# Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A.

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

**Best's Credit Rating Effective Date**
July 02, 2026

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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.

## 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: **Affirmed** | Action: **Affirmed** |

## 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. |

## 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 230% at year-end 2025.
- Good level of financial flexibility with positive financial leverage, strong interest coverage 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.
- Non-life technical performance was strong in 2025, as evidenced by a combined ratio of 92.6% (as calculated by AM Best). Life business margins benefited from elevated 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's risk-adjusted capitalisation will remain at the strongest level as measured by 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 in 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 | 60.7 | 45.6 | 39.3 | 37.7 |

Source: Best's Capital Adequacy Ratio Model - Global

| Key Financial Indicators | 2025 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue: | | | | | |
| Life – Net Insurance Services Revenue | 746,000 | 673,000 | 604,000 | 529,000 | ... |
| Life – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,098,100 |
| Non-Life – Net Insurance Services Revenue | 8,899,000 | 8,745,000 | 8,571,000 | 7,662,000 | ... |
| Non-Life – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,751,100 |
| Composite – Net Insurance Services Revenue | 9,645,000 | 9,418,000 | 9,175,000 | 8,191,000 | ... |
| Composite – Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,849,200 |
| Net Income | 1,530,000 | 1,119,000 | 1,331,000 | 675,000 | 796,200 |
| Total Assets | 90,416,000 | 83,425,000 | 79,458,000 | 73,025,000 | 80,258,500 |
| Total Capital and Surplus | 10,715,000 | 9,628,000 | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | 9,721,600 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Key Financial Indicators & Ratios | 2025 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Profitability: | | | | | |
| Life (Re)Insurance and Investment Result | 386,000 | 304,000 | 278,000 | 149,000 | ... |
| Balance on Life Technical Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 279,500 |
| Non-Life (Re)Insurance and Investment Result | 1,037,000 | 936,000 | 622,000 | 839,000 | ... |
| Balance on Non-Life Technical Account | ... | ... | ... | ... | 513,500 |
| Net Income Return on Net Insurance Services Revenue (%) | 15.9 | 11.9 | 14.5 | 8.2 | ... |
| Net Income Return on Capital and Surplus (%) | 15.0 | 11.5 | 14.5 | ... | 8.3 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (%) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93.4 |
| Net Investment Yield (%) | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | ... | 2.1 |
| Leverage: | | | | | |
| Net Insurance Services Revenue to Capital and Surplus (%) | 90.0 | 97.8 | 93.6 | 95.5 | ... |
| Net Premiums Written to Capital and Surplus (%) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152.3 |

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

#### 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 2025 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 2025 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.

The coverage of the Solvency II regulatory requirement on a consolidated basis, as measured by the company's economic capital model, is strong for 2025, at 230% (2024: 212%). During the first quarter of 2026, the ratio further increased to 248%, benefitting from the issuance in January 2026 of a RT1 subordinate bond for a nominal amount of EUR 1 billion.

## Balance Sheet Strength (Continued...)

During 2026 Unipol paid a dividend of EUR 803 million with respect to 2025 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 2026 (EUR 1 billion), 2024 (EUR 750 million), 2020 (EUR 500 million) and 2018 (EUR 500 million). The company had a positive adjusted financial leverage ratio of 17.7% at year-end 2025, as calculated by AM Best, including hybrid equity credit, and strong interest coverage. 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 in 2030, effectively reducing projected leverage ratios.

