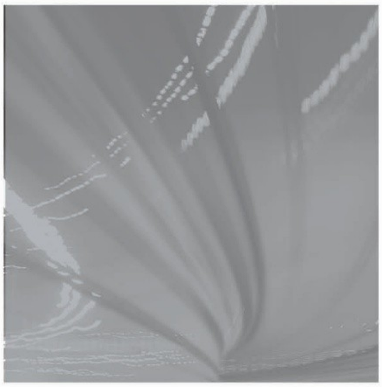
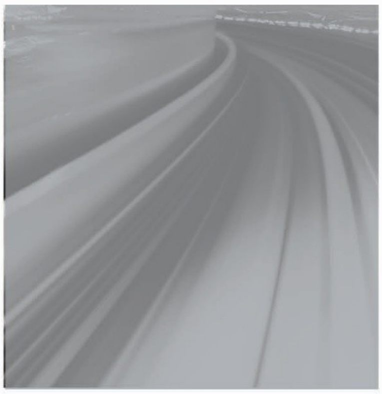


2025

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



A Berkshire Hathaway Company

Contents

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 Forvis Mazars GmbH & Co. KG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, which issued an unqualified auditor's opinion.

Solvency II key figures for the year 2025 including comparative data to 2024 of GRAG Solo and GRAG Group are summarized in the table below:

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
Key figures	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**
Solvency II balance sheet				
Assets	16,615,713	17,291,313	17,971,451	18,614,160
Technical provisions	7,546,882	8,042,251	8,605,126	9,072,483
Other liabilities	1,647,944	2,030,800	1,945,438	2,323,416
Excess of assets over liabilities	7,420,887	7,218,262	7,420,887	7,218,261
Eligible own funds	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**
thereof Tier 1	7,420,887	7,218,262	7,420,887	7,218,262
Capital requirements				
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	3,724,744	3,452,671	3,946,072	3,700,054
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	1,676,135	1,553,702	1,770,712	1,648,280
Coverage ratio				
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	199.2%	209.1%	188.1%	195.1%
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	442.7%	464.6%	419.1%	437.9%

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	
Business Performance	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**
Underwriting result	381,299	256,472	528,913	186,304
Property/Casualty	180,162	89,381	344,620	68,165
Life/Health	201,137	167,092	184,292	118,139
Investment result	372,114	404,062	343,618	393,267
Net income after tax	85,543	419,273	663,063	375,814
Shareholder's equity	4,383,260	4,297,717	5,409,774	5,399,317

The core of our commercial activities is on reinsurance business, which we conduct in all major markets, with the exception of Property/Casualty reinsurance in the Australian market, which is transacted by a Gen Re affiliate that is not part of the GRAG Group. Beyond traditional reinsurance products, we offer a comprehensive range of services, including actuarial advice, product development, underwriting and claims management, as well as software solutions.

Our financial performance for 2025 is based on a positive underwriting result net of reinsurance and further strong investment income. The results met our expectations.

Both Non-Life and Life/Health reinsurance made positive contributions to the improved underwriting result.

In Non-Life, we achieved a higher profit in 2025 than in the previous year, as there were almost no major losses.

In Life/Health reinsurance, we once again achieved a pleasing underwriting result, with an increase in premium income, thanks to our broad geographical diversification and balanced portfolio structure.

The investment income decreased slightly compared to the previous year. Income from fixed-income securities remained the main source of earnings in 2025 as well; however, due to lower key interest rates, current investment income also fell.

Capital strength and solvency rank among the key competitive factors in the international reinsurance business. Shareholders' equity of GRAG and GRAG Group increased 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 2025 of GRAG.

System of Governance

Overall, the system of governance remains appropriate in view of our risk profile. We consider our organizational and operational structures to be 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. This forms the basis of a Group-wide understanding of all risks affecting organization and ensures that conscious risk management is part of the daily decision-making processes of each individual employee. 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 entire Group are managed effectively and that appropriate processes are in place for decision making and the monitoring thereof.

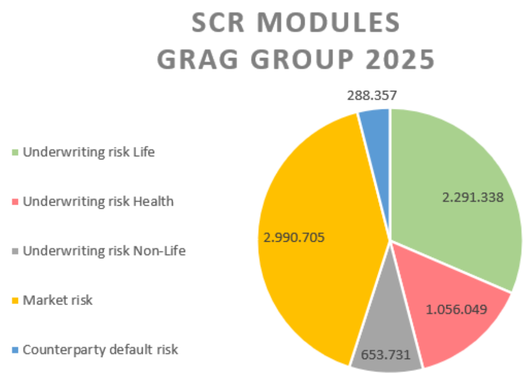
In January 2025, the European Union's Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) came into force. Our Embedding Operational Resilience program was set up two years ago and is designed to further improve and embed our overall operational resilience into business processes to appropriately manage the risk of disruptive events and ensure compliance.

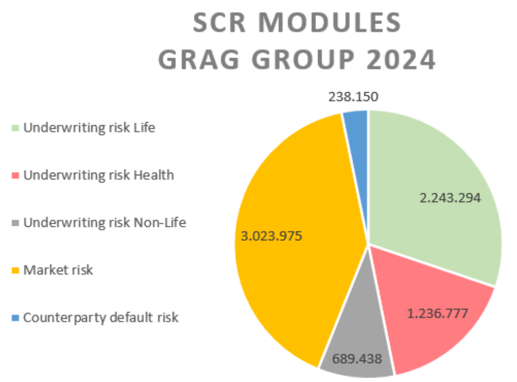
Our system of governance is further outlined in chapter B.

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. We actively seek underwriting risks in Life, Health and Non-Life (in the report also referred to as Property/Casualty), and accept market and credit risks as part of our business and risk strategy, whilst seeking to minimize operational and strategic risks arising from our operations.

Overall, the risk profile for 2025 is similar to the previous year and remains focused on our core business of underwriting as well as the management of our investment portfolio. With reference to the table above with Solvency II key figures, our solvency ratio remains strong and changed from 209.1% previously to 199.2% in the year under review for GRAG Solo and from 195.1% in 2024 to 188.1% in 2025 for GRAG Group. Own funds increased from Euro 7,218,262 thds to Euro 7,420,887 thds in 2025. We continue to consider ourselves sufficiently capitalized.





As shown in the charts above, the Life underwriting risk charge increased compared to the previous year. The increase was due to premium growth and updates of the cashflow model assumptions. The Health underwriting risk charge decreased, which was largely a result of cashflow model updates in our medical business in comparison to the previous year. The Non-Life underwriting risk decreased compared to the previous year due to changes in the portfolio mix and updated USP factors. Market risk experienced a decrease, which is largely due to a decline in interest rate risk, mainly as a result of a reduction in the duration of our invested assets.

