on a best estimate assessment.

Under modified coinsurance treaties, some of the reserves are deposited back with the cedants. These deposits amount to Euro 1,671,392 thds (gross) for the Life/Health business and are netted against the reserves in the US GAAP balance. For Solvency II, these cash deposits are disclosed on the asset side.

The following table provides an overview of the main drivers and their effect resulting in different values. The Solvency II technical provisions are shown for "Life" and "Health SLT" business. For reconciliation purposes, the table includes amounts relating to non-proportional health reinsurance business, which is included under Solvency II in the line of business "Health Non-SLT". For details on this line of business, see Chapter D.2.2 Property/Casualty.

	Life/Health SLT €'000	Health Non-SLT*) €'000	Total €'000
US GAAP reserves - gross	3,769,913	12,513	3,782,426
Thereof reserve for profit commission, gross	84,995	75	85,069
Thereof all other reserves, gross	3,684,918	12,438	3,697,357
US GAAP deposits - gross	20,706	0	20,706
Deferred acquisition costs - gross	-150,501	0	-150,501
Subtotal US GAAP	**3,640,118**	**12,513**	**3,652,632**
Statutory deposits - gross	1,670,604	789	1,671,392
Subtotal	**5,310,722**	**13,302**	**5,324,024**
PV margin of future business and change in assumptions	4,891,152		
Best estimate	419,570		
Risk margin	2,163,532		
Technical provisions	**2,583,102**		

*) non-proportional health reinsurance business only, excl. PA business written by P/C.

Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV)

As a generally "gross for net" underwriter, we only accept inwards reinsurance business of sufficient quality which meets our underwriting standards and where we are confident that premiums adequately reflect the underlying exposures. External retrocession has been purchased for various reasons but only to limited extent.

GRAG Group's retroceded premium for 2023 amounted to Euro 303,467 thds representing 9.9% of the overall Life/Health premium (based on US GAAP).

The recoverables from reinsurance contracts under Solvency II for "Life" and "Health SLT" amount to Euro -140,990 thds. The negative amount is explained by the retrocession of profitable business, thus creating a liability balance with the retrocessionaires.

Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts	€'000
Life	-267,273
Health SLT	126,284
Total	**-140,990**

Counterparty default adjustments were considered in the calculation of the reinsurance recoverables. They amount to Euro 1,014 thds.

The GRAG Group does not have any Special Purpose Vehicles.

Actuarial Methodologies and Assumptions used in the Calculation of the Technical Provisions, and details of Simplifications and Justification of Chosen Methods.

Methodology

The cash-flow projection used for the best estimate is calculated on main treaty level in the valuation tool AXIS, using two different modelling variants that differ in the granularity of the input data and of the assumptions: Portfolio models and Seriatim models.

The majority of the treaties are modelled as Portfolio models. These models are based upon aggregated information from the accounting system (such as premiums, claims etc.). The Seriatim models are based on individual policy data and project cash flows per reinsured policy or person.

Statutory reserves which are not modelled using Seriatim models are assumed to be on a best estimate basis. These reserves are released into cash flows through Portfolio models.

Portfolio models are based on loss ratios and commission ratios which are applied to the projected premium to derive the individual cash outflow components: claims and commissions. The projection of the premiums is based on assumptions on the decline rate of the premium volume.

For a wide range of our reinsurance business the planning, monitoring and control cycle focuses on these ratios. Also pricing activities and pricing guidelines operate on such key ratios, ultimately on the combined ratio. This justifies and shows the appropriateness of Portfolio models in these business areas.

Seriatim models are more detailed. Cash flows are modelled using information per reinsured policy, respectively per reinsured person. The actuarial model combines the policy information with data from the reinsurance treaty on premium rates and with assumptions on mortality, morbidity, and lapses.

The financial impact of COVID-19 was modelled separately and the resulting cashflow estimates were included in the calculation of technical provisions.

The expenses used for the cash flow projections are derived from the actual expenses of the Life/Health business in the most recent financial years. They are modelled with reference to the volume of projected premiums and claims cashflows. Future expense inflation is taken into account in the projection.

All input data for the actuarial model is checked for appropriateness and quality; this applies especially to all the policy data, assumptions and key-ratio factors.

The actuarial models project cash flows with the following components for incoming and out-going business:

- Premiums;
- Acquisition commission;
- Renewal commission;
- Claims;
- Technical interest;
- Profit commission; and
- Expenses.

The technical interest is an element of the reinsurance accounts and paid by the cedant under modified coinsurance treaties. The technical interest is not investment income but an amount equal to the contractual agreed discount rate for reserves deposited back with the cedant.

The profit commission is defined by the contractual terms of the reinsurance treaty. It is a function of the profit emerging under a reinsurance treaty. Its quantum is not dependent on management decisions.

The actuarial models generate cash flow projections in the currency of the respective reinsurance treaty. Besides the best estimate scenario, shock scenarios according to the Solvency II standard model are generated.

These cash flows are loaded into GRAG's Solvency II data mart. From there the cash flows are taken to RiskIntegrityTM[1], where the technical provisions and solvency capital requirements are calculated. The calculation and data-transfer process are highly automatized.

The subsidiaries GRLA and GRSA generate cash flow projections for their local IFRS reporting and their local Solvency regimes „ICAAP" (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) and „SAM" (Solvency Assessment and Management). They use AXIS, Prophet and Mo.net as valuation tools as well as spreadsheet models. The cash flows aggregated to homogeneous risk groups are incorporated into the valuation for the Group balance sheet.

For GRAG Group the technical provisions are consolidated on a gross basis. Retrocessions from the subsidiaries to GRAG are eliminated from the reinsurance recoverables of the subsidiaries and from GRAG's technical provisions. There are no retrocessions from GRAG to the subsidiaries.

The business retroceded to General Re Life Corporation under the Stop Loss Agreement covering large parts of GRAG's mortality business, the Quota Share Agreement covering GRSA's short term business, and the Quota Share Agreement covering 90% of the business in force of a large GRLA cedant have been taken into account in the modelling as well. Ultimately these pieces of business remain within Gen Re, but in the Solvency II balance sheet for GRAG Group, the retrocession shows up as recoverables from reinsurance contracts.

[1] RiskIntegrityTM is software used by GRAG to calculate the solvency capital required following SII requirements and support Pillar 3 reporting requirements.

Assumptions

The assumptions underlying the cash flow projections encompass mortality and morbidity rates, lapse/persistency rates, termination rates etc. The assumptions are considered best estimate and are reviewed annually and adjusted when necessary.

For the Seriatim models the assumptions are approved by the responsible account managers.

For Portfolio models the key ratios (loss ratios, commission ratios etc.) are taken from the financial reporting and planning system. The planning is the basis for the financial reporting and control and monitoring cycle. The actual development of the business is measured against this benchmark. To this extent, the financial planning reflects the best estimate assumptions for the underlying business.

There are more than 4,000 Portfolio models covering the incoming and outgoing Life/Health business. The assumptions may vary for all these models.

The decline rate applicable to the in-force premium was derived from the companies' own experience in the respective markets. If applicable, assumptions about implicit growth in premium rates due to the aging of the portfolio are made. Also, if applicable, assumptions about changes in premium volumes relating to changes in the underlying sum at risk are made. Where data was incomplete or insufficient, expert judgment was used to set up appropriate assumptions.

For Seriatim models assumptions on mortality, morbidity, lapses etc. are used.

The information from pricing a piece of business indicates best estimate assumptions; at the point the business is written. Where experience data is available, the ratio of actual to expected rates is analyzed when deemed necessary.

If there are significant changes the best estimate assumptions are revised accordingly. Also, expert judgment is used to verify the assumptions made.

There are Seriatim models for 94 different cedant companies, but each model may have several sub models for which separate assumptions apply. These sub models may reflect gender, smoking status, underwriting periods or different products.

The non-economic assumptions for the models of GRLA and GRSA are consistent with the assumptions for their local IFRS reporting.

