# Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A.

**AMB #:** 086685 | **AIIN #:** AA-1360255
**Associated Ultimate Parent:** AMB # 086684 - Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A.

## Best's Credit Ratings - for the Rating Unit Members

| Financial Strength Rating (FSR) | Issuer Credit Rating (ICR) |
|---|---|
| **A** | **a** |
| **Excellent** | **Excellent** |
| Outlook: **Stable** | Outlook: **Stable** |
| Action: **Assigned** | Action: **Assigned** |

## Assessment Descriptors

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance Sheet Strength | **Very Strong** |
| Operating Performance | **Strong** |
| Business Profile | **Neutral** |
| Enterprise Risk Management | **Appropriate** |

## Rating Unit - Members

**Rating Unit: Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A. | AMB #: 086685**

| AMB # | Rating Unit Members |
|---|---|
| 086684 | Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A. |

### Best's Credit Rating Effective Date

July 17, 2025

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### Information

Best's Credit Rating Methodology

Guide to Best's Credit Ratings

Market Segment Outlooks

### Financial Data Presented

The financial data in this report reflects the most current data available to the Analytical Team at the time of the rating. Updates to the financial exhibits in this report are available here: Best's Financial Report.

## Rating Rationale

**Balance Sheet Strength: Very Strong**

- Unipol Assicurazioni's (Unipol) consolidated risk-adjusted capitalisation as measured by Best's Capital Adequacy Ratio (BCAR) is supportive of the strongest level of assessment.
- Unipol's regulatory solvency coverage ratio stood at 212% at year-end 2024.
- Good level of financial flexibility, with moderate leverage and direct access to capital markets.
- Material asset concentration towards Italian government bonds increases the potential for volatility in Unipol's risk-adjusted capitalisation. Furthermore, strategic investments in Italian banking affiliates add to overall asset risk.

**Operating Performance: Strong**

- Track record of strong and stable operating performance, organically supported by non-life, life, and health segments, coupled with volatility in line with Unipol's peer group.
- Non-life technical performance was strong in 2024, as evidenced by a combined ratio of 93.3% (as calculated by AM Best). Life business margins benefited from the rise in interest rates, and the overall level of profitability remained strong.
- Healthy investment income supports overall earnings.

**Business Profile: Neutral**

- Unipol is one of the two largest players in the Italian non-life segment and has a competitive position in the local life market.
- Performance supported by its access to data and sophisticated pricing capabilities as well as its extensive use of telematics applied to the non-life segment.
- Good control of distribution, which leverages a widespread agency, bancassurance and sub-agency network.
- High geographical concentration of the business portfolio, with 99% of gross written premiums sourced in Italy, exposing its operations to unforeseen changes in the Italian economic and regulatory environment.

**Enterprise Risk Management: Appropriate**

- Risk management capabilities are seen as aligned to the risk profile of the group.
- Use of a partial internal capital model firmly embedded in the group's enterprise risk management (ERM), with positive implications on risk identification, quantification, mitigation and reporting.
- Adequate stress-testing capabilities, aligned with European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) standards.

**Outlook**

- The stable outlooks reflect the expectation that Unipol Assicurazioni's risk-adjusted capitalisation will remain at the strongest level as measured by the BCAR, supported by its strong underwriting performance and stable investment results. The company is expected to maintain a leading position in the Italian non-life market, supported by its advanced telematic capabilities. The ERM assessment is expected to remain appropriate, with risk management capabilities aligned to its low-risk profile.

**Rating Drivers**

- Negative rating pressure could follow a deterioration in balance sheet strength, for example, as a result of a weakening risk-adjusted capitalisation.
- Negative rating pressure could arise as a result of a sustained deterioration in operating performance metrics below a level commensurate with a strong assessment.
- Although considered unlikely, positive rating actions could occur should Unipol materially expand and diversify its business profile while maintaining consolidated risk-adjusted capitalisation at the strongest level and a strong operating performance.

## Key Financial Indicators

AM Best may recategorize company-reported data to reflect broader international reporting standards and increase global comparability.