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 the German Commercial Code (HGB), which is not based on current market values but rather the lower of cost or market value for our investment portfolio. Our GRAG Group financial reporting is prepared in accordance with the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (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 2025 and including 1 January 2026 renewal data that was available as of 31 December 2025.

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. As shown in the "Key figures" table at the start of this chapter, both SCR figures exceed the requirements of 100%, as stipulated by the supervisory authority. We established a target operating threshold of maintaining between 175% and 225%. In the event that the SCR falls below this threshold, we will consider initiating appropriate management measures. It is important for GRAG Group to maintain sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer.

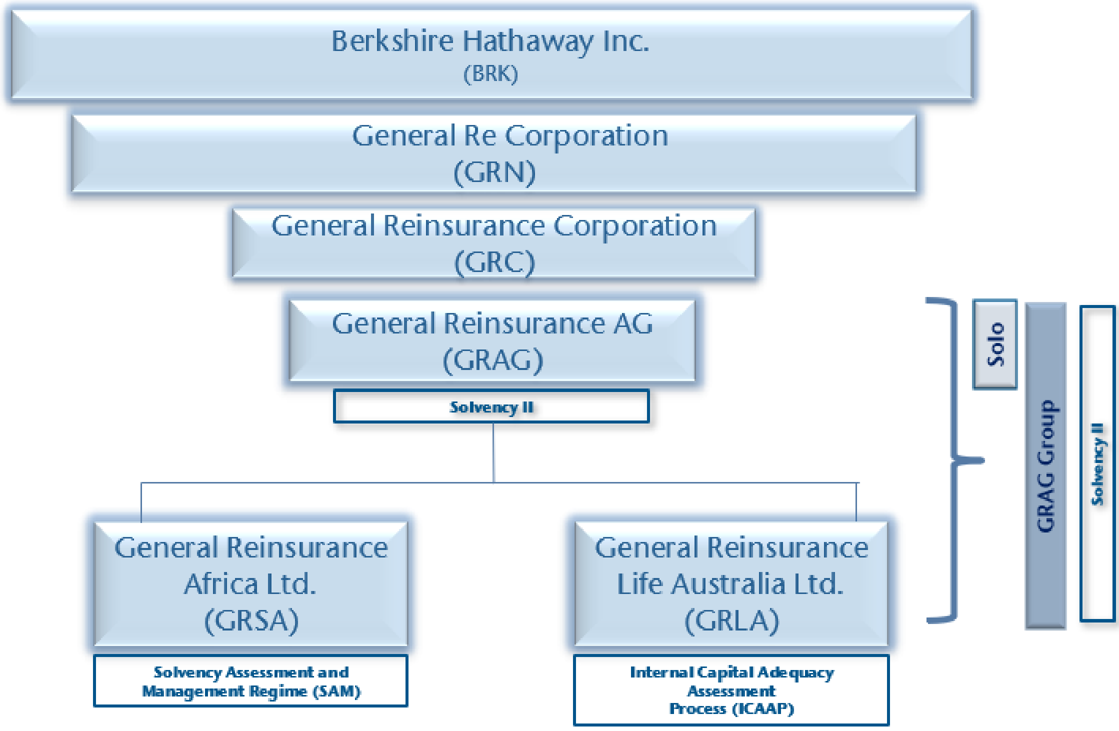
For further information on capital management, we refer to chapter E.

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 General Reinsurance Corporation (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 operates its reinsurance business in all major markets worldwide, with the exception of property/casualty reinsurance in Australia and New Zealand. Beyond traditional reinsurance products, we offer a comprehensive range of services, including actuarial advice, product development, underwriting and claims management, as well as software solutions.

GRSA is a limited liability company incorporated in South Africa. The principal activities of GRSA involve the reinsurance of Life/Health and Non-life insurance risks, such as those associated with death, disability, health, property, and liability. The company's range of products is offered on 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 the license issued by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA), and, through its New Zealand branch, in New Zealand and the Pacific region under licenses issued by 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	Forvis Mazars GmbH & Co. KG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft Steuerberatungsgesellschaft Im Zollhafen 24 50678 Köln 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 2025 no dividend was distributed to shareholders.
Number of employees	General Reinsurance Group: 937 General Reinsurance AG: 697

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

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
Gen Re Serviços 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: None (in liquidation)

*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 to 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 2025, the Group reported total net earned premiums in accordance with US GAAP totaling Euro 4,416,818 thds (2024: Euro 4,445,117 thds), which break down as follows:

- GRAG, 4,056,688 Euro thds (91.8%), 2024: Euro 4,055,549 thds (91.2%);
- GRLA, 201,859 Euro thds (4.6%), 2024: Euro 240,763 thds (5.4%);
- GRSA, 158,271 Euro thds (3.6%), 2024: Euro 148,805 thds (3.4%).

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

The business activities within the GRAG Group relate exclusively to legal transactions arising from reinsurance relationships, intra-group services and other transactions.

The prices and conditions agreed under existing reinsurance treaties and service agreements are based upon arm's length in accordance with the Group-wide Transfer Pricing Guideline. The guideline defines the basic principles for the pricing of reinsurance treaties and billing of services and the distinction between chargeable and stewardship activities. The guideline outlines the process and standards for pricing, invoicing and documentation and thus ensures transparency as well as Group-wide consistency, and compliance. It stipulates that agreements for the outsourcing of services and functions should be concluded at standard market conditions. The agreed remuneration is normally determined on a absorbed cost basis plus profit margin.

The following material retrocession agreements exist:

With effect from 1 January 2017, GRAG entered into a 20% quota share agreement with its parent company, General Reinsurance Corporation (GRC). This agreement covers most of the Property/Casualty 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 retrocedes 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 in our Life/Health business.

Effective 1 April 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was executed between GRL and GRAG for the Canadian business of GRL. With effect from 1 October 2023, the quota share retrocession agreement was replaced by a new agreement and, in addition to the Canadian business, U.S. business was retroceded from GRL to GRAG.

As of 1 July 2021, GRAG retrocedes 90% of Singapore Offshore non-life business to GRC.

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 1 January 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, of which 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 proportional surplus retrocession agreement between GRSA and GRAG.

Effective 1 July 2021, the Property/Casualty business of GRSA was retroceded to both GRC (80%) and GRAG (20%) on a quota share basis. Effective 1 January 2022, the Property/Casualty 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 ***Non-Life*** business, the competitive pressure in reinsurance that began in 2024 continued in 2025. Reinsurance capacity was abundant with demand relatively stable, leading to a high level of competition. Reinsurers' risk appetites increased as many market participants sought to expand their exposure to natural catastrophe business. What began as a moderate softening of rates on 1 January 2025 gathered pace throughout the year, with further significant rate reductions seen at each key renewal date throughout the year.