Material Changes in Assumptions made in the Calculation of the Technical Provisions

The following table provides an overview of the best estimate (net) for each line of business as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. The changes may be subdivided into four categories:

1. The increase due to new exchange rates and discount rates amounts to Euro 60,508 thds.
2. The change in deposits leads to a reduction of the best estimate of Euro 56,944 thds.
3. The change in reinsurance, insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables not overdue decreases the best estimate by Euro 43,522 thds.
4. Other changes reduce the best estimate by Euro 327,269 thds. The main drivers are the changes in the underlying business, the enhancement of the projection models (by enhancing the detail of policy data and refining the assumptions there are now Seriatim models for more reinsurance treaties), changes in assumptions, and higher liabilities from new business.

	Life	Health SLT	Health Non-SLT*)	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Best estimate 2022 (net)	**116,350**	**816,456**	**17,085**	**949,891**
Change due to currency rates and discount rates	18,594	41,050	864	60,508
Change in deposits	-31,620	-25,718	394	-56,944
Change in reinsurance, insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables not overdue	-34,834	-10,070	1,382	-43,522
Other changes	-345,841	16,193	2,379	-327,269
Best estimate 2023 (net)	**-277,351**	**837,911**	**22,105**	**582,664**

*) non proportional health reinsurance business only, excl. PA business written by P/C

The development of the risk margin is described in chapter D.2.3. Compared to the previous year, the underlying SCR changes are mainly due to updates of actuarial assumptions, new discount rates, and the increase of business volumes.

D.2.2 Property/Casualty

Overview of the Technical Provisions for Property/Casualty

In the following table we provide an overview of GRAG Group's best estimate liabilities (BEL) and risk margin for each line of business.

Solvency II Lines of Business Reinsurance	Premium Provision Gross €'000	Claims Provision Gross €'000	Total Best Estimate Gross €'000	Risk Margin €'000	Total Technical Provision Gross €'000	Recov. after CPD Adjustment Retro €'000	Total Technical Provision Net €'000
Income protection	-1,984	36,846	34,862	1,646	36,508	-22,394	14,114
Motor vehicle liability	17,036	486,380	503,416	8,050	511,467	-379,011	132,456
Other motor	32,399	101,975	134,373	2,452	136,826	-93,474	43,352
Marine, aviation, and transport	5,114	27,626	32,741	15	32,755	-53,496	-20,741
Fire and other damage to property	-42,639	881,283	838,644	33,605	872,249	-279,363	592,886
General liability	-17,501	257,191	239,690	4,212	243,902	-169,368	74,533
Credit and suretyship	-558	22,215	21,657	297	21,955	-16,689	5,266
NP property	-20,052	858,686	838,634	29,122	867,756	-355,264	512,492
NP casualty	2,080	2,682,191	2,684,271	26,952	2,711,223	-2,235,978	475,245
NP marine, aviation, and transport	-440	54,529	54,089	2,452	56,541	-18,274	38,267
NP health/accident	-3,784	56,859	53,075	4,415	57,491	-19,635	37,856
Total Non-Life	**-30,329**	**5,465,782**	**5,435,453**	**113,219**	**5,548,673**	**-3,642,947**	**1,905,726**

Description of the Level of Uncertainty associated with the Value of Technical Provisions

For the calculation of the Technical Provisions, reasonable assumptions, techniques, and judgments are used in accordance with actuarial standards of practice, including reconciliations, checks and a thorough review process.

However, the estimation of time and amount of liabilities will be subject to forecast error, which can be potentially large. This is because the resolution of claims is subject to the outcome of events that are unknown or yet to occur. Future loss trends regarding bodily injuries, judicial or legislative outcomes, the general economic environment, client claims settlement practices, reporting lags or timing risks as well as changes in mortality, health or nursing care can impact the run-off performance significantly.

The level of uncertainty associated with the TP's is driven by the Line of Business' intrinsic risk, the duration of the treaties and underlying policies and the geographical area where the risks are underwritten. Technical Provisions are sensitive against changes in the set of best estimate assumptions. This applies to both components of the Technical Provisions, the Best Estimate Liabilities, and the Risk Margin. The Risk Margin, however, is a function of all SCRs: L/H as well as P/C. The corresponding correlation effects have to be considered.

We conducted some sensitivity tests of the P/C Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL), and the results fall within a reasonable range of potential loss deviations from the best estimate.

Material Differences between Bases, Methods and Main Assumptions Used for the Valuation for Solvency II Purposes and in Financial Statements for Material Lines of Business

The material methodological differences between Solvency II net technical provisions as of 31 December 2023 and corresponding net reserves for the Group according to US GAAP and for GRAG Solo according to HGB are outlined below.

i. We established unallocated loss adjustment reserves (ULAE) for US GAAP purposes of Euro 32,286 thds respectively equalization reserves for HGB of Euro 616,803 thds.

ii. The US GAAP reserves include a net unearned premium reserve of Euro 444,639 thds. The HGB reserves include a net unearned premium reserve of Euro 339,186 thds.

iii. Under Solvency II, best estimate liabilities are calculated as present values whereas for US GAAP and HGB purposes the reserves are nominal values. Using the interest rate curves as provided by EIOPA, the net claims discounting effect amounts to Euro 380,237 thds.

iv. For US GAAP and HGB purposes, claims reserves are only set for outstanding claims (i.e., incurred claims). Under Solvency II, future premiums, and future claims up to the contract boundary are considered for the determination of the premium provision. Therefore, Solvency II BELs are different from US GAAP and HGB reserves by the present value of cash flows from future business, as well as all account receivables and payables not overdue, totaling Euro 366,446 thds for GRAG Group or Euro 370,057 thds for GRAG Solo, respectively (the difference stems from consolidated intragroup accounts receivables).

v. Solvency II TPs further include claims expenses amounting to Euro 73,592 thds.

vi. Some other minor differences sum up to Euro 16,586 thds for GRAG Group and Euro 15,719 thds for GRAG Solo (for instance a provision for the expected loss due to counterparty default in Solvency II or evaluation differences in the L/H piece of the NP health (NSLT) business).

vii. A risk margin is included in the Solvency II TPs and not part of the US GAAP respectively HGB reserves which amounts to Euro 113,219 thds for GRAG Group and Euro 110,681 thds for GRAG Solo (the difference stems from our subsidiary GRSA).

The following table provides an overview of the main drivers as described above:

Reconciliation of P/C Reserves to SII Technical Provisions	GRAG Solo €'000	GRAG Group €'000
Net statutory reserves*	**3,405,867**	**2,925,936**
Equalization reserve	-616,803	n/a
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	n/a	-32,286
Unearned premium reserve	-339,186	-444,639
Claims discounting	-380,237	-380,237
Premium provision & receivables/payables not overdue	-370,057	-366,446
Claims expenses	73,592	73,592
Other	15,719	16,586
Net best estimate liabilities	**1,788,895**	**1,792,506**
Risk margin	110,681	113,219
Net technical provisions	**1,899,576**	**1,905,726**

*For GRAG Solo based on HGB
*For GRAG Group based on US GAAP

Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts and Special Purposes Vehicles

The methodology to calculate the retro recoverables is the same as the methodology to calculate the gross best estimate, see the section on actuarial methodologies and assumptions below.

We have written internal quota share retrocessions to our US parent GRC since UY 2017. In 2021 GRAG transferred the majority of its remaining prior year loss reserves to GRC in a loss portfolio transfer (LPT) which had increased the retro reserves materially. Since UY 2022 we have a Stop Loss protection from GRC in addition. The GRAG Group retro recoverables amount to Euro 3,642,947 thds. GRAG Group does not have any SPVs.

Actuarial Methodologies and Assumptions used in the Calculation of the Technical Provisions, and Details of Simplifications and Justification of Chosen Methods.

Claims Provisions

The BELs are calculated using standard deterministic actuarial methodologies, based on the projection of run-off triangles, usually constructed on aggregate basis (predominantly Bornhuetter-Ferguson but also Chain-Ladder etc.). For the more recent underwriting years, where no triangle history is available yet, we apply expected loss ratio methods, also incorporating most recent information received from underwriters, the general market, benchmarks or claims reports where available. Our actuarial forecast process also consists of peer reviews and retrospective back-testing in our loss development review.

Premium Provisions

Future premiums and commissions are derived from our Solvency II forecast process, based on the written and bound premium.

The future expected losses as well as all claims cash flows are derived from the actual payment history by actuarial forecast segment i.e., by reinsurance form, line of business and region/market.