**Best's Capital Adequacy Ratio (BCAR) Scores (%)**

| Confidence Level | 95.0 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 99.6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BCAR Score | 55.6 | 39.0 | 32.2 | 30.4 |

Source: Best's Capital Adequacy Ratio Model - Global

| Key Financial Indicators | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) | 2020 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Insurance Revenue: | | | | | |
| Life | 673,000 | 604,000 | 529,000 | ... | ... |
| Life – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | 4,098,100 | 3,744,500 |
| Non-Life | 8,745,000 | 8,571,000 | 7,662,000 | ... | ... |
| Non-Life – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | 7,751,100 | 7,667,600 |
| Composite | 9,418,000 | 9,175,000 | 8,191,000 | ... | ... |
| Composite – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | 11,849,200 | 11,412,100 |
| Net Income | 1,119,000 | 1,331,000 | 675,000 | 796,200 | 864,100 |
| Total Assets | 83,425,000 | 79,458,000 | 73,025,000 | 80,258,500 | 79,406,500 |
| Total Capital and Surplus | 9,628,000 | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | 9,721,600 | 9,525,200 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Key Financial Indicators & Ratios | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) | 2020 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Profitability: | | | | | |
| Life (Re)Insurance and Investment Result | 299,000 | 278,000 | 149,000 | ... | ... |
| Balance on Life Technical Account | ... | ... | ... | 279,500 | 168,300 |
| Non-Life (Re)Insurance and Investment Result | 912,000 | 622,000 | 839,000 | ... | ... |
| Balance on Non-Life Technical Account | ... | ... | ... | 513,500 | 1,132,500 |
| Net Income Return on Net Insurance Revenue (%) | 11.9 | 14.5 | 8.2 | ... | ... |
| Net Income Return on Capital and Surplus (%) | 11.5 | 14.5 | ... | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (%) | ... | ... | ... | 93.4 | 85.1 |
| Net Investment Yield (%) | 3.6 | 3.6 | ... | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Leverage: | | | | | |
| Net Insurance Services Revenue to Capital and Surplus (%) | 97.8 | 93.6 | 95.5 | ... | ... |
| Net Premiums Written to Capital and Surplus (%) | ... | ... | ... | 152.3 | 149.9 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

Note: Non-Life (Re)Insurance and Investment Result includes investment income. Balance on Non-Life Technical Account does not include investment income.

# Credit Analysis

## Balance Sheet Strength

Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A (Unipol) is the result of the merger by incorporation of the previous insurance operating company, UnipolSai Assicurazioni S.p.A. (and others minor entities), into the previous group holding company, Unipol Gruppo S.p.A., completed on December 31st 2024. Unipol Gruppo was concurrently renamed Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A. and became the insurance operating entity of the group starting from January 1st 2025.

### Capitalisation

The BCAR scores presented under the “Best’s Capital Adequacy Ratio Summary” section of this report are based on Unipol’s IFRS17 year-end 2024 consolidated audited financial statements.

Unipol's risk-adjusted capitalisation, as measured by Best's Capital Adequacy Ratio (BCAR), was at the strongest level at year-end 2024 and it is expected to remain at this level over the medium term. In AM Best’s opinion, Unipol's available capital is of good quality, yet relies on soft capital components in the form of subordinated debt, as well as partial credit for life contractual service margin (CSM) and risk adjustment.

## Balance Sheet Strength (Continued...)

The coverage of the Solvency II regulatory requirement on a consolidated basis, as measured by the company's economic capital model, is strong for 2024, at 212% (2023: 215%). During the first quarter of 2025, the ratio slightly increased to 218%.

During 2025 Unipol paid a dividend of EUR 609 million with respect to 2024 profit. The company's target is to distribute EUR 2.2 billion cumulative dividends with regards to the profits of the period 2025-2027.