As a result of the significant increase in competition, we determined as 2025 progressed that there were a number of instances where the margin available on the market for the risk to be transferred was inadequate. Our rigorous underwriting discipline is and will remain a key feature of our business strategy, and we therefore do not accept inadequately priced risks. However, the strength of our global relationships enables us to support our strategic clients throughout the entire contract cycle.

Despite the reduction in our overall gross written premiums during the year, we nevertheless found some opportunities to grow our business. We continue to believe that the property market has better rate adequacy than other markets, and our business therefore remains concentrated in this line. However, other lines of business also showed improving rate adequacy compared to previous years, and we have therefore grown in the motor, liability and other lines.

Our focus in ***Life/Health*** reinsurance is on the coverage of biometric risks. Although demand for death and disability insurance broadly followed the general market trend, we were able to significantly increase our business in some markets. Health insurance, in particular, continues to be an important area of growth in view of the strained social security systems in Europe and the expansion of health insurance for employees in emerging markets. In addition to traditional instruments for risk transfer through reinsurance, we support our primary insurance clients in the international life and health markets with high-quality services, partnering with them to contribute to their success in business with biometric risks. Along with our expertise and our service, Gen Re's financial strength is another decisive advantage in comparison with other reinsurers.

Our premium income rose slightly compared to the previous year. While premiums declined in some Asian markets, we recorded significantly higher premium income in key European markets and certain Arab countries, amongst others.

The majority of our ***Investments*** consist of fixed-income securities. We invest to generate competitive returns over time, while managing liquidity needs and investment risk accordingly. Our investment portfolio continues to consist predominantly of high-quality, highly liquid fixed-income securities.

The ***Global Landscape*** continues to be shaped by several major conflicts and geopolitical uncertainties that can affect companies in various sectors and whose impact on operating and business models remains one of the biggest challenges for companies today. The continuing war between Russia and Ukraine as well as tensions in the Middle East continue to cause regional instability and affect energy and food security. In addition, cyberattacks, including cyber activity of nation-state adversaries, continue to pose a significant risk to critical infrastructure and business operations. Geopolitical threats affect economic growth, inflation, financial markets, and supply chains.

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 economic consequences of such events are difficult to assess. We therefore remain vigilant to the heightened geopolitical risks and the associated increased risk of cyberattacks around the world and continue to monitor the potential impacts on our reinsurance business, reserving practices, investment strategy and employees.

Current ***Regulatory Developments*** require companies to continuously monitor the effectiveness of their governance and oversight frameworks. We are seeing a number of new or proposed regulations and associated increasing regulatory complexity in areas such as solvency regulations, accounting standards, data protection legislation and information security requirements, all of which are challenging to deal with, particularly in consideration of our global footprint.

Please refer to the information on GRAG's sustainability reporting in Chapter B.8.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

A.2.1 Overall Underwriting Performance 2025

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 2025 of GRAG which is available on our website https://www.genre.com/int/aboutus/financial-info/general-reinsurance-ag-annual-reports.

	GRAG Solo HGB		GRAG Group US GAAP	
Underwriting performance	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**
Property/Casualty				
Gross written premium	1,968,628	2,141,152	2,026,869	2,151,824
Net earned premium	1,378,176	1,544,589	1,390,766	1,530,654
Underwriting result*	180,162	89,381	344,620	68,165
Life/Health				
Gross written premium	2,766,459	2,692,572	3,323,371	3,242,790
Net earned premium	2,624,458	2,565,582	3,026,051	2,914,463
Underwriting result*	201,137	167,092	184,292	118,139
Total				
Gross written premium	4,735,087	4,833,724	5,350,240	5,394,615
Net earned premium	4,002,634	4,110,171	4,416,818	4,445,117
Underwriting result*	381,299	256,472	528,913	186,304

*Underwriting result for US GAAP incl. other expenses

Our total earned premiums net of reinsurance decreased slightly by 0.6% from Euro 4,445,117 thds in the previous year to Euro 4,416,818 thds in the year under review. Earned premiums net of reinsurance in Life/Health business increased by 3.8% (2025: Euro 3,026,051 thds, previous year: Euro 2,914,463 thds). The earned premiums net of reinsurance in Non-Life business decreased by 9.1% from Euro 1,530,654 thds in 2024 to Euro 1,390,766 thds in 2025, as market competition put pressure on rates.

We retrocede around 20% of the Property/Casualty portfolio to our parent company, General Reinsurance Corporation. In addition, a stop-loss agreement is in place with General Reinsurance Corporation for part of our Property/Casualty business. We also have a stop-loss agreement with General Re Life Corporation for part of our Life/Health business.

The underwriting result net of reinsurance in Life/Health business was above the previous year's figure (2025: Euro 184,292 thds, previous year: Euro 118,139 thds). The combined ratio was 93.9% compared to 95.9% in the previous year.

Following an underwriting profit net of reinsurance of Euro 68,165 thds in 2024, Non-Life business reported a profit of Euro 344,620 thds in the reporting year. Due to a reduced net claims expense, the combined ratio was 75.2% compared to 95.5% in the previous year.

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

A.2.2 Underwriting Performance 2025 by Line of Business and Geographical Area

We usually split our business into two business types, which is Life/Health and Non-Life 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 (LoB) 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 2025 €'000	Gross Written Premium 2024 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2025 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2024 €'000	Underwriting Result 2025 €'000	Underwriting Result 2024 €'000
Non-Life						
Income protection	17,588	14,823	13,261	10,991	2,086	1,648
Motor vehicle liability	150,228	126,980	114,969	99,089	1,261	-6,502
Other motor	37,514	31,441	38,665	37,500	-14,059	-10,405
Marine, aviation, and transport	84,053	80,398	56,625	54,137	-14,618	-359
Fire and other damage to property	952,618	1,079,032	629,315	743,673	88,450	40,264
General liability	107,761	94,643	79,310	73,979	8,550	-5,306
Credit and suretyship	2,904	5,099	2,192	3,207	782	1,159
NP health/accident	25,055	29,783	24,022	28,682	-654	14,650
NP casualty	146,588	156,689	108,409	135,470	-34,049	-27,526
NP marine, aviation, and transport	25,098	28,514	17,664	20,679	11,687	-2,405
NP property	419,220	493,749	293,744	337,183	130,727	84,162
Total Non-Life	**1,968,628**	**2,141,152**	**1,378,176**	**1,544,589**	**180,162**	**89,381**
Life/Health						
Life	1,638,287	1,662,305	1,525,110	1,540,943	109,924	82,428
Health	1,128,172	1,030,267	1,099,348	1,024,639	91,213	84,664
Total Life/Health	**2,766,459**	**2,692,572**	**2,624,458**	**2,565,582**	**201,137**	**167,092**
Total	**4,735,087**	**4,833,724**	**4,002,634**	**4,110,171**	**381,299**	**256,472**