| Capital Generation Analysis | 2025 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning Capital and Surplus | 9,628,000 | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | 8,838,000 | ... |
| Net Income | 1,530,000 | 1,119,000 | 1,331,000 | 675,000 | ... |
| OCI Movement | 334,000 | 120,000 | 196,000 | -523,000 | ... |
| Other Provisions/Reserves/Restatements | -109,000 | 443,000 | 105,000 | -62,000 | ... |
| Net Change in Life CSM | 364,000 | 133,000 | 29,000 | 2,265,000 | ... |
| Stockholder Dividends | -677,000 | -350,000 | -388,000 | -321,000 | ... |
| Other Changes in Capital and Surplus | 9,000 | -1,503,000 | -23,000 | -29,000 | ... |
| Net Change in Capital and Surplus | 1,087,000 | -171,000 | 1,221,000 | -260,000 | ... |
| Ending Capital and Surplus | 10,715,000 | 9,628,000 | 9,799,000 | 8,578,000 | ... |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Non-Controlling Interests in Equity | 324,000 | 307,000 | 1,832,000 | 1,716,000 | 1,941,600 |
| Net Change in Capital and Surplus (%) | 11.3 | -1.7 | 14.2 | -2.9 | ... |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Liquidity Analysis (%) | 2025 - IFRS 17 | 2024 - IFRS 17 | 2023 - IFRS 17 | 2022 - IFRS 17 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquid Assets to Adjusted Liabilities | 86.9 | 83.4 | 81.9 | 83.2 | 83.8 |
| Total Investments to Total Liabilities | 92.8 | 89.4 | 87.9 | 90.5 | 92.7 |

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 less than 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 capitalisation, 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 a participation share in BPER Banca S.p.A. (BPER), a prominent listed Italian banks (19.94% at year-end 2025). This is considered a strategic investment for the company, key for its bancassurance distribution strategy, yet adds to overall asset risk.

## Balance Sheet Strength (Continued...)

| Composition of Cash and Invested Assets | 2025 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cash and Invested Assets | 73,964,000 | 65,993,000 | 61,232,000 | 58,355,000 | 65,416,600 |
| Cash (%) | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Bonds (%) | 62.3 | 62.7 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 68.4 |
| Equity Securities (%) | 10.3 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 10.2 | 8.0 |
| Real Estate, Mortgages and Loans (%) | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 7.4 |
| Other Invested Assets (%) | 23.8 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 14.0 |
| Total Cash and Unaffiliated Invested Assets (%) | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 99.0 |
| Investments in Affiliates (%) | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 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. Return on equity (ROE) in 2025 stood at 15.0% (2024: 11.5%), as calculated by AM Best.

Non-life technical profitability improved in 2025, with a 92.6% combined ratio, which compares to 93.3% in 2024 (discounted, net/net), as calculated by AM Best. The main driver of the reduction was the improvement in motor technical performance, (combined ratio 94.8% compared to 100.0% in 2024, as reported by the company), as claims inflation mitigated and previous years’ price increases earned into insurance service revenues. Conversely, non-motor business slightly deteriorated due to higher NAT CAT impact, and delivered a combined ratio of 91.3% (2024: 88.0%), as reported by the company.

Life technical profitability remained strong and stable in 2025, benefiting from healthy interest rates. The portfolio average minimum guarantee continued its downward trend (0.68 at year-end 2025, reduced from 0.75% at year-end 2024). Coupled with an increase in the average yield in segregated accounts, this resulted in a robust margin of 2.67% in 2025 (2024: 2.45%). Unipol continue to maintain a healthy net inflow also in 2025, as a 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 4.2% 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 banking associates, amounting to EUR 691 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.

| Financial Performance Summary | 2025 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2024 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2023 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2022 - IFRS 17 EUR (000) | 2021 EUR (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Tax Income | 2,058,000 | 1,316,000 | 1,565,000 | 875,000 | 950,800 |
| Net Income excl Non-Controlling Interests | 1,482,000 | 1,074,000 | 1,101,000 | 525,000 | 626,600 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

## Operating Performance (Continued...)

| Operating and Performance Ratios (%) | 2025 - IFRS 17 | 2024 - IFRS 17 | 2023 - IFRS 17 | 2022 - IFRS 17 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall Performance: | | | | | |
| Adjusted Return on Assets | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | ... | ... |
| Adjusted Return on Capital and Surplus | 18.3 | 12.8 | 16.6 | ... | ... |
| Adjusted Return on Capital and Surplus (Life CSM as Equity) | 17.6 | 11.5 | 13.9 | ... | ... |
| Net Income Return on Capital & Surplus | 15.0 | 11.5 | 14.5 | ... | 8.3 |
| Non-Life Performance: | | | | | |
| Loss and LAE Ratio (net/net) | 70.0 | 71.9 | 76.2 | 73.2 | ... |
| Loss and LAE Ratio | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65.5 |
| Expense Ratio (net/net) | 22.7 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 15.7 | ... |
| Expense Ratio | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.9 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (net/net) | 92.6 | 93.3 | 98.1 | 88.9 | ... |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93.4 |
| Non-Life Combined Ratio (net/gross) | 92.9 | 93.6 | 98.2 | 89.3 | ... |
| Life Performance: | | | | | |
| Pre-tax to Net Insurance Services Revenue | 42.6 | 36.0 | 39.4 | 18.1 | ... |
| Pre-tax to Net Premiums Written | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 |
| Change in CSM | 15.0 | 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 2025 of EUR 17.4 billion, increasing from EUR 15.6 billion in 2024. Growth was organically driven by a 4.5% increase in non-life premiums and a 20.6% in life premiums. 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. 55/45 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 just under half of non-life premiums. 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. Some additional volumes of non-motor business can be attributed to the mandatory NAT CAT coverages for enterprises coming into full effect.