Inflation

Inflation assumptions as part of the loss estimation are incorporated in our pricing process. For our reserving, we generally apply parameters slightly above data indications. Therefore, inflation is usually incorporated implicitly in our reserves. Furthermore, as our contracts are one-year business, the impact of inflation on our reserves is generally considered limited as our pricing can be adjusted on an annual basis. For long-term business such as motor liability with annuity payments, however, inflation can be a relevant factor for our reserves. For this business inflation assumptions are set at an appropriate level to reflect long-term inflation. In light of the economic environment in 2022, we also incorporated an inflation adjustment for our property book. We continue to monitor the risk of inflation on the TPs and the appropriateness of our assumptions.

Expenses

We split management expenses into "short-term" and "long-term" expenses to allocate them accordingly between gross premium provisions (short-term) and gross claims provisions (long-term), adjusted for inflation. The latest available management expenses are used as benchmark for the current year. Expenses for future financial years are then projected using these uniform ratios over time, thus the expenses mirror the future premium or reserve related cash flows over the whole runoff period.

Material Changes in Assumptions made in the Calculation of the Technical Provisions

The following table shows the development of the net BELs of GRAG Group during the last year:

	Claims Provision €'000	Premium Provision €'000	Total €'000
Best estimate 2022 (net)	**1,330,929**	**68,267**	**1,399,197**
Change due to currency rates	-27,311	-1,450	-28,762
Change due to discount rates	88,012	3,434	91,445
Change due to experience or assumptions	430,096	-99,469	330,627
Best estimate 2023 (net)	**1,821,726**	**-29,219**	**1,792,506**

The changes of Euro 393,310 thds can be subdivided into three categories:

1. The change in currency exchange rates causes a Euro 28,762 thds decrease in TPs.
2. New discount rates increase the TPs by Euro 91,445 thds.
3. The changes relating to actual loss experience or changes in actuarial assumptions represent an increase of Euro 330,627 thds. Apart from our actual loss experience and premium changes in 2023 this is mainly due to the reduced impact of the LPT as the 2021 and later underwriting years are not protected by this retrocession. There were no material changes in actuarial assumptions as our general approaches remained unchanged.

The development of the risk margin is described in the following chapter D.2.3.

D.2.3 Further Assumptions applicable to both Life/Health and Property/Casualty

Risk Margin

The calculation of the risk margin (RM) is based on the cost of capital (CoC) method.

In line with Solvency II regulations market risk and loss absorbing capacity for deferred taxes are not accounted for in the calculation of the SCR for RM. The SCR is calculated at a legal entity level. We therefore account for diversification between life and non-life, but not between legal entities. For GRAG Group as a composite entity the respective Life, Health and P/C modules are projected separately to determine the SCR for all future years of the run-off of Technical Provisions (TPs).

To determine the SCR for risk margin for each projection year, the individual modules and sub-modules are aggregated based on the square root formula and the correlation matrix provided by the standard formula.

For the whole portfolio the risk margin is allocated to the lines of business so that it adequately reflects the contributions of the lines of business to the SCR over the lifetime of the whole portfolio. No additional split of the risk margin between claims and premium provision is required.

Risk Margin Calculation for GRSA and GRLA

For the calculation of the risk margin for our subsidiaries GRLA and GRSA we use the simplified method 2. The simplification classified as method 2 of the hierarchical structure of the technical specification provided by EIOPA is based on the assumption that the future SCRs are proportional to the best estimate liability for the relevant year. Here the proportionality factor is given by the ratio of the present SCR to the present best estimate liability.

Change in Risk Margin

In 2023 GRAG Group's Risk Margin increased by Euro 267,204 thds from Euro 2,009,547 thds to Euro 2,276,751 thds. The main reason for this is the change in fx rates and in discount rates as well as the growth in SCR due to the impact of shocks on new business.

Matching adjustment

A matching adjustment was not used.

Volatility adjustment

A volatility adjustment was not used.

Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure

The transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure was not applied.

Transitional deduction

The transitional deduction was not applied.

D.3 Other Liabilities

The table below contains all relevant other liabilities as at 31 December 2023 according to Solvency II valuation principles compared with HGB (GRAG Solo) and US GAAP (GRAG Group). For the particular QRT S.02.01.02, we refer to the appendix.

Other Liabilities as at 31. December 2023	Note	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Provisions other than technical provisions	1	346,364	452,136	351,050	358,595
Pension benefit obligations	2	239,915	362,812	240,000	240,000
Deposits from reinsurers	3	19,517	19,558	309,657	290,004
Non-Life		394	414	26,143	29,726
Life/Health		19,123	19,144	283,514	260,279
Deferred tax liabilities	4	756,623	0	764,199	64,461
Insurance and intermediaries payables	5	0	379,408	0	383,174
Reinsurance payables	6	0	127,739	0	163,158
Payables (trade, not insurance)	7	38,967	38,967	47,367	47,392
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	8	8,575	353	8,575	8,575
Total Other Liabilities		**1,409,961**	**1,380,973**	**1,720,849**	**1,555,360**

The differences between the basis, methods and assumptions used for liability valuation for Solvency II purposes, and those used in the HGB and US GAAP financial statements are outlined below:

Note 1 – Provisions other than Technical Provisions

	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Provisions other than technical provisions	346,364	452,136	351,050	358,595

Under Solvency II and in accordance with IAS 37, the valuation is based on the best estimate for settling the current obligations, taking into consideration the risks and uncertainties that exist. Provisions with a maturity of less than one year are valued at nominal value, whilst provisions with a maturity of more than one year are discounted, to reflect the risk and the timing in the settlement of the obligation.

Under US GAAP and in accordance with ASC 450, we do not to discount provisions.

Under HGB, provisions are valued based on a fulfillment amount, in accordance with HGB § 253 para. 1 sentence 2 taking into account future price and cost increases. Provisions with a maturity of longer than one year are discounted at the corresponding monthly interest rates of the past seven years, published by the German Central Bank.

For discounting purposes and considering materiality levels, we use the same interest rates for Solvency II as for HGB.

Current tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period (IAS 12.46).

For US GAAP the Group does not discount tax liabilities, whereas for Solvency II, the Group discounts these liabilities. Moreover, provisions for interests on taxes are valued based on a fulfillment amount for HGB and Solvency II, taking into account future price and cost increases, whereas for US GAAP provisions for interests on taxes are only considered up to the year-end of the current financial year. Under US GAAP the receivables for interests on taxes are netted against the tax payables which are shown under "provisions other than technical provisions" category. For Solvency II purposes we report the values on a gross basis, with the tax receivables as well as the receivables for interests on taxes being reported under "Receivables (trade, not insurance)" category.

The difference between Solvency II and US GAAP is primarily driven by discounting effects and the different treatment of current tax liabilities as well as provisions for interests on tax between US GAAP and Solvency II as explained above. The difference between Solvency II and HGB relates to the currency reserve contained within HGB but not permitted under Solvency II.

Material Provisions other than Technical Provisions

The table below outlines the material provisions under Solvency II; uncertainties in terms of the amount or timing of the outflows of economic benefits were taken into account in the valuation.

	Duration of Economic Benefit	Solo €'000	Group €'000
Tax provision	up to 4 years	257,420	260,369
Interest on taxes	up to 4 years	37,747	37,747

Uncertainties in terms of the amount or timing of the outflows of economic benefits were taken into account in the valuation.

Note 2 – Pension Benefit Obligations

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Pension benefit obligations	239,915	362,812	240,000	240,000

The pensions benefit obligations cover provisions for accrued pensions rights and current pension's obligations.

For Solvency II purposes we recognize and value pension benefit obligations in accordance with IAS 19 as amended in 2011, which is considered to be consistent with Solvency II requirements.

The actuarial value is determined using the projected unit credit method, allowing for estimated future salary increases, benefits and medical costs.

The discount rate used to calculate the Solvency II value reflects the current market conditions at the balance sheet date. It is derived using corporate bonds with a rating of AA or higher which are consistent with the currency and maturity of the liabilities in relation to the portfolio.

Under US GAAP, the same valuation approach is used, in accordance with ASC 715 and therefore no valuation differences exist between Solvency II and US GAAP.

Under HGB, we have used the provisions for pension obligations according to HGB § 253 para. 1 and 2 applying the Klaus Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables for Germany and corresponding mortality tables for foreign pension liabilities.