Unipol has good financial flexibility, being able to raise debt and equity, as demonstrated by the recent subordinated debt issuance in 2024 (EUR 750 million), other than in 2020 (EUR 500 million) and 2018 (EUR 500 million). Financial leverage and interest coverage ratios for 31 December 2024, as calculated by AM Best, are healthy. It should be noted that currently Unipol has outstanding senior debt amounting to EUR 1.5 billion which, however, is not expected to be renewed once matured (EUR 500 million in 2027 and EUR 1 billion in 2030), effectively reducing projected leverage ratios.

| Capital Generation Analysis | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) | 2020 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning Capital and Surplus | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | 8,838,000 | ... | ... |
| Net Income | 1,119,000 | 1,331,000 | 675,000 | ... | ... |
| OCI Movement | 120,000 | 196,000 | -523,000 | ... | ... |
| Other Provisions/Reserves/Restatements | 443,000 | 105,000 | -62,000 | ... | ... |
| Net Change in Life CSM | 133,000 | 29,000 | 2,265,000 | ... | ... |
| Stockholder Dividends | -350,000 | -388,000 | -321,000 | ... | ... |
| Other Changes in Capital and Surplus | -1,503,000 | -23,000 | -29,000 | ... | ... |
| Net Change in Capital and Surplus | -171,000 | 1,221,000 | -260,000 | ... | ... |
| Ending Capital and Surplus | 9,628,000 | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | ... | ... |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Non-Controlling Interests in Equity | 307,000 | 1,832,000 | 1,716,000 | 1,941,600 | 1,911,700 |
| Net Change in Capital and Surplus (%) | -1.7 | 14.2 | -2.9 | ... | ... |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Liquidity Analysis (%) | 2024 - IFRS 17 | 2023 - IFRS 17 | 2022 - IFRS 17 | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquid Assets to Adjusted Liabilities | 83.4 | 81.9 | 83.2 | 83.8 | 83.6 |
| Total Investments to Total Liabilities | 89.4 | 87.9 | 90.5 | 92.7 | 92.5 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

### Asset Liability Management - Investments

The majority of Unipol's investment portfolio is allocated to fixed income instruments, predominantly Sovereign bonds. However, the company's risk profile is increased by a relatively high concentration in Italian government bonds, which represents roughly 30% of the investment portfolio. AM Best notices that, albeit material, this exposure has been consistently reducing in recent years. While this allocation exposes the company to volatility in risk adjusted capitalization, as measured by the BCAR, AM Best notes that Unipol intends to hold most debt securities to maturity and has effective asset-liability matching practices which reduce interest-rate risk to the company's balance sheet.

Furthermore, Unipol holds participations in two listed Italian banks: a 19.77% share in BPER Banca S.p.A. (BPER) and a 19.72% share in Banca Popolare di Sondrio S.p.A. (BPSO). These are considered strategic investments for the company, key for its bancassurance distribution strategy, yet add to overall asset risk.

## Balance Sheet Strength (Continued...)

| Composition of Cash and Invested Assets | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) | 2020 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cash and Invested Assets | 65,993,000 | 61,232,000 | 58,355,000 | 65,416,600 | 64,644,800 |
| Cash (%) | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Bonds (%) | 62.7 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 68.4 | 72.6 |
| Equity Securities (%) | 9.8 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 5.7 |
| Real Estate, Mortgages and Loans (%) | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| Other Invested Assets (%) | 22.0 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 14.0 | 12.6 |
| Total Cash and Unaffiliated Invested Assets (%) | 99.9 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 99.1 |
| Investments in Affiliates (%) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Total Cash and Invested Assets (%) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

### Reserve Adequacy

Unipol’s reserving strategy has been consistently conservative, as demonstrated by the positive run-off results reported since 2014. Furthermore, the relatively short-tail nature of the main risk reserved (motor third party liability), helps to contain the overall risk profile. In this respect, the extensive use of telematics in the claims and pricing process has positive implications for the accuracy of reserving and the speed of claims settlement, as is Unipol’s channeling strategy towards its bespoke networks of ancillary services (car repair, medical centers, etc.).

## Operating Performance

AM Best's assessment on Unipol's operating performance is based on a track record of strong and stable results, organically supported by non-life and life businesses, coupled with volatility in line with Unipol's peer group. Return on equity (ROE) in 2024 stood at 11.5% (2023: 14.5%), as calculated by AM Best.