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, starting from 2023 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 2025 (58%). Unit linked products recorded sharp growth, yet accounting for only 12% of the business. The remaining share of life revenues was attributable to pension funds (26%), and capitalisation (4%).

Unipol is the leader in the Italian health insurance subsector. 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 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.

### Business Profile (Continued...)

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 in terms of overall premiums.

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 large network of 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. 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.

AM Best notes the potential acquisition by Unipol of a banking legal entity comprising the Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena brand, around 635 branches and central structures and activities necessary to operate independently, for a total cash consideration of up to EUR 3.5 billion. Unipol plans to finance the acquisition through a rights issue for a maximum amount of EUR 2.5 billion and internal resources. In addition Unipol intends to offer BPER a combination with the acquired bank, in a transaction that would be structured to grant Unipol de facto control over the final business combination, but without the launch of any public tender or exchange offer on the shares of BPER.

As the proposed transactions are subject to the completion of several separate steps, among which the completion of the voluntary public tender and exchange offer launched by Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. on all MPS share, AM Best will continue to monitor developments and may take a rating action should plans progress. The proposed transactions have both positive and negative rating implications, which AM Best would have to evaluate in full.

### 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.

### Enterprise Risk Management (Continued...)

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.

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 | 12/31/2025 IFRS 17 EUR (000) | % | 12/31/2025 IFRS 17 USD (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and Short Term Investments | 966,000 | 1.1 | 1,136,476 |
| Bonds | 46,052,000 | 50.9 | 54,179,095 |
| Equity Securities | 7,624,000 | 8.4 | 8,969,457 |
| Other Invested Assets | 19,322,000 | 21.4 | 22,731,879 |
| **Total Cash and Invested Assets** | 73,964,000 | 81.8 | 87,016,907 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Assets | 642,000 | 0.7 | 755,298 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Assets, Net of Liabilities | 568,000 | ... | 668,239 |
| Insurance Contract Assets | 3,000 | ... | 3,529 |
| Debtors/Amounts Receivable | 1,623,000 | 1.8 | 1,909,421 |
| Other Assets | 14,184,000 | 15.7 | 16,687,143 |
| **Total Assets** | 90,416,000 | 100.0 | 106,372,299 |
| Insurance Contract Liabilities | 56,395,000 | 62.4 | 66,347,392 |
| Insurance Contract Liabilities, Net of Assets: | | | |
| Non-Life – Liability for Remaining Coverage | 2,926,000 | ... | 3,442,370 |
| Non-Life – Liability for Incurred Claims | 11,279,000 | ... | 13,269,478 |
| Non-Life – Risk Adjustment | 1,275,000 | ... | 1,500,008 |
| Life – Liability for (Re)Insurance Contracts | 42,187,000 | ... | 49,632,014 |
| Life – CSM | 2,791,000 | ... | 3,283,546 |
| Life – Risk Adjustment | 323,000 | ... | 380,002 |
| Investment Contract Liabilities | 14,322,000 | 15.8 | 16,849,496 |
| **Total Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities** | 70,717,000 | 78.2 | 83,196,888 |
| Reinsurance Held Contract Liabilities | 74,000 | 0.1 | 87,059 |
| Debt/Borrowings | 1,282,000 | 1.4 | 1,508,243 |
| Other Liabilities | 7,628,000 | 8.4 | 8,974,163 |
| **Total Liabilities** | 79,701,000 | 88.1 | 93,766,353 |
| Capital Stock | 3,861,000 | 4.3 | 4,542,376 |
| Retained Earnings | 4,352,000 | 4.8 | 5,120,026 |
| Other Capital and Surplus | 2,178,000 | 2.4 | 2,562,366 |
| Non-Controlling Interests | 324,000 | 0.4 | 381,178 |
| **Total Capital and Surplus** | 10,715,000 | 11.9 | 12,605,946 |
| **Total Liabilities and Surplus** | 90,416,000 | 100.0 | 106,372,299 |