Underwriting Performance per Solvency II LoB GRAG Group - US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Underwriting Result 2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Non-Life						
Income protection	17,685	14,699	13,366	10,898	3,352	1,631
Motor vehicle liability	149,578	127,228	114,150	100,748	14,103	-6,826
Other motor	37,527	31,580	49,623	48,961	-14,146	-11,035
Marine, aviation, and transport	87,051	79,550	56,401	51,717	-3,499	-634
Fire and other damage to property	986,426	1,085,801	627,095	726,546	92,413	35,279
General liability	108,802	94,009	78,748	72,410	15,257	-5,026
Credit and suretyship	2,929	5,078	2,533	2,958	1,697	1,176
NP health/accident	25,036	29,522	24,004	28,419	1,078	13,467
NP casualty	149,550	155,465	107,515	133,791	84,282	-30,107
NP marine, aviation, and transport	26,340	28,094	18,058	20,248	11,869	-2,354
NP property	435,945	500,798	299,274	333,957	137,803	80,182
Total Non-Life*	**2,026,869**	**2,151,824**	**1,390,766**	**1,530,654**	**344,620**	**68,165**
Life/Health						
Life	1,909,649	1,902,039	1,683,571	1,641,051	129,697	17,956
Health	1,413,722	1,340,751	1,342,480	1,273,412	45,363	103,183
Total Life/Health*	**3,323,371**	**3,242,790**	**3,026,051**	**2,914,463**	**184,292**	**118,139**
Total*	**5,350,240**	**5,394,615**	**4,416,818**	**4,445,117**	**528,913**	**186,304**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

Non-Life

Gross written premium in Non-Life decreased by 5.8% to Euro 2,026,869 thds (2024: Euro 2,151,824 thds).

Excluding natural catastrophe losses, results in most lines of business were significantly better than expected, due to the fact that there were almost no major losses. An underwriting profit of Euro 344,620 thds was recorded for 2025 (2024: profit of Euro 68,165 thds).

Overall, our premium was down in 2025 as market competition put pressure on rates. We nevertheless take the view that our portfolio benefits from business with an adequate pricing level and will again seek to generate an appropriate return on the risk assumed in the year ahead.

During 2025 we maintained our firm underwriting discipline and our focus on obtaining an adequate margin for the risk that we take on. The price level in 2025 remained significantly more positive than in 2022 and prior years and, despite the reduction in our overall gross written premiums during the year, we nevertheless found some opportunities to write new business. We continue to believe that the property market has better rate adequacy than other markets, and our business therefore remains concentrated in this line. However, other lines of business also showed improving rate adequacy compared to previous years, and we have therefore grown in areas such as motor and liability lines.

Life/Health

Gross written premiums in Life increased by 0.4% to Euro 1,909,649 thds (2024: Euro 1,902,039 thds). An underwriting profit of Euro 129,697 thds was recorded for 2025 (2024: profit of Euro 17,956 thds). The gross written premiums in Health business increased by 5.4% from Euro 1,340,751 thds in 2024 to Euro 1,413,722 thds in 2025. Following an underwriting profit net of reinsurance of Euro 103,183 thds in 2024, Health business reported a profit of Euro 45,363 thds in the reporting year.

Although demand for death and disability insurance broadly followed the general market trend, we were able to increase our Life business in some markets. Health insurance, in particular, continues to be an important area of growth in view of the strained social security systems in Europe and the expansion of health insurance for employees in emerging markets.

Underwriting Performance by Geographical Area

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 2025 €'000	Earned Premium 2025 €'000	Under-writing Result 2025 €'000
Germany	721,899	720,069	125,047
USA	302,786	268,926	42,185
Great Britain	157,032	144,129	-34,884
France	91,317	86,316	29,951
Spain	69,120	73,730	2,591
Switzerland	67,852	62,815	-761
Remainder	558,620	553,815	144,229
Total Non-Life	**1,968,628**	**1,909,800**	**308,358**
Great Britain	513,354	515,030	27,397
China	470,718	455,967	30,124
Germany	263,039	262,144	40,068
France	254,238	255,570	10,961
Hong Kong	117,586	117,576	6,603
Taiwan	115,127	113,612	21,784
Remainder	1,032,397	1,007,440	132,214
Total Life/Health	**2,766,459**	**2,727,338**	**269,151**
Total	**4,735,087**	**4,637,138**	**577,509**

Gross Underwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Solo HGB	Written Premium 2024 €'000	Earned Premium 2024 €'000	Under-writing Result 2024 €'000
Germany	804,512	809,044	-5,425
Great Britain	284,920	234,186	55,346
USA	143,987	164,272	106,079
France	97,528	91,805	26,226
Italy	90,266	84,684	22,372
Spain	69,557	63,206	20,397
Remainder	650,382	666,431	90,232
Total Non-Life	**2,141,152**	**2,113,630**	**315,229**
China	507,787	507,286	-13,952
Great Britain	487,190	490,466	36,076
Germany	247,494	248,310	64,488
France	216,971	218,515	4,820
Malaysia	111,281	110,155	8,102
Taiwan	110,781	110,137	18,045
Remainder	1,011,068	983,021	108,992
Total Life/Health	**2,692,572**	**2,667,889**	**226,572**
Total	**4,833,724**	**4,781,518**	**541,801**

Underwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Group US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2025 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2025 €'000	Under-writing Result 2025 €'000
Germany	722,244	540,992	78,381
USA	315,499	180,407	22,837
Great Britain	163,788	97,165	73,958
France	91,424	65,922	36,747
Spain	69,207	65,145	12,624
Switzerland	68,879	49,626	-1,107
Remainder	595,828	391,508	121,181
Total Non-Life*	**2,026,869**	**1,390,766**	**344,620**
Great Britain	525,746	527,311	18,547
China	476,781	461,842	24,498
Australia	324,118	210,815	2,935
Germany	254,007	255,254	10,453
France	247,914	238,566	32,930
South Africa	217,550	158,601	-1,196
Remainder	1,277,254	1,173,662	96,126
Total Life/Health*	**3,323,371**	**3,026,051**	**184,292**
Total*	**5,350,240**	**4,416,818**	**528,913**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

xUnderwriting Performance by Geo-graphical Area GRAG Group US GAAP	Gross Written Premium 2024 €'000	Net Earned Premium 2024 €'000	Under-writing Result 2024 €'000
Germany	803,890	603,348	-60,470
Great Britain	277,265	148,876	30,842
USA	140,764	110,048	3,617
France	97,409	69,050	18,126
Italy	89,475	62,912	11,746
Spain	68,024	48,326	19,949
Remainder	674,999	488,093	44,355
Total Non-Life*	**2,151,824**	**1,530,654**	**68,165**
China	497,006	496,439	12,616
Great Britain	479,084	482,485	32,477
Australia	421,029	250,164	-12,203
France	233,141	224,584	45,695
Germany	216,746	213,047	2,966
Malaysia	202,230	149,128	-4,649
Remainder	1,193,554	1,098,616	41,238
Total Life/Health*	**3,242,790**	**2,914,463**	**118,139**
Total*	**5,394,615**	**4,445,117**	**186,304**

*Total underwriting result incl. other expenses

Non-Life

Once again, strong client loyalty and our long-standing market presence resulted in our business in **Germany** continuing to develop positively in 2025. Whilst some market segments saw increased competition, we still found opportunities to strengthen our relationships with several key clients.