The discount rate used is a 10-year-average historical rate, which is determined based on the rates published by the German Central bank by 31 October 2023 in accordance with HGB § 253 para. 2 and extrapolating these rates to 31 December 2023 using the method prescribed by the German regulation of the discounting of provisions (Rückstellungsabzinsungsverordnung).

Under HGB, a remaining period of 15 years is assumed for the future increase for salaries and pensions.

In accordance with the approach described above the following assumptions for the fiscal year 2023 were applied:

	Solvency II	HGB	US GAAP
Discount rate	4.28%	1.83%	4.28%
Future increase of salaries	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Future increase of pensions	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%
Biometric basis for calculation for Germany	Klaus Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables	Klaus Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables	Klaus Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables

Note: For the pension fund in UK a discount rate of 5.1% and a future increase in salaries of 3.1% are applied

Note 3 – Deposits from Reinsurers

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Non-Life	394	414	26,143	29,726
Life/Health	19,123	19,144	283,514	260,279
Deposits from reinsurers	**19,517**	**19,558**	**309,657**	**290,004**

Under Solvency, the deposits are valued based on their expected future cash flows discounted using the corresponding discount curves.

For US GAAP deposits are netted with reserves in accordance with ASC 944, except for Life/Health deposits located in the Netherlands, which we were prohibited from doing so and for all non-life deposits.

Under HGB, the deposits from reinsurers are recognized at their redemption amount (HGB § 314b para. 2 sentence 2 in conjunction with § 253 para.1).

Note 4 – Deferred Tax Liabilities

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Deferred tax assets (DTA) (+)	77,075	407,077	96,126	132,983
Deferred tax liability (DTL) (-)	-756,623	0	-764,199	-64,461
Total deferred taxes	**-679,548**	**407,077**	**-668,073**	**68,522**

For explanation of valuation differences, please refer to chapter D.1 Assets, note 3 – Deferred Tax Assets.

Note 5 – Insurance and Intermediaries Payables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Insurance and intermediaries payables	0	379,408	0	383,174

This position includes payables from incoming business.

Under US GAAP, the valuation is in accordance with ASC 944. All payables are considered to be of short-term nature (up to 12 months). Therefore, GRAG uses the nominal amount as fair value.

Under HGB, insurance and intermediaries receivables have to be valued in accordance with the regulations applicable to HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para. 1 based on the corresponding repayment amounts.

For Solvency II purposes, only amounts payable which are considered overdue have to be shown in this balance. All other amounts are reclassified to best estimate liabilities within Technical Provisions.

Note 6 – Reinsurance Payables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Reinsurance payables	0	127,739	0	163,158

This position includes all payables from ceded reinsurance. The valuation principles applied for US GAAP, HGB and Solvency II are the same as described in note 5 – Insurance and Intermediaries Payables.

Note 7 – Payables (Trade, not Insurance)

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Payables (trade, not insurance)	38,967	38,967	47,367	47,392

Under Solvency II, payables (trade, not insurance) with duration of up to 12 months are recognized at their nominal value. The fair values of balances payable over a longer term (greater than 12 months) are determined using present value method. Individual and flat-rate value adjustments are performed in line with the accounting treatment under US GAAP.

Under US GAAP these payables are recognized at their fair value in accordance with ASC 944. Flat-rate adjustments are applied based on individual analysis and experiences of the last few years, similar to the individual value adjustments made to balances receivable. As all payables (trade, not insurance) are of a short-term nature (up to 12 months) the Group uses the nominal value as fair value.

Under HGB, payables (trade, not insurance) are recognized at their future amount payable in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para.1. Flat-rate adjustments are performed based on individual surveys and experiences of the last few years similar to the individual value adjustments made to the asset-side.

As all payables are short-term (up to 12 months) GRAG uses the nominal value as fair value. Therefore, no or only minor differences arise between the Solvency II, HGB and US-GAAP values.

Note 8 – Any other Liabilities, not elsewhere shown

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	8,575	353	8,575	8,575

Under HGB, this balance contains deferred items only. Under US GAAP and Solvency II, this position additionally includes lease liabilities amounting to Euro 8,222 thds following the US GAAP standard on leases (ASC 842), which we have also adopted for Solvency II.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

Wherever possible we have used market values in accordance with (article 75 of the SII Directive. Where quoted prices from active markets are not available, the fair value hierarchy as outlined in article 10 DA was applied.

In some circumstances where the determination of the market value is considered highly difficult to establish in comparison to the level of materiality (proportionality) of the balance sheet item, GRAG Group has used the US GAAP financial statement valuations, where the conditions as laid down in article 9 DA apply. The valuation approach applied for Solvency II is described in chapter D.1 to D.3.

D.5 Any Other Information

For the valuation of assets, the Group is generally applying the mark to market approach, with the exception of:

Properties (see chapter D.1, note 5 – Property, Plant and Equipment) where the valuation approach used is mark to model.

Reinsurance recoverables (see chapter D.1, note 13 – Reinsurance Recoverables respectively chapter D.2 technical provisions).

For the valuation of technical provisions and other liabilities, GRAG Group is applying a mark to model approach (see relevant chapters D.2 and D.3).

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

E.1.1 Management of Own Funds

Our capital management policy sets the framework for the correct classification of all own funds items into tiers taking into account applicable capital and distribution rules. In addition, it ensures that adequate processes are implemented and adhered to. We define capital management as the planning, management and monitoring of our own funds to ensure that the regulatory requirements as well as the internal strategic capital objectives are met at any time.

The Solvency Ratio stipulated by the supervisory authority in accordance with Solvency II is 100%. However, we have set internal strategic capital objectives regarding our capital adequacy in order to achieve a sustainable long-term increase of the financial position and financial strength. As such capital management is integrated into the planning and steering process. The planned eligible own funds are compared with the expected solvency capital requirements to ensure compliance with the regulatory solvency capital requirements.

The achievement of our capital management objectives is ensured through:

- The integration of capital management in the planning and control process facilitates a direct link to the Group's own risk and solvency assessment.
- The limit system and risk reporting procedures implemented continuously monitor for changes in the risk profile and the amount of already consumed eligible own funds.

Part of the capital management process consists of analyzing all components of the eligible own funds according to their quality criteria ('tiering'), any duration or constraints of their availability, future planned dividends and contractual interest payments.

E.1.2 Structure, Amount and Quality of Own Funds

Our capital structure consists of the following Solvency II own funds (OF) categories, which are not subject to any conditions:

1. Ordinary share capital
2. Share premium account related to ordinary share capital (paid-in capital)
3. Reconciliation reserve.

The reconciliation reserve consists of current and prior retained earnings within the Group, items directly booked to equity based on US GAAP accounting requirements and any valuation adjustments which are the difference between the economic balance sheet and those of the US GAAP balance sheet. Referring to GRAG Solo the reconciliation reserve includes current and prior earnings retained based on HGB and any valuation differences between HGB and Solvency II.

The Group Own Funds have been calculated based on the Solvency II Group Balance Sheet, which has been prepared in accordance with the consolidation method (default method/method 1); all intra-group transactions have been eliminated.

The entire own fund items of GRAG and GRAG Group are classified as unrestricted tier 1 which is considered the highest quality of capital in terms of "loss absorbing capacity". We do not hold any subordinated debt capital.

There are no items that need to be approved as basic or ancillary own funds items. In addition, the availability or transferability of the own funds are not affected by any deductions or restrictions.

The details of the eligible Own Funds for GRAG and GRAG Group at 31 December 2023 in comparison to the prior year are disclosed in the table below:

	GRAG Solo			GRAG Group		
	2023 €'000	2022 €'000	Change €'000	2023 €'000	2022 €'000	Change €'000
Total assets	**15,341,797**	**14,927,192**	**414,605**	**16,484,845**	**15,867,085**	**617,760**
Total liabilities	8,709,575	8,568,441	141,134	9,852,623	9,508,335	344,288
Own shares	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participation in financial and credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreseeable dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-fenced funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic own funds	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**
thereof			0			0
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	55,000	55,000	0	55,000	55,000	0
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	866,174	866,174	0	866,174	866,174	0
Surplus fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	5,711,048	5,437,577	273,471	5,711,048	5,437,577	273,471
thereof			0			0
Retained earnings	2,957,270	2,305,295	651,974	2,834,169	3,773,688	-939,518
Adjustment due to revaluation differences	2,753,778	3,132,281	-378,503	1,749,787	1,828,610	-78,823
Foreseeable dividend	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ Subordinated liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
+ Additional own funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eligible Own Funds	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**

Overall, the structure of the OF did not change in comparison to the prior year.