Source: BestLink® - Best's Financial Suite

| Income Statement | IFRS 17 Non-Life EUR (000) | IFRS 17 Life EUR (000) | IFRS 17 Other EUR (000) | 12/31/2025 IFRS 17 Total EUR (000) | 12/31/2025 IFRS 17 Total USD (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Services Revenue | 9,293,000 | 772,000 | ... | 10,065,000 | 11,841,236 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| CSM Recognised in Revenue (GMM, VFA*) | 230,000 | 295,000 | ... | 525,000 | 617,650 |
| Risk Adjustment Recognised in Revenue (GMM, VFA*) | 42,000 | 25,000 | ... | 67,000 | 78,824 |
| Net Insurance Services Revenue | 8,899,000 | 746,000 | ... | 9,645,000 | 11,347,116 |
| Net Investment Income | 501,000 | 1,682,000 | ... | 2,183,000 | 2,568,248 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| FVTPL*, Revenue OCI | 510,000 | 2,211,000 | ... | 2,721,000 | 3,201,193 |
| Investment Contracts Change | ... | -525,000 | ... | -525,000 | -617,650 |
| Credit Impairments, Other | -9,000 | -4,000 | ... | -13,000 | -15,294 |
| Net Insurance Finance Expense | 121,000 | 1,584,000 | ... | 1,705,000 | 2,005,892 |
| Insurance Finance Result | 380,000 | 98,000 | ... | 478,000 | 562,356 |
| Other Income/(Expense) | ... | ... | 703,000 | 703,000 | 827,063 |
| Reinsurance Result Profit/(Loss) | -292,000 | -9,000 | ... | -301,000 | -354,119 |
| Total Revenue | 9,381,000 | 861,000 | 703,000 | 10,945,000 | 12,876,535 |
| Claims Expenses | 6,328,000 | 432,000 | ... | 6,760,000 | 7,952,981 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Experience Variances, Past Service | -643,000 | -15,000 | ... | -658,000 | -774,122 |
| Onerous Contract Provisions/(Releases) | 247,000 | 3,000 | ... | 250,000 | 294,119 |
| Net Operating and Other Expenses | 2,016,000 | 111,000 | ... | 2,127,000 | 2,502,366 |
| Total Insurance and Other Expenses | 8,344,000 | 543,000 | ... | 8,887,000 | 10,455,347 |
| **Pre-Tax Income** | 1,037,000 | 318,000 | 703,000 | 2,058,000 | 2,421,189 |
| Income Taxes Incurred | ... | ... | 528,000 | 528,000 | 621,180 |
| **Net Income/(Loss)** | ... | ... | ... | 1,530,000 | 1,800,009 |
| Of which: | | | | | |
| Non-Controlling Interests | ... | ... | ... | 48,000 | 56,471 |

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, 02/27/2026

Available Capital and Insurance Holding Company Analysis, 09/18/2025

Scoring and Assessing Innovation, 02/20/2025

Understanding Global BCAR, 09/18/2025

A Best's Financial Strength Rating opinion addresses the relative ability of an insurer to meet its ongoing insurance obligations. The ratings are not assigned to specific insurance policies or contracts and do not address any other risk, including, but not limited to, an insurer's claims-payment policies or procedures; the ability of the insurer to dispute or deny claims payment on grounds of misrepresentation or fraud; or any specific liability contractually borne by the policy or contract holder. A Financial Strength Rating is not a recommendation to purchase, hold or terminate any insurance policy, contract or any other financial obligation issued by an insurer, nor does it address the suitability of any particular policy or contract for a specific purpose or purchaser.

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