Our premium from property business declined in 2025 driven by the non-renewal of one large proportional deal. Offsetting this to some extent, we were able to grow our motor business in some areas as profitability improved on the back of three years of significant rate increases across the German motor insurance market. The performance of the German motor and also property market improved in 2025 and we expect to further expand our business in this market.

Overall, the underwriting result including run-off profits from claims in prior years, was satisfactory.

In most other **European markets**, the increased reinsurance supply meant that we saw fewer opportunities to grow our portfolio in 2025. We maintained our low exposure to business with inadequate risk premiums and unfavorable structures. Notwithstanding this, we identified opportunities to grow in some territories and lines of business, such as engineering and marine as well as third party liability and property.

In the **United Kingdom**, we continued to find opportunities to further grow our business with new and existing clients despite the generally increased competition. Adjusted for exchange rate effects, our property business was down somewhat overall in 2025, although this was largely offset by growth in the engineering, marine and liability lines. Motor business, which has traditionally been a major contributor to our UK business, contracted again in 2025 as we continued to consider rates inadequate for the level of risk assumed.

We were able to maintain our premium volume exposed to **U.S.** risks across the property, energy and engineering lines at a similar level in 2025 to that of 2024. Increased competition in these lines of business limited our ability to tap into further growth opportunities. This business is primarily underwritten to support our London market clients with exposure to U.S. risks and is operated through our UK branch.

In **France, Italy, the Nordics and the Iberian Peninsula,** markets were generally more stable than in other territories. We were able to maintain or even increase our premium levels in France, Italy and the Iberian Peninsula, where we took the view that the rating environment was still adequate for the level of risk assumed. The Nordic market was more challenging as competition intensified further and demand declined. Results were generally positive across these regions in 2025 as overall catastrophe and large loss activity was lower following a number of years with a heightened loss incidence.

Our business in **Latin America** continued to perform well in 2025, with strong growth and excellent underwriting results. We saw opportunities to grow both property and motor business with key clients in the region while at the same time maintaining a cautious stance on natural catastrophe exposure in Latin America.

Turning to **Asia**, adjusted for exchange rate effects, we saw stable premium in 2025 across our combined China, Korea and Singapore operations. Our business written from Shanghai benefited from numerous opportunities to support clients with our specific expertise. Our Asian business delivered favorable results in 2025. The rating environment in India remained under pressure and we saw little opportunity to expand our business there in 2025.

Our business in **Africa** is underwritten by GRSA, which is partially retroceded to General Reinsurance AG. Our African business generated another underwriting profit in 2025 due to the improved profitability of the business we write there and the absence of major loss activity. However, competition intensified in the region throughout the year, causing us to decline some business during 2025 in response to insufficient rate adequacy.

Life/Health

In **Germany**, new business with biometric covers remained stable compared with the previous year. The ongoing softness in home construction put the brakes on demand for insurance with protection in case of death. On a positive note, the average insured pension for disability insurance policies is rising, providing policyholders with better coverage for protection gaps, even though the number of new policies taken out has declined. Premiums for new business have generally become more favorable for customers due to the new maximum actuarial interest rate of 1% and continued intense competition. As fluctuations in the business volume of biometric products are common, we continue to see considerable growth opportunities - particularly because coverage for disability and for surviving dependents is rarely considered in political debates, with the result that private provision is gaining in significance. The further establishment of essential abilities insurance as a third pillar alongside term life and occupational disability insurance is therefore important in order to offer attractive solutions to all population groups.

We have been working very successfully with our clients in the business segment of biometric covers for many years. We support them with comprehensive, high-quality tools and services in underwriting and claims assessment, as well as in product design and pricing. This opens up further long-term growth opportunities for us in Germany. With increased premium income, we were able to achieve another pleasing result in 2025.

Our reinsurance business grew appreciably overall in **Continental European** markets in 2025, although developments in the individual markets similarly varied widely. In France, we recorded significant premium growth with both biometric life covers and health business, in both group and individual insurance. In Italy, we achieved robust premium growth through new contractual relationships in credit life business. Overall, we achieved a pleasing result in Continental European markets in the year under review.

In the **United Kingdom**, we achieved a good underwriting result with our life and health reinsurance business in the reporting year. Our UK team took advantage of numerous opportunities to submit bids for new business. Performance exceeded expectations, driven by the successful acquisition of new business and strong retention of existing contracts, including an increased share of business with a key client. Given the strong growth in 2025, we continue to see good opportunities for future business development.

Our premium in **Asia** declined slightly in 2025. We were able to conclude significant long-term business in various markets, including China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand, where premiums will accumulate over the years. Although we successfully acquired and renewed some large short-term contracts, the market environment for short-term life and health reinsurance was more challenging than expected, particularly the health reinsurance market in the ASEAN countries and India, where our premiums declined. Our strict underwriting discipline led to another pleasing result in 2025. We built further business relationships in which we will work closely with our partners and contribute our services and expertise. We expect this to deliver additional contributions to our results in the future. In 2025 we conducted various internal and external audits and surveys relating to underwriting and claims assessment as well as the claims experience in biometric business, further cementing our reputation as a reinsurer with strong technical expertise.

In **Latin America**, our premium income remained stable despite ongoing intense competition. Not least due to political and social changes that can be observed here, the region may offer further growth potential. Thanks to run-off profits from previous underwriting years, we achieved a very good result.

In the **Middle East** and **North Africa**, we generated considerable premium growth through new contracts in various Arab countries. With the exception of our business in Israel, we achieved a pleasing underwriting result. We continue to see good growth opportunities in the region over the medium and long term.

Our business in **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **Australia** is written by subsidiaries and affects our underwriting results through their retrocessions to General Reinsurance AG.

We also write retrocession business from an affiliated company in the **USA**, which covers risks in the USA and Canada. This business grew significantly in the reporting period.

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.