Non-life technical profitability improved in 2024, with a 93.3% combined ratio, which compares to 98.1% in 2023 (discounted, net/net), as calculated by AM Best. The main driver of the improvement was the lower impact of large losses and NAT CAT activity compared to the previous year. Motor business saw its profitability deteriorate (combined ratio 100.0%, as reported by the company), as claims inflation continues to exert pressure on profitability. However, additional pricing actions are projected to improve profitability. Conversely, non-motor business delivered a strong combined ratio of 88.0% (2023: 99.8%), as reported by the company, mainly benefiting from lower NAT CAT activity as well as improved underwriting practices.

Life technical profitability remained strong and stable in 2024, benefiting from healthy interest rates. The portfolio average minimum guarantee continued its downward trend (0.75% at year-end 2024, reduced from 0.84% at year-end 2023). Coupled with an increase in the average yield in segregated accounts, this resulted in a robust margin of 2.45% in 2024 (2023: 2.28%). Contrary to the general trend within the Italian life insurance segment in 2023 and 2024, characterized by material net outflows on life business, Unipol managed to maintain a healthy net inflow also in 2024. This was the result of effective measures put in place in order to contain the increase in lapses, as well as good control over its distribution network.

Net financial result was strong, supported by a 4.1% investment return, as reported by the company. When compared to the risk profile of its investment portfolio, which largely consists of fixed income securities, Unipol's return on investments is considered adequate in AM Best's opinion. The result benefited also from healthy income from Unipol’s banking associates (BPER and BPSO), amounting to EUR 393 million.

AM Best expects Unipol's technical performance to remain strong. The company’s core non-life products are expected to continue to report solid profits, supported by strong technical capabilities. Life business profitability is expected to continue being supported by elevated interest rate. AM Best expects Unipol’s ongoing commitment to cost savings and focus on digitalization to support profitability.

## Operating Performance (Continued...)

| Financial Performance Summary | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) | 2020 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Tax Income | 1,316,000 | 1,565,000 | 875,000 | 950,800 | 1,025,800 |
| Net Income excl Non-Controlling Interests | 1,074,000 | 1,101,000 | 525,000 | 626,600 | 707,400 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Operating and Performance Ratios (%) | 2024 - IFRS 17 | 2023 - IFRS 17 | 2022 - IFRS 17 | 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall Performance: | | | | | |
| Adjusted Return on Assets | 1.8 | 2.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Adjusted Return on Capital and Surplus | 12.8 | 16.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Adjusted Return on Capital and Surplus (Life CSM as Equity) | 11.5 | 13.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Net Income Return on Capital & Surplus | 11.5 | 14.5 | ... | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| Non-Life Performance: | | | | | |
| Loss and LAE Ratio (net/net) | 71.9 | 76.2 | 73.2 | ... | ... |
| Loss and LAE Ratio | ... | ... | ... | 65.5 | 56.9 |
| Expense Ratio (net/net) | 21.4 | 21.9 | 15.7 | ... | ... |
| Expense Ratio | ... | ... | ... | 27.9 | 28.2 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (net/net) | 93.3 | 98.1 | 88.9 | ... | ... |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio | ... | ... | ... | 93.4 | 85.1 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (net/gross) | 93.6 | 98.2 | 89.3 | ... | ... |
| Life Performance: | | | | | |
| Pre-tax to Net Insurance Revenue | 35.2 | 39.4 | 18.1 | ... | ... |
| Pre-tax to Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | 999.9 | 999.9 |
| Change in CSM | 5.8 | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

Note: Adjusted refers to net income including other comprehensive income

## Business Profile

The assessment of Unipol's business profile is positively affected by the company's strong market position in the non-life segment in Italy, where it has a dominant position in the motor third party liability segment. It also maintains a good position in the domestic life insurance segment.