	GRAG Solo			GRAG Group		
Differences in Equity	2023 €'000	2022 €'000	Change €'000	2023 €'000	2022 €'000	Change €'000
Shareholder's equity*	**3,878,444**	**3,226,469**	**651,974**	**4,885,006**	**4,528,430**	**356,576**
Adjustments						
Investments	290,109	833,250	-543,141	27,390	20,501	6,889
Life/Health	1,593,098	1,505,161	87,937	1,414,625	1,570,524	-155,899
Property/Casualty	651,181	582,255	68,926	254,586	206,507	48,080
Other	219,390	211,616	7,775	50,615	32,789	17,826
• Dividend	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total adjustments	**2,753,778**	**3,132,281**	**-378,503**	**1,747,216**	**1,830,321**	**-83,104**
SII Own Funds	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**	**6,632,222**	**6,358,751**	**273,471**

*GRAG Solo based on HGB | GRAG Group based on US GAAP

For details on the key differences please refer to chapter D.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

We use the standard formula for the calculation of the minimum capital requirement (MCR) and SCR. The table below outlines GRAG Group's SCR and MCR broken down into the individual entities and split by risk modules at 31 December 2023 in comparison to the previous year:

Solvency II Capital Requirements	GRAG Solo 2023 €'000	GRAG Solo 2022 €'000	GRSA* 2023 €'000	GRSA* 2022 €'000	GRLA* 2023 €'000	GRLA* 2022 €'000	GRAG Group 2023 €'000	GRAG Group 2022 €'000
Eligible own funds	6,632,222	6,358,751	82,759	77,239	226,798	116,723	6,632,222	6,358,751
SCR	2,979,753	2,813,443	295,501	306,025	128,044	102,365	3,211,456	3,023,742
Surplus capital	3,652,469	3,545,307	-212,741	-228,786	98,754	14,358	3,421,143	3,335,009
MCR	1,340,889	1,266,050	68,245	69,313	20,373	19,885	1,429,506	1,355,247
Solvency ratio	222.6%	226.0%	28.0%	25.2%	177.1%	114.0%	206.5%	210.3%
Risk modules								
Underwriting risk Life	1,956,510	1,734,962	49,570	52,949	73,693	76,076	2,072,508	1,854,876
Underwriting risk Health	1,053,913	1,098,469	38,118	43,525	82,319	70,450	1,147,508	1,194,973
Underwriting risk Non-Life	608,455	527,308	12,311	2,744	0	0	608,435	526,262
Market risk	2,383,297	2,101,034	274,069	280,272	35,981	26,558	2,446,296	2,152,128
Counterparty default risk	128,358	132,698	10,879	14,995	2,762	1,748	131,999	137,652
Diversification	-2,035,029	-1,878,625	-75,038	-76,044	-54,704	-47,411	-2,127,703	-1,969,362
Operational risk	166,013	155,979	8,627	10,142	16,564	17,348	190,624	181,490
Loss-absorbing capacity for deferred taxes	-1,281,764	-1,058,383	-23,035	-22,559	-28,572	-42,403	-1,258,210	-1,054,277
SCR	**2,979,753**	**2,813,443**	**295,501**	**306,025**	**128,044**	**102,365**	**3,211,456**	**3,023,742**

* Application of the Standard Formula following SII even though not part of the EEA.

Regarding GRSA and GRLA it should be noted that these companies are not within the EEA and as such not subject to Solvency II regulation on a stand-alone basis. However, as outlined in chapter D the subsidiaries provide input for the Solvency II Group reporting. The calculation of the Group SCR follows the same approach as for GRAG stand-alone but based on consolidated data considering the elimination of intercompany transactions.

GRSA as well as GRLA have adequate capital to meet their local regulatory requirements. For capital management purposes we consider it efficient to concentrate the surplus capital within the parent company GRAG and provide parental support when needed.

In determining the risk modules, we have not made use of simplifications. However, in terms of the non-life premium and reserve risk we applied USPs/GSPs in accordance with article 218 level II in due consideration that this better reflects our risk profile. The USP's/GSPs were approved by the Bafin in November 2015. In addition, EIOPA introduced transitional measures to ensure a smooth conversion to the SII regime. From 2016, we therefore made use of the transitional measure for the equity risk module over a period of seven years, which led to a linear increase in the SCR. This measure ended on 1 January 2023 in accordance with article 308(b) section 13, of the SII-Directive the transitional period.

The SCR includes the loss-absorbing capacity for deferred taxes recognizing that additional deferred tax assets (DTA) will be created in case of a SCR shock event. For 2023, the loss-absorbing capacity for deferred taxes for the Group amounts to Euro 1,258,210 thds of which, prior to diversification, GRAG contributed Euro 1,281,764 thds, GRLA Euro 28,572 thds and GRSA Euro 23,035 thds. As noted in Chapter D.1 regarding the projection of future taxable profits, we use a planning horizon of five years.

As GRAG Group is classified as non-composite we follow the regulatory requirements for non-composite undertakings for the calculation of the MCR.

We would like to point out that the amounts disclosed for the SCR and MCR are considered preliminary and are subject to supervisory assessment by the BaFin.

E.3 Use of the Duration-Based Equity Risk Sub-Module in the Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

We do not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR. It should be noted that Germany did not make use of the option to allow the duration-based equity risk sub-modules.

E.4 Difference between the Standard Formula and Any Internal Model Used

We apply the standard formula and do not use an internal model to calculate the SCR. We have obtained regulatory approval to use USPs/GSPs in the calculation of premium and reserve risk. These are reviewed and updated each year, where appropriate.

E.5 Non-Compliance with the MCR and SCR

There was no breach of the SCR and hence the MCR over the reporting period. By reference to the SCR and MCR, the Solvency II OF substantially exceeded the capital requirements. By these measures, we remain in a satisfactory capital position.

E.6 Any Other Information

For the reporting period 31 December 2023, there is no other information to be disclosed.

Abbreviations

AF	Actuarial Function
AML	Anti-Money-Laundering
AMSB	Administrative, Management and Supervisory Body
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
BaFin	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority
BCM	Business Continuity Management
BSCR	Basic Solvency Capital Requirement
BEL	Best Estimate Liability
BRK	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.
CAS	Corporate Actuarial Services
CCAG	Cloud Collaborative Audit Group
CBIRC	China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission
CF	Compliance Function
CFT	Counter Finance Terrorism (Terrorismusfinanzierung)
CI	Critical Illness
CISA	Cyber Security and Infrastructure Security Agency
CO	Compliance Officer
CoC	Cost of Capital
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
CPOT	Gen Re Compliance Management Platform
CR	Combined Ratio
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CSP	Cloud Service Provider
DA	Delegated Acts
DE&I	Diversity, Equity & Inclusion
DFSA	Dubai Financial Services Authority

DIFC	Dubai International Financial Center
D&O	Directors & Officers
DTA	Deferred tax assets
DTL	Deferred tax liabilities
EEA	European Economic Area
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
E&O	Error & Omission
EPIFP	Expected Profits in Future Premium
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EU	European Union
EUC	End User Computing
EUDA	End User Developed Application
Faraday	Faraday MGA Ltd.
FEB	Financial Examination Bureau
FS-ISAC	Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GRAG	General Reinsurance AG
GRC	General Reinsurance Corporation
GRL	General Re Life Corporation
GRLA	General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd, Sydney
GRN	General Re Corporation
GRSA	General Reinsurance Africa Limited, Capetown
HGB	German Commercial Code
IA	Internal Audit
IAF	Internal Audit Function
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IASB	International Accounting Standard Board
ICS	Internal Control System
ICT	Internal Control Testing