Investment Performance	GRAG Solo HGB 2025 €'000	2024 €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP 2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Income from holdings in related undertakings, including participations	908	1,250	858	0
Income from equities - listed	7,878	8,357	8,155	9,383
Income from government bonds	288,005	294,998	370,560	383,173
Income from corporate bonds	2,643	2,649	2,958	2,755
Income from collective investments undertakings	11,128	10,900	11,545	11,274
Income from deposits other than cash equivalents	15,224	1,003	226	297
Income from other investments	2,572	3,364	20,761	23,981
Income from loans and mortgages	13,319	16,740	13,319	16,740
Investment expenses	-5,586	-5,241	-6,927	-6,409
Interest on reinsurance deposits	48,994	49,652	-10,143	-9,476
Less income from technical interest	-42,463	-41,266	0	0
Current investment income*	**342,623**	**342,406**	**411,311**	**431,718**
Gains (losses) on investments	16,728	69,349	-67,694	-38,450
Write-ups (depreciation) on investments	12,763	-7,692	0	0
Total investment income	**372,114**	**404,062**	**343,618**	**393,267**

* incl. other income

Under HGB accounting principles, our total investment result decreased compared to the previous year. For GRAG Solo (HGB), the investment income amounted to Euro 372,114 thds. This was mainly due to the constant investment strategy in fixed-income securities, whose returns in the current year slightly declined due to lower key interest rates. The GRAG Group results are reported under US GAAP and were mainly driven by lower income from short-term government bonds, also due to lower key interest rates.

The dividend income amounted to Euro 19,006 thds (Solo) and Euro 19,700 thds (Group) respectively in the year under review. At a group level, we achieved a return of 4.1% on our bond portfolio and a dividend yield of 2.8% 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 Shareholders' Equity GRAG Group - US GAAP	**2025 €'000**	**2024 €'000**
Ordinary share capital	55,000	55,000
Share premium account	866,174	866,174
Retained earnings	4,811,349	4,184,887
Gains / losses recognized directly in equity	-322,748	293,256
- LDTI discount effect	272,019	312,531
- Currency translation	-598,570	-26,146
- Unrealized appreciation of investments	697	6,667
- Pension deficit	3,106	205
Total	**5,409,774**	**5,399,317**

In accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) GRAG Solo does not record any gains or losses directly in shareholders' 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 relates 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	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Other Income		
Release of bad debt provision	16,485	21,399
Foreign exchange rate gains	71,585	130,708
Income from discounting other reserves	7,166	25,347
Income from charging services rendered	2,807	2,454
Income from interest on taxes	5,945	-1,625
Sundry other income	18,008	20,334
Total other income	**121,996**	**198,616**
Other Expenses		
Foreign exchange rate losses	595,931	96,892
Bad debt expense on accounts receivable	17,431	15,527
Expenses from interest on taxes	-13,505	14,373
Interest expenses from discount accretion of other provisions	14,367	16,884
Interest on pension obligations	-420	3,491
Audit fees and other year-end closure expenses	3,708	3,790
Expenses from charging services rendered	2,667	2,331
Sundry other expenses	5,647	1,832
Total other expenses	**625,827**	**155,120**
Total other income/other expenses (-)	**-503,831**	**43,496**

Other Income / Other Expenses GRAG Group - US GAAP	2025 €'000	2024 €'000
Other Income		
Foreign exchange gain	14,032	96
Rental income	0	0
Gain on sale of fixed assets	0	-27
Income (Expenses) from deposit accounted business	0	690
Other interest	509	646
Sundry other income	2,142	561
Total other income	**16,683**	**1,967**
Other Expenses		
Foreign exchange loss	2,995	13,465
External services	0	-42
Bad debt - receivable	1,047	-5,396
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0	0
Taxes	661	662
Other interest	0	0
Sundry other expenses	2,054	3,422
Total other expenses	**6,757**	**12,111**
Total other income/other expenses (-)	**9,927**	**-10,144**

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

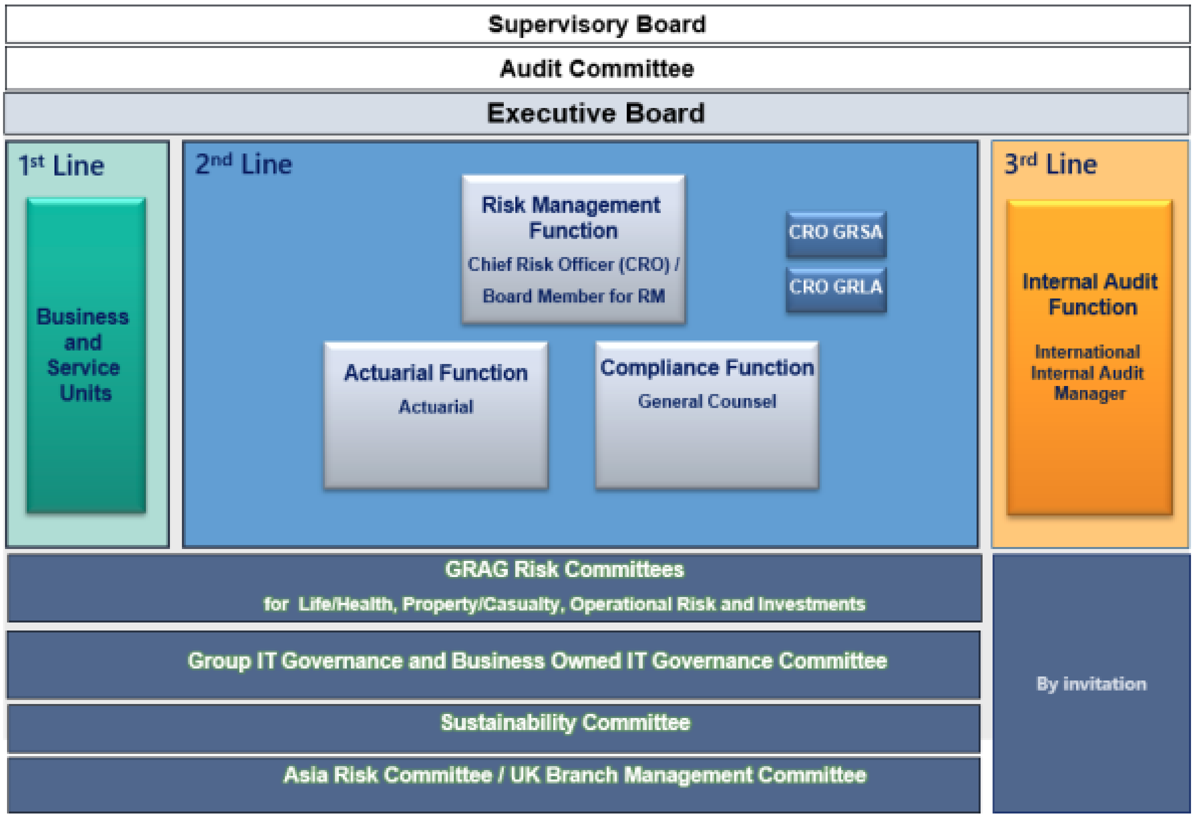
B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

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.