Collectively, Unipol recorded gross written premiums (GWP) in 2024 of EUR 15.6 billion, increasing from EUR 15.1 billion in 2023. Growth was driven mainly by a 7.7% increase in non-life premiums, supported by tariff increases on motor lines of business, put in place to cover claims inflation, whereas life business remains broadly stable. The company has a well-diversified business portfolio by product due to its established presence in both non-life and life segments, with a split of ca. 60/40 in terms of GWP.

The non-life segment is dominated by motor products, which historically have been the core of the company's business, representing roughly 30% of total business. The non-motor portfolio is well distributed across other classes of business and has been steadily increasing in recent years, bringing more diversification to the company's business mix.

The degree of competition in the company's core market of motor-third party liability has been high in recent years, resulting in declining premium rates. However, during 2023 and 2024, Unipol applied significant rate increases in this line of business in order to counter the effects of inflation. Similar actions have been taken by other players in the Italian market in an effort to achieve pricing adequacy. Unipol has managed to maintain a profitable motor business thanks to its sound underwriting discipline and dominant position in the domestic market.

Unipol's life business is dominated by traditional life products (whole and term life insurance), which continued to represent the bulk of premiums during 2024 (67%). Unit linked products recorded sharp growth, yet accounting for only 10% of the business. The remaining share of life revenues was attributable to pension funds (21%), and capitalisation (2%).

Unipol is the leader in the Italian health insurance subsector, with a 23.4% market share. The Italian health insurance market has been growing quickly in recent years, driven by a correction of under penetration and weakening public sector health provision. Following the

## Business Profile (Continued...)

successful execution of the “Unisalute 2.0” project, UniSalute is the only health insurance provider for the group, centralizing the whole health business. Unipol aims at maintaining its leadership in this market through accelerating presence in the retail and SME segments, leveraging on the agency as well as bancassurance channels. Health business has been further strengthened by the acquisition of the Santagostino Medical Centers.

A key offsetting factor in the assessment of the group's business profile is its geographical concentration. Unipol operates predominantly within Italy, which exposes the company to unforeseen changes in the economic political and regulatory environment in the country. Outside of Italy, Unipol owns the third largest local insurer in Serbia.

The group’s 2025-2027 strategic plan has four strategic guidelines: stronger industrial profitability, faster integrated offering model, stronger distribution network, better tech and people skills. Financial targets for Unipol over the three year plan period are cumulative consolidated net profits of EUR 3.8 billion, and cumulative dividends of EUR 2.2 billion, resulting in approximately EUR 1 billion excess capital generation.

Unipol's business profile is supported by access to large data volumes and sophisticated pricing capabilities, which are enhanced by its extensive use of telematics. The widespread use of telematics is seen as a distinctive competitive advantage for Unipol, helping it to speed up claims processing - with a positive impact on reserve levels and customer satisfaction, tackle fraudulent claims and reduce the cost of settling small bodily injuries (e.g. whiplash). An example of this is the widespread adoption of 'black boxes' installed in vehicles and integrated with TPL policies. This is coupled with Unipol’s ability to channel claims towards its proprietary service networks. In addition, in 2016 the group created Leithà, a company fully dedicated to innovation.

The business profile assessment is supported by Unipol's good control on distribution, which leverages on a widespread agency and sub-agency network. The company has a strong presence mainly in the north of Italy, which places Unipol in a solid position to support its growth plans and provides considerable penetration in the retail market - especially in non-life segment where most premiums derive from retail business. The group operates through a network of ca. 2,000 agencies from which the company derives more than two thirds of its business. The other key pillar of Unipol’s distribution network is its bancassurance channel thanks to an agreement with and significant shareholding participations in BPER and BPSO. The bancassurance channel has been continuously reinforced in recent years and it is considered to have a strong growth potential prospectively. Unipol also operates in the direct channel (online insurance) through its subsidiary Linear.

In February 2025, BPER launched a voluntary public exchange offer for all shares of BPSO. Unipol accepted the offer due to its strategic alignment with its bancassurance distribution model. The operation is expected to be finalised in the second half of 2025.