IDD	Insurance Distribution Directive
IDII	Individual Disability Income Insurance
IDW	Institute of Public Auditors in Germany, Incorporated Association
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDTI	Long Duration Targeted Improvements
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer
L/H	Life/Health
LHSM	Life Health System Migration
LoB	Line of Business
LoD	Line of Defense
LPT	Loss Portfolio Transfer
LS	Lump sume
LUCA	Life Underwriting and Claims Administration
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MIFID	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
MIG	Master Investment Guidelines
NEAM	New England Asset Management Inc.
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NSLT	Non-Similar to Life Techniques
OF	Own Funds
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
OSN	Overall Solvency Needs
PA	Personal accident
PCAOB	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
P/C	Property/Casualty
PO	Principal Officer
PPP	Prudent Person Principle
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template

RBC	Risk Based Capital
RC	Risk Committee
RM	Risk Margin
RMF	Risk Management Function
RMF	Risk Management Framework
RMT	Risk Management Team
RO	Risk Officer
RSR	Regulatory Supervisory Report
SII	Solvency II
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLT	Similar to Life Techniques
SOX	Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
SF	Standard Formula
SPVs	Special Purpose Vehicles
TPs	Technical Provisions
TvaR	Tail Value at Risk
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USA	United Stated of America
US GAAP	United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
USPs	Undertaking Specific Parameters (Unternehmensspezifische Parameter)
UY	Underwriting Year
VAIT	Supervisory Requirements for IT in Insurance Undertakings
VAE	Vereinigte Arabische Emirate
VaR	Value at Risk

Appendix – Quantitative Reporting Templates

Please note the following:

- All values are stated in thousand Euros.
- Rounding differences can occur in the following tables.
- GRAG Group does not make use of transitional arrangements, volatility and matching adjustments and as such we do not disclose QRT S.22.01.21 "Impact of long term guarantees and transitional measures".

S.02.01.02_Solo – QRT Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	77,075
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	2,172
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	60,042
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	8,537,531
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	262,460
Equities	R0100	311,708
Equities - listed	R0110	311,708
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	6,812,950
Government Bonds	R0140	6,768,445
Corporate Bonds	R0150	44,505
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	396,941
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	753,458
Other investments	R0210	14
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	337,000
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	337,000
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	3,504,106
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	3,621,827
Non-life excluding health	R0290	3,579,798
Health similar to non-life	R0300	42,029
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	-117,722
Health similar to life	R0320	-23,948
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	-93,774
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	1,863,313
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	135,181
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	246,495
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	570,038
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	8,844
Total assets	R0500	15,341,797

Liabilities		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	5,521,403
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	5,427,404
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	5,322,785
Risk margin	R0550	104,619
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	93,999
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	87,937
Risk margin	R0590	6,062
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	1,778,211
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	753,081
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	188,322
Risk margin	R0640	564,759
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	1,025,130
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	-500,470
Risk margin	R0680	1,525,600
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	0
Best Estimate	R0710	0
Risk margin	R0720	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	346,364
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	239,915
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	19,517
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	756,623
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	0
Reinsurance payables	R0830	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	38,967
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	8,575
Total liabilities	R0900	8,709,575
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	6,632,222

S.04.05.21_Solo – QRT Activity by Country as at 31 December 2023

Annex I

S.04.05.21

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Home country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		Home country	Top 5 countries: non-life				
		C0010	C0020				
Country	R0010		ES	FR	GB	IT	US
Premiums written (gross)							
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020						
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	574,053	33,039	8,783	57,015	61,393	142,856
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	154,334	27,428	74,179	109,478	18,401	5,875
Premiums earned (gross)							
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030						
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	571,969	32,672	11,289	56,429	67,153	89,794
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	153,233	25,833	67,691	97,363	18,280	6,285
Claims incurred (gross)							
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040						
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	346,294	15,760	5,464	15,228	37,191	41,384
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	53,349	11,224	35,573	84,961	37,097	1,172
Expenses incurred (gross)							
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050						
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	175,713	12,348	1,232	15,780	29,876	37,868
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	19,744	4,619	7,390	13,261	3,703	1,031

Home country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		Home country	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT				
		C0030	C0040				
Country	R1010		CN	FR	GB	MY	TW
Gross Written Premium	R1020	244,477	519,654	231,217	430,926	209,826	104,103
Gross Earned Premium	R1030	244,942	513,018	230,772	427,950	210,013	102,191
Claims incurred	R1040	99,897	296,693	152,088	380,425	68,472	46,494
Gross Expenses Incurred	R1050	82,077	145,644	65,514	38,264	131,093	35,731

S.05.01.02_Solo – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Line of Business as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		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
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**		14,905		141,318	85,712	69,507	860,954	87,166	2,970
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**		3,508		33,813	24,451	19,156	234,506	17,919	760
Net	**R0200**		11,397		107,505	61,262	50,351	626,448	69,247	2,210
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**		14,013		134,774	92,595	57,784	799,736	93,284	3,076
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**		3,338		32,465	30,447	17,724	219,526	20,668	866
Net	**R0300**		10,675		102,309	62,148	40,060	580,210	72,617	2,211
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**		3,824		134,158	75,261	32,073	447,741	23,955	-19,998
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**		-1,431		29,464	23,728	5,657	72,755	-16,919	-20,118
Net	**R0400**		5,255		104,694	51,533	26,416	374,986	40,874	121
Expenses incurred	**R0550**		5,739		22,936	23,648	14,300	188,829	27,540	518
Other expenses	**R1200**									
Total expenses	**R1300**									

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0200**
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**								1,262,531
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**				27,029	184,762	21,766	467,875	701,432
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**				1,066	45,313	5,537	153,468	539,496
Net	**R0200**				25,963	139,448	16,229	314,407	1,424,467
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**								1,195,262
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**				27,340	183,090	21,119	449,024	680,573
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**				1,066	45,687	5,707	147,099	524,592
Net	**R0300**				26,275	137,403	15,412	301,925	1,351,245
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**								697,014
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**				14,208	148,683	1,168	254,405	418,464
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**				144	25,363	-6,632	30,936	142,946
Net	**R0400**				14,064	123,320	7,800	223,469	972,532
Expenses incurred	**R0550**				5,370	25,084	2,753	46,832	363,549
Other expenses	**R1200**								0
Total expenses	**R1300**								363,549

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		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	
		C0210	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**	**C0270**	**C0280**	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**							1,064,630	1,694,994	2,759,624
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**							6,760	87,874	94,635
Net	**R1500**							1,057,870	1,607,120	2,664,990
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**							1,063,601	1,679,848	2,743,449
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**							6,774	87,320	94,094
Net	**R1600**							1,056,827	1,592,527	2,649,354
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**							616,078	1,113,473	1,729,551
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**							595	23,008	23,603
Net	**R1700**							615,483	1,090,466	1,705,948
Expenses incurred	**R1900**							308,708	390,296	699,004
Other expenses	**R2500**									0
Total expenses	**R2600**									699,004

S.12.01.02_Solo – QRT Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.12.01.02
Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	**Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)**
				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0020	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**	**C0150**
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**										
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	**R0020**										
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM											
Best Estimate											
Gross Best Estimate	**R0030**									-500,470	-500,470
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0080**									-93,774	-93,774
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0090**	0		0	0		0	0	0	-406,696	-406,696
Risk Margin	**R0100**									1,525,600	1,525,600
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions											
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	**R0110**										
Best estimate	**R0120**										
Risk margin	**R0130**										
Technical provisions - total	**R0200**	0	0			0			0	1,025,130	1,025,130

		Health insurance (direct business)			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
			Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010						
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0020						
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best Estimate							
Gross Best Estimate	R0030					188,322	188,322
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080					-23,948	-23,948
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090		0	0	0	212,270	212,270
Risk Margin	R0100					564,759	564,759
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions							
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110						
Best estimate	R0120						
Risk margin	R0130						
Technical provisions - total	R0200	0			0	753,081	753,081

S.17.01.02_Solo – QRT Non-Life Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2023

Annex I

S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions

		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
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**									
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	**R0050**									
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	**R0060**		-1,984		16,981	32,562	4,807	-42,358	-17,535	-558
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**		-634		-976	28,781	-2,574	-32,263	-4,102	60
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**		-1,350		17,957	3,781	7,381	-10,095	-13,433	-618
Claims provisions										
Gross	**R0160**		36,846		503,487	113,839	26,975	845,745	256,965	22,215
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**		23,028		387,749	76,721	38,960	302,521	173,471	16,629
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**		13,818		115,738	37,118	-11,985	543,224	83,494	5,586
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**		34,862		520,468	146,401	31,782	803,387	239,430	21,657
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**		12,468		133,695	40,899	-4,604	533,129	70,061	4,968
Risk margin	**R0280**		1,646		8,003	2,452	0	31,914	4,194	297
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**		36,508		528,471	148,853	31,782	835,301	243,624	21,954
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**		22,394		386,773	105,502	36,386	270,258	169,369	16,689
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**		14,114		141,698	43,351	-4,604	565,043	74,255	5,265