In the period under review, the Group established both the Group IT Governance and Business Owned IT Governance Committee to strengthen the implementation of the Group IT Risk Control Function in accordance with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). 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. The system of governance is considered to be adequate. In addition, the Internal Audit Function reviews the effectiveness of the internal control system and other elements of the system of governance.

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, committees, 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 for each function 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 one for **International Property/Casualty**. Members include but are not limited to 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 Investment Controlling, 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 (Asia RC) / UK Branch Management Committee

Both the Asia RC as well as the UK Branch Management Committee assist GRAG's RMF and ultimately the Board of GRAG in fulfilling its oversight for the risk management and compliance framework. The committees are intended to act as a forum for discussion of local risk management matters, including the monitoring of local solvency requirements and facilitating communication across the Group. The committees support the implementation of the corporate risk management framework at the operating levels and ensure the application of a consistent methodology when identifying, assessing, and analyzing risks.

Group IT Governance Committee and Business Owned IT Governance Committee

The Group IT Governance Committee and the Business-Owned IT Governance Committee support the effective implementation of the Group IT Risk Control Function and ensure oversight of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) related risks, services, and systems across the Group. Together, they monitor outsourced and internally managed IT services, major projects, incidents, controls, and compliance matters, ensuring alignment with Group IT standards and timely escalation of issues.

Sustainability Committee

In order to address the continuously evolving requirements with respect to sustainability, GRAG has established a Sustainability Committee headed by the GRAG ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Coordinator to support the Board, and the RMF in the oversight and the management of sustainability impacts, risks, and opportunities. The committee is comprised of representatives from business and service units to ensure that upcoming, cross-functional sustainability topics are identified and both regulatory and market implications are considered. The members of the Sustainability Committee assist in the implementation of the company's strategy with regard to sustainability matters at the operating levels ensuring it aligns with overall business objectives. The committee supports both the risk management and sustainability reporting framework with its ESG aspects.

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 Gen Re 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, incentive compensation, and benefits**.

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.

Incentive compensation is linked to our number one business objective, which is to increase underwriting profit while remaining competitive via prudent expense management. 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 incentive compensation 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 or a defined contribution scheme. 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 Gen Re 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 58.

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.

For members of the Supervisory Board, it is necessary to have sufficient diversified knowledge to adequately control and monitor the activities of the Board and to actively monitor the development of GRAG. The Supervisory Board should have a good understanding of GRAG's business activities and risks and must be sufficiently familiar with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, at least one member of the Supervisory Board should have expertise in accounting and 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. This forms the basis for our company-wide understanding of all risks affecting our 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 a **central Risk Management Function**.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the effectiveness of the company's Risk Management System. It determines the risk strategy, which includes the specification of the risk appetite and overall tolerance limits and ensures the operational implementation of the risk management processes and internal control system.

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 Risk Management Function is responsible for the implementation and ongoing development of the GRAG Group's Risk Management System on behalf of the Board. It executes the Risk Strategy on the operational level, including monitoring and reporting on the company's risk profile. In this role, the Risk Management Function is supported by the Committees referred to on page 27. They provide detailed input and expert knowledge, ensure appropriate oversight and management of sustainability impacts, including associated risks and opportunities, as well as information, communication, and technology risks. This enables the Risk Management Function to ensure appropriate monitoring of the company's risk profile as well as risk topics across various units and to leverage professional expertise companywide. 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 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 enhancement of the Risk Management System;
- Support in the design and implementation of the operational resilience framework embedded in the risk management framework as well as the IT and Information Security Management System (ISMS) framework in close cooperation with the IT, the legal department and other departments as appropriate;
- 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 staff involved in risk management matters, increase their risk awareness and provide training as appropriate;
- 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 determines our risk appetite and risk tolerance framework for material risks in order to ensure the Group is adequately capitalized.

B.3.4 Risk Management Process

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 reducing risks to acceptable levels. Our corporate-wide risk management process comprises the following elements:

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 was developed to promote a consistent understanding of and approach to the definition and identification of risks while at the same time enabling 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) throughout our entire risk universe.

Regular risk reporting routines within the Risk Committee structure referred to above 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.
- on any deterioration of the financial situation.

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 of the 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 prepare 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 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 Gen Re 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. It is designed to protect assets, ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting, promote operational efficiency, and ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulatory requirements, and internal standards; it is consistently implemented across the group. The ICS supports the effective and efficient performance of our business operations appropriate to the risk profile and in line with company objectives.

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. 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 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 the insurance business as well as the operational units supporting these business areas. Internal Audit also performs compliance audits to review the group's adherence to regulatory requirements, laws, or guidance, as well as special reviews as requested by Management or the Audit Committee 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 the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board and all relevant stakeholders, including 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 outsourcing arrangements and critical information and communication technology third-party service providers.

We outsource the management of 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 Group IT Governance Committee which includes representatives from IT, Legal, Risk Management, Internal Audit 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

Sustainability

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) came into force on 5 January 2023 following adoption by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (EU) in September 2022. The legal act simplifying reporting under the EU Taxonomy Regulation entered into force as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 at the end of January 2026.

The CSRD requires large companies and listed companies in the EU to publish regular reports on the environmental, social and governance risks to which they are exposed to and the impacts of their activities on people and the environment according to European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This will enable investors and other stakeholders to obtain information about the ways companies operate and manage environmental, social and governance challenges.

As the CSRD was not transposed into German law in 2025, General Reinsurance AG continues to be subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) for the financial year 2025, which was the basis for the "General Reinsurance AG – 2025 Sustainability Report". In this non-financial statement, we provide information on our material sustainability matters, including environmental, social, and governance information. In addition, we provide general information on sustainability for the General Reinsurance AG Group and report on the approach used to determine the material sustainability matters. The non-financial statement is guided primarily by European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). In 2025 the simplified reporting under the EU Taxonomy Regulation will be applied.

The "General Reinsurance AG - 2025 Sustainability Report" is publicly available on our corporate website https://de.genre.com/aboutus/financial-info/general reinsurance ag – csr report.

Operational Resilience

As of 17 January 2025, the European Union's Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) came into force. It covers the areas of ICT risk management, ICT third-party risk management and supervision of critical third-party service providers, digital operational resilience testing and ICT-related incident management. The Act is intended to increase the digital resilience of the European financial market. As a result, financial institutions are subject to a set of common standards to reduce ICT and cyber risks within their operations and ensure that they can continue to operate safely and reliably even in the event of major incidents.