## Enterprise Risk Management

AM Best considers Unipol's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework well developed and appropriate given the size and complexity of its operations. Risk management capabilities are good and are well aligned with the risk profile of the company. Unipol clearly identifies and quantifies key risks, leveraging on the Solvency II framework and a set of policies and procedures. There is an integrated approach to risk management, built around good information flows to and from the board of directors, and strong governance structure in place.

Capital requirements by each risk category are monitored on a quarterly basis and compared to risk appetite, tolerance and capacity to ensure compliance. Thresholds are reviewed on an annual basis and communicated to the regulator through the company’s Own Risk Solvency Assessment (ORSA).

From a governance standpoint, Unipol has a hierarchy of committees to ensure the proper application of the principles established by the policies which govern the undertaking and management of risk. They inform and support the boards of directors of group companies in defining corrective actions to manage situations of non-compliance with the set risk-framework.

The company's risk function carries out annual stress tests both at a consolidated and a standalone level. The framework includes different categories of tests, entailing shocks on single variables or groups of variables (scenario tests) as well as reverse stress tests. Stress testing practice is aligned with the standards requested by EIOPA and has been continuously enhanced in recent years.

For Solvency II purposes, Unipol obtained the approval of its Partial Internal Model in February 2017, which refined the calculation of market and underwriting (both life and non-life) risks.

## Enterprise Risk Management (Continued...)

We note that Unipol is potentially exposed to legal risk as a corporate liability action was initiated in 2013 against Fondiaria-Sai's former owners. The likelihood that these actions will translate into losses for Unipol is, however, remote.

### Reinsurance Summary

The company's use of reinsurance is limited, with more than 95% of gross premiums written retained in recent years. The vast majority of Unipol's reinsurance recoverables are due from counterparties with an AM Best FSR of "A-" or above, which is limiting credit risk exposure.

### Environmental, Social & Governance

AM Best considers that Unipol has a moderate exposure to the risk of higher frequency and severity of catastrophic events in Italy, such as floods and earthquakes. However, the low penetration of nat/cat insurance in Italy, the company's modest exposure to property risks and its comprehensive reinsurance programme significantly limit this risk.

The group has included ESG as one of its key strategic pillars.

The group monitors ESG indicators such as the economic value distributed to policyholders and other stakeholders, the environmental and social value of its products and services, the environmental impact of the company, the share of its investments which is ESG compliant and the amount of thematic investments and how they contribute to support the Agenda 2030 and combat climate change .