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**								
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	**R0050**								
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM									
Best estimate									
Premium provisions									
Gross	**R0060**				-3,784	2,690	-429	-20,071	-29,679
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**				-71	897	-269	3,663	-7,488
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**				-3,713	1,793	-160	-23,734	-22,191
Claims provisions									
Gross	**R0160**				56,859	2,664,780	55,474	857,216	5,440,401
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**				19,706	2,217,529	26,008	346,992	3,629,316
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**				37,153	447,251	29,466	510,224	1,811,087
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**				53,075	2,667,470	55,045	837,145	5,410,722
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**				33,440	449,044	29,306	486,490	1,788,896
Risk margin	**R0280**				4,415	26,881	1,754	29,122	110,681
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions									
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**				57,490	2,694,351	56,799	866,267	5,521,403
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**				19,635	2,218,426	25,739	350,655	3,621,828
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**				37,855	475,925	31,060	515,612	1,899,577

S.19.01.21_Solo – QRT Non-Life Insurance Claims as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.19.01.21
Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	2

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absoluter Betrag)

Development year

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											65,664
N-9	R0160	67,811	244,801	71,860	25,609	21,355	12,212	27,727	10,081	7,733	7,230	
N-8	R0170	102,109	251,296	78,241	37,392	20,544	21,102	18,185	11,584	12,143		
N-7	R0180	85,434	208,432	86,662	32,762	19,674	11,791	7,248	4,264			
N-6	R0190	79,915	248,745	120,405	62,263	29,778	16,506	21,351				
N-5	R0200	116,644	320,826	157,045	70,527	53,208	33,439					
N-4	R0210	104,827	312,226	174,001	87,865	57,406						
N-3	R0220	110,810	282,912	186,031	85,775							
N-2	R0230	103,863	435,607	269,175								
N-1	R0240	77,972	304,426									
N	R0250	57,895										

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
	R0100	65,664	625,030
	R0160	7,230	496,420
	R0170	12,143	552,597
	R0180	4,264	456,266
	R0190	21,351	578,963
	R0200	33,439	751,688
	R0210	57,406	736,325
	R0220	85,775	665,528
	R0230	269,175	808,646
	R0240	304,426	382,398
	R0250	57,895	57,895
Total	R0260	918,767	6,111,757

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

		Development year													
	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			Year end (discounted data)
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300			C0360
Vor	R0100											2,535,326		R0100	1,687,929
N-9	R0160	0	547,381	486,182	434,475	383,773	339,557	288,713	263,522	258,648	259,241			R0160	148,426
N-8	R0170	720,501	594,605	488,245	394,961	333,558	287,755	268,015	252,228	228,750				R0170	138,876
N-7	R0180	671,408	472,098	353,540	270,949	219,591	200,163	175,440	160,503					R0180	108,295
N-6	R0190	745,567	587,036	431,414	324,466	277,313	248,523	240,739						R0190	164,364
N-5	R0200	583,675	773,958	573,803	476,028	363,289	313,709							R0200	238,750
N-4	R0210	620,688	909,839	730,116	571,922	471,833								R0210	378,784
N-3	R0220	814,463	1,080,467	838,892	639,126									R0220	536,983
N-2	R0230	759,906	1,060,729	726,273										R0230	623,398
N-1	R0240	575,785	768,859											R0240	675,994
N	R0250	829,388												R0250	738,604
													Total	R0260	5,440,401

S.23.01.01_Solo – QRT Own Funds as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.23.01.01
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	55,000	55,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	866,174	866,174			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	5,711,048	5,711,048			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400				0	0

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	**R0500**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	**R0510**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	**R0540**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	**R0550**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	
SCR	**R0580**	2,979,753				
MCR	**R0600**	1,340,889				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	**R0620**	223%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	**R0640**	495%				

		C0060	
Reconciliation reserve			
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R0700**	6,632,222	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	**R0710**	0	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	**R0720**	0	
Other basic own fund items	**R0730**	921,174	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	**R0740**		
Reconciliation reserve	**R0760**	5,711,048	
Expected profits			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	**R0770**	4,444,357	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	**R0780**	123,316	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	**R0790**	4,567,673	

S.25.01.21_Solo – QRT Solvency Capital Requirement - for Undertakings on Standard Formula as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.25.01.21
Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	**C0090**	**C0120**
Market risk	**R0010**	2,383,297		
Counterparty default risk	**R0020**	128,358		
Life underwriting risk	**R0030**	1,956,510	None	
Health underwriting risk	**R0040**	1,053,913	None	
Non-life underwriting risk	**R0050**	608,455	Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk, Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	
Diversification	**R0060**	-2,035,029		
Intangible asset risk	**R0070**	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0100**	4,095,504		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		**C0100**
Operational risk	**R0130**	166,013
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	**R0140**	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	**R0150**	-1,281,764
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	**R0160**	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	**R0200**	2,979,753
Capital add-on already set	**R0210**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	**R0211**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	**R0212**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	**R0213**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	**R0214**	0
Solvency capital requirement	**R0220**	2,979,753
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	**R0400**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	**R0410**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	**R0420**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	**R0430**	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	**R0440**	0

Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	1

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	-1,281,764
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	-763,310
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable profit	R0660	-518,455
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	0
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	0
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	-1,350,596

S.28.01.01_Solo – QRT Minimum Capital Requirement - Only Life or only Non-Life Insurance or Reinsurance Activity as at 31 December 2023

Annex I

S.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	417,854

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	12,468	11,397
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	133,695	107,505
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	40,966	61,262
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	50,351
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	533,129	626,448
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	70,061	69,247
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	4,969	2,210
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	33,440	25,963
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	449,044	139,448
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	29,305	16,229
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	486,489	314,407

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	1,621,137

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	0	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		2,315,910,205

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	2,038,991
SCR	R0310	2,979,753
MCR cap	R0320	1,340,889
MCR floor	R0330	744,938
Combined MCR	R0340	1,340,889
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,600
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	1,340,889

S.02.01.02_GROUP – QRT Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	0
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	96,126
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	2,172
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	60,359
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	9,621,452
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	4,541
Equities	**R0100**	311,708
Equities - listed	**R0110**	311,708
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	0
Bonds	**R0130**	8,154,790
Government Bonds	**R0140**	8,110,285
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	44,505
Structured notes	**R0160**	0
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	396,941
Derivatives	**R0190**	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	753,458
Other investments	**R0210**	14
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	0
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	337,000
Loans on policies	**R0240**	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	0
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	337,000
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	3,501,957
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	3,642,946
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	3,600,917
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	42,029
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	-140,990
Health similar to life	**R0320**	126,284
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	-267,273
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	0
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	1,814,402
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	136,570
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	253,734
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	**R0400**	0
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	652,228
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	8,844
Total assets	**R0500**	16,484,844

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	5,548,672
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	5,454,673
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0530**	
Best Estimate	**R0540**	5,347,516
Risk margin	**R0550**	107,158
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	93,999
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0570**	
Best Estimate	**R0580**	87,937
Risk margin	**R0590**	6,062
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	2,583,102
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	1,568,319
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0620**	
Best Estimate	**R0630**	964,195
Risk margin	**R0640**	604,124
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	1,014,783
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0660**	
Best Estimate	**R0670**	-544,625
Risk margin	**R0680**	1,559,408
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0700**	
Best Estimate	**R0710**	0
Risk margin	**R0720**	0
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	351,050
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	240,000
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	309,657
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	764,199
Derivatives	**R0790**	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	0
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	47,367
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	**R0860**	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	**R0870**	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	8,575
Total liabilities	**R0900**	9,852,622
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	6,632,222

S.05.01.02_ GROUP – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Line of Business as at 31 December 2023