## Financial Statements

| Balance Sheet | 12/31/2024 IFRS 17 EUR (000) | % | 12/31/2024 IFRS 17 USD (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and Short Term Investments | 1,568,000 | 1.9 | 1,633,417 |
| Bonds | 41,393,000 | 49.6 | 43,119,916 |
| Equity Securities | 6,465,000 | 7.7 | 6,734,720 |
| Other Invested Assets | 16,567,000 | 19.9 | 17,258,175 |
| **Total Cash and Invested Assets** | 65,993,000 | 79.1 | 68,746,228 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Assets | 1,012,000 | 1.2 | 1,054,221 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Assets, Net of Liabilities | 923,000 | ... | 961,508 |
| Insurance Contract Assets | 79,000 | 0.1 | 82,296 |
| Debtors/Amounts Receivable | 1,394,000 | 1.7 | 1,452,158 |
| Other Assets | 14,947,000 | 17.9 | 15,570,589 |
| **Total Assets** | 83,425,000 | 100.0 | 86,905,491 |
| Insurance Contract Liabilities | 53,137,000 | 63.7 | 55,353,876 |
| Insurance Contract Liabilities, Net of Assets: | | | |
| Non-Life – Liability for Remaining Coverage | 2,588,000 | ... | 2,695,971 |
| Non-Life – Liability for Incurred Claims | 11,149,000 | ... | 11,614,136 |
| Non-Life – Risk Adjustment | 989,000 | ... | 1,030,261 |
| Life – Liability for (Re)Insurance Contracts | 39,321,000 | ... | 40,961,472 |
| Life – CSM | 2,427,000 | ... | 2,528,254 |
| Life – Risk Adjustment | 260,000 | ... | 270,847 |
| Investment Contract Liabilities | 11,736,000 | 14.1 | 12,225,626 |
| **Total Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities** | 64,873,000 | 77.8 | 67,579,502 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Liabilities | 89,000 | 0.1 | 92,713 |
| Debt/Borrowings | 1,281,000 | 1.5 | 1,334,443 |
| Other Liabilities | 7,554,000 | 9.1 | 7,869,153 |
| **Total Liabilities** | 73,797,000 | 88.5 | 76,875,811 |
| Capital Stock | 3,861,000 | 4.6 | 4,022,081 |
| Retained Earnings | 3,592,000 | 4.3 | 3,741,858 |
| Other Capital and Surplus | 1,868,000 | 2.2 | 1,945,933 |
| Non-Controlling Interests | 307,000 | 0.4 | 319,808 |
| **Total Capital and Surplus** | 9,628,000 | 11.5 | 10,029,680 |
| **Total Liabilities and Surplus** | 83,425,000 | 100.0 | 86,905,491 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Income Statement | IFRS 17 Non-Life EUR (000) | IFRS 17 Life EUR (000) | IFRS 17 Other EUR (000) | 12/31/2024 IFRS 17 Total EUR (000) | 12/31/2024 IFRS 17 Total USD (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Services Revenue | 9,112,000 | 698,000 | ... | 9,810,000 | 10,219,273 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| CSM Recognised in Revenue (GMM, VFA*) | 334,000 | 259,000 | ... | 593,000 | 617,740 |
| Risk Adjustment Recognised in Revenue (GMM, VFA*) | 40,000 | 15,000 | ... | 55,000 | 57,295 |
| Net Insurance Services Revenue | 8,745,000 | 673,000 | ... | 9,418,000 | 9,810,919 |
| Net Investment Income | 525,000 | 1,380,000 | ... | 1,905,000 | 1,984,477 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| FVTPL*, Revenue OCI | 525,000 | 1,380,000 | ... | 1,905,000 | 1,984,477 |
| Net Insurance Finance Expense | 195,000 | 1,340,000 | ... | 1,535,000 | 1,599,040 |
| Insurance Finance Result | 330,000 | 40,000 | ... | 370,000 | 385,436 |
| Other Income/(Expense) | ... | ... | 167,000 | 167,000 | 173,967 |
| Reinsurance Result Profit/(Loss) | -161,000 | -11,000 | ... | -172,000 | -179,176 |
| Total Revenue | 9,281,000 | 727,000 | 167,000 | 10,175,000 | 10,599,501 |
| Claims Expenses | 6,496,000 | 394,000 | ... | 6,890,000 | 7,177,451 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Experience Variances, Past Service | -799,000 | 1,000 | ... | -798,000 | -831,293 |
| Onerous Contract Provisions/(Releases) | -4,000 | 1,000 | ... | -3,000 | -3,125 |
| Net Operating and Other Expenses | 1,873,000 | 96,000 | ... | 1,969,000 | 2,051,147 |
| Total Insurance and Other Expenses | 8,369,000 | 490,000 | ... | 8,859,000 | 9,228,597 |
| **Pre-Tax Income** | 912,000 | 237,000 | 167,000 | 1,316,000 | 1,370,904 |
| Income Taxes Incurred | ... | ... | 197,000 | 197,000 | 205,219 |
| **Net Income/(Loss)** | ... | ... | ... | 1,119,000 | 1,165,685 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Non-Controlling Interests | ... | ... | ... | 45,000 | 46,877 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite
*CSM = Contractual Service Margin
*GMM = General Measurement Model
*VFA = Variable Fee Approach
*FVTPL = Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

## Related Methodology and Criteria

Best's Credit Rating Methodology, 08/29/2024

Catastrophe Analysis in AM Best Ratings, 02/08/2024

Available Capital and Insurance Holding Company Analysis, 08/15/2024

Scoring and Assessing Innovation, 02/20/2025

Understanding Global BCAR, 08/01/2024

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