		Line of Business for: **non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)**												Line of Business for: **accepted non-proportional reinsurance**				Total
		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	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0200**
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**		14,939		139,491	86,666	70,708	880,853	87,487	2,981								1,283,125
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**													27,080	184,348	22,104	477,637	711,167
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**		3,508		33,807	24,441	19,680	249,878	18,135	760				1,066	45,411	5,535	162,614	564,836
Net	**R0200**		11,431		105,684	62,225	51,028	630,975	69,351	2,221				26,013	138,937	16,568	315,022	1,429,456
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**		13,773		132,815	106,539	55,670	795,356	96,522	3,301								1,203,976
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**													27,392	182,642	21,249	457,469	688,752
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**		3,288		32,208	40,404	17,856	228,558	22,119	960				1,066	45,763	5,709	155,332	553,264
Net	**R0300**		10,485		100,607	66,135	37,814	566,798	74,402	2,342				26,326	136,878	15,540	302,137	1,339,465
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**		3,861		133,579	75,997	32,627	458,631	23,552	-20,469								707,778
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**													14,086	149,042	1,065	256,660	420,854
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**		-1,472		28,645	23,663	5,284	80,778	-17,300	-20,559				144	23,859	-6,865	34,002	150,178
Net	**R0400**		5,333		104,934	52,334	27,343	377,853	40,852	90				13,942	125,183	7,931	222,658	978,454
Expenses incurred	**R0550**		5,523		21,874	27,042	11,663	172,042	29,203	645				5,253	25,161	2,732	46,205	347,344
Other expenses	**R1200**																	-9,045
Total expenses	**R1300**																	338,299

		Line of Business for: **life insurance obligations**						**Life reinsurance obligations**		Total
		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	
		C0210	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**	**C0270**	**C0280**	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**							1,399,654	1,960,480	3,360,134
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**							72,766	230,554	303,320
Net	**R1500**							1,326,888	1,729,926	3,056,814
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**							1,397,149	1,944,642	3,341,791
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**							72,779	229,647	302,426
Net	**R1600**							1,324,370	1,714,995	3,039,365
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**							902,750	1,364,093	2,266,844
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**							91,843	73,612	165,455
Net	**R1700**							810,908	1,290,481	2,101,389
Expenses incurred	**R1900**							375,398	367,374	742,771
Other expenses	**R2500**									980
Total expenses	**R2600**									743,751

S.05.02.01_ GROUP – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Country as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	R0010		ES	FR	GB	IT	US	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	574,313	33,057	8,783	57,273	61,392	144,673	879,490
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	154,372	27,436	74,184	109,074	18,401	6,025	389,491
Reinsurers' share	R0140	196,703	13,708	20,236	44,918	20,095	53,788	349,448
Net	R0200	531,981	46,784	62,732	121,429	59,698	96,909	919,533
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	571,781	31,866	12,056	57,713	80,045	74,745	828,205
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	153,319	25,644	67,697	96,836	18,292	6,303	368,090
Reinsurers' share	R0240	196,710	14,278	21,271	43,854	36,331	38,951	351,396
Net	R0300	528,389	43,232	58,481	110,695	62,005	42,096	844,899
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	346,340	15,642	5,014	14,976	37,188	42,150	461,310
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	53,327	11,371	42,306	84,838	37,542	1,227	230,610
Reinsurers' share	R0340	35,412	-3,321	5,823	26,313	9,312	5,272	78,811
Net	R0400	364,255	30,335	41,497	73,500	65,418	38,104	613,109
Expenses incurred	R0550	151,532	12,190	6,495	22,453	27,969	8,506	229,145
Other expenses	R1200							-9,763
Total expenses	R1300							219,381

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	R1400		AU	CN	FR	GB	MY	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	226,726	415,345	528,390	231,035	428,421	215,562	2,045,479
Reinsurers' share	R1420	7,433	156,758	0	5,898	94	0	170,183
Net	R1500	219,292	258,588	528,390	225,138	428,327	215,562	1,875,296
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	225,554	415,670	521,935	230,590	425,452	215,744	2,034,946
Reinsurers' share	R1520	7,467	156,758	0	5,927	85	0	170,236
Net	R1600	218,088	258,912	521,935	224,664	425,367	215,744	1,864,709
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	90,344	318,808	323,223	144,788	391,947	71,287	1,340,396
Reinsurers' share	R1620	682	100,551	0	409	-87	0	101,555
Net	R1700	89,662	218,257	323,223	144,379	392,033	71,287	1,238,842
Expenses incurred	R1900	84,620	34,949	145,540	71,219	24,187	133,525	494,039
Other expenses	R2500							-1,078
Total expenses	R2600							492,961

S.23.01.22_ GROUP – QRT Own Funds as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.23.01.22
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	55,000	55,000			
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	R0020					
Share premium account related to ordinary	R0030	866,174	866,174			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	R0060					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Non-available surplus funds at group level	R0080					
Preference shares	R0090					
Non-available preference shares at group level	R0100					
Share premium account related to preference	R0110					
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	5,711,048	5,711,048			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	R0150					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	R0170					
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190					
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	R0200					
Non-available minority interests at group level	R0210					

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
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**					
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	**R0240**					
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	**R0250**					
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	**R0260**					
Total of non-available own fund items	**R0270**	0	0	0	0	0
Total deductions	**R0280**	0	0	0	0	0
Total basic own funds after deductions	**R0290**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0
Own funds of other financial sectors						
Credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies - Total	R0410					
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420					
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430					
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440					

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
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**					
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and a combination of method net of IGT	**R0460**					
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**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	**R0530**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	
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**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	**R0530**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	
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**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	**R0570**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	**R0610**	1,429,506				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	**R0650**	463.95%				
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**	6,632,222	6,632,222	0	0	0
Group SCR	**R0680**	3,211,456				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	**R0690**	206.52%				

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0060				
Reconciliation reserve						
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R0700**	6,632,222				
Own shares (included as assets on the balance	**R0710**	0				
Forseeable dividends, distributions and charges	**R0720**	0				
Other basic own fund items	**R0730**	921,174				
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 before deduction for participations in other financial sector	**R0760**	5,711,048				
Expected profits						
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	**R0770**	4,521,081				
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	**R0780**	123,316				
Total EPIFP	**R0790**	4,644,397				

S.25.01.22_ GROUP – QRT Solvency Capital Requirement - for Groups on Standard Formula as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.25.01.22
Solvency Capital Requirement - for groups on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	**C0090**	**C0120**
Market risk	**R0010**	2,446,296		None
Counterparty default risk	**R0020**	131,999		
Life underwriting risk	**R0030**	2,072,508	None	None
Health underwriting risk	**R0040**	1,147,508	None	None
Non-life underwriting risk	**R0050**	608,435	Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk, standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	None
Diversification	**R0060**	-2,127,704		
Intangible asset risk	**R0070**	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0100**	4,279,042		

		C0100
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		
Operational risk	**R0130**	190,624
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	**R0140**	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	**R0150**	-1,258,210
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	**R0160**	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	**R0200**	3,211,456
Capital add-on already set	**R0210**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	**R0211**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	**R0212**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	**R0213**	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	**R0214**	0
Consolidated Group SCR	**R0220**	3,211,456
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	**R0400**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	**R0410**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	**R0420**	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	**R0430**	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	**R0440**	0
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	**R0470**	1,429,506
Information on other entities		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	**R0500**	0
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**	0
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	**R0520**	0
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Capital requirement for non- regulated entities carrying out financial activities	**R0530**	0
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	**R0540**	0
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	**R0550**	0
Capital requirement for collective investment undertakings or investments packaged as funds	**R0555**	0
Overall SCR		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	**R0560**	0
Solvency capital requirement	**R0570**	3,211,456

S.32.01.22_ GROUP – Undertakings in the Scope of the Group as at 31 December 2023

Annex I
S.32.01.22
Undertakings in the scope of the group

Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	(cont)
DE	LEI/391200QTD6VW5OOK0Z35	LEI	General Reinsurance AG	3	Aktiengesellschaftt	2	BaFin	
AU	LEI/254900FBQZ1HZJGI4B49	LEI	General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd.	3	Aktiengesellschaftt	2	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	
ZA	LEI/378900B024DCA3D49F94	LEI	General Reinsurance Africa Ltd	3	Aktiengesellschaftt	2	Financial Services Board (FSB)	

Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
% 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
C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
100%		100%		1		1		1
100%	100%	100%		1	100%	1		1
100%	100%	100%		1	100%	1		1

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