For internationally active financial institutions such as GRAG, it is therefore important to identify the continuously increasing risk of disruption at an early stage in order to be prepared and respond accordingly. Our Embedding Operational Resilience program with representatives from IT, Business, Legal, and Risk Management was set up two years ago and is designed to further improve and embed our overall operational resilience into business processes to appropriately manage the risk of disruptive events and ensure compliance. We continue to enhance our IT security measures, including employee training to increase risk awareness and strengthen the company's operational resilience.

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 lack of AI transparency, dependency on data quality, bias and ethical concerns or potential vulnerability to cyber threats.

The Responsible AI Committee, chaired by the Chief Technology Officer and composed of representatives from IT, Legal, Human Resources, and Risk Management, continued its efforts to foster AI literacy within the organization and further develop a suitable AI governance framework including, for example, a responsible AI statement and various procedures ensuring AI tools are developed and used in conformity with company policies and regulatory requirements related to information security, data protection, intellectual property, data loss prevention, and non-discrimination.

Our strategic focus is on AI tools that can effectively and efficiently support and supplement the expertise of Gen Re employees and the decisions they make in their day-to-day work. We do not currently use AI tools to replace human agency or to substitute for professional judgement and experience in decision-making.

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 2025 €'000	GRAG Solo 2024 €'000	GRAG Group 2025 €'000	GRAG Group 2024 €'000
Eligible own funds	7,420,887	7,218,262	7,420,887	7,218,262
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	**3,724,744**	**3,452,671**	**3,946,072**	**3,700,054**
Surplus capital	3,696,142	3,765,590	3,474,815	3,518,208
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	**1,676,135**	**1,553,702**	**1,770,712**	**1,648,280**
Solvency ratio	**199.2%**	**209.1%**	**188.1%**	**195.1%**
Risk modules				
Underwriting risk Life	2,179,138	2,123,523	2,291,338	2,243,294
Underwriting risk Health	976,676	1,144,716	1,056,049	1,236,777
Underwriting risk Non-Life	653,119	688,616	653,731	689,438
Market risk	2,931,024	2,951,292	2,990,705	3,023,975
Counterparty default risk	257,335	223,211	288,357	238,150
Diversification	-2,266,154	-2,340,112	-2,369,417	-2,444,793
Operational risk	179,137	185,273	188,449	195,515
Loss absorbing capacity for deferred taxes	-1,185,530	-1,523,848	-1,153,140	-1,482,302
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	**3,724,744**	**3,452,671**	**3,946,072**	**3,700,054**

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

Overall, the SCR increased from Euro 3,700,054 thds to Euro 3,946,072 thds (+ Euro 246,018 thds) due to a decrease in the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes following a tax rate change in Germany. This is offset by an increase in the Life underwriting risk due to additional business volume and model updates.

Insurance risk

There was an increase in the Life underwriting risk charge of Euro 48,045 thds, which is mainly driven by premium growth and updates of the model assumptions. As a consequence, both the disability risk and the mortality risk increased. This increase was partially offset by a decline in our life cat risk, which is mainly driven by a slightly lower retention on our mortality stop loss retrocession with an affiliate company, GRL. The Health underwriting risk charge decreased by Euro -180,728 thds, which was largely a result of model updates in our medical business in comparison to the prior year. This is offset by an increase in the cat health risk, mainly driven by accident concentration risk from one large group cover with high individual sums at risk. The Non-Life underwriting risk decreased by Euro 35,707 thds, which is due to changes in the portfolio mix and updated USP factors.

Market risk

Market risk decreased by Euro 33,270 thds, which is mainly driven by a decline in the interest rate risk by Euro 65,261 thds due to a reduction in the duration of our short-term invested assets and lower retro BELs. In addition, there is a decrease in concentration and equity risk as a result of lower market values. This is offset by an increase in spread risk because of a new private invested asset with a longer duration. The currency risk, which continues to be the largest individual risk charge, showed a minor decrease in comparison to the previous year.

The counterparty default charge, while still relatively small in comparison to our core risks, increased over the prior year as a result of the refinement of the allocation of receivable and payable amounts by cedent.

The Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) for deferred tax assets has decreased significantly, following a change in the German corporate income regime resulting in a gradual reduction of the tax rate applied by 1% for each assessment period from 2028 to 2032.

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 aggregate claims amounts exceed those expected in the underwriting process. 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 due to a single loss event impacting multiple reinsurance contracts or to one contract affected by many individual losses.

In the following paragraphs we specifically address natural catastrophe, terrorism, war, pandemic and cyber risks in more detail, but we also consider other accumulation risks 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 authorization levels specified in the underwriting guidelines, centrally defined pricing guidelines and operational limits reflecting our risk appetites and tolerances, as well as the use of standardized methodologies, pricing parameters and software tools.

Natural catastrophe risk is the risk of loss resulting from natural catastrophe on the in-force book of business. It also considers the impact on frequency and / or severity of specific natural catastrophe events due to climate change trends. The main driver of our Nat Cat Risk is Property/Casualty business. For Property/Casualty treaty business GRAG Group writes natural catastrophe risk in developed markets where covered perils and exposures are known.

The natural catastrophe exposure is regularly monitored, analyzed, and reported annually 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 we do actively manage and control the risk, give the accumulation potential that it represents. 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 and thus 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 Life/Health business we distinguish between proportional business and non-proportional Cat-XL business. For non-proportional Cat-XL war is a standard exclusion and only waived existing business if systematically priced for and approved by the Chief Underwriting Officer or the Chairman of the GRAG Board. For proportional business, however, we assume exposures as we cannot always exclude it. In cooperation with the Group Legal team, our Life/Health business units have commenced a more detailed review of our Life/Health 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. On an aggregate level, we monitor the pandemic exposure based on the SII scenarios.

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 apply a conservative approach to writing cyber risk. Our appetite for affirmative cyber risk is limited and coverage in our international treaties is generally capped by appropriate annual aggregate and event limits. These limits and the corresponding exposures from policies that explicitly cover cyber risk are monitored regularly and reported to the GRAG Risk Committees and the Board in scope of the quarterly risk reporting procedure.

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 residual financial impact from silent cyber accumulations on our solvency positions to be manageable.

Reserving risk refers to the uncertainty associated with the adequacy of the organization's reserves for claims incurred or technical provisions due to unanticipated changes in parameters such as the loss trend and/or inappropriate reserve modelling / parametrization. The estimation process includes reasonable assumptions, techniques, and judgments in accordance with best-practice actuarial standards. It also includes reconciliations, checks, and independent reviews, and considers potential sources of uncertainty due to factors such as mortality improvement trends, climate change, social risks, and potential increases in claims costs due to climate change mitigation. 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. It is centralized with quarterly reserving and reporting procedures.

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.

Since 2024, proceeds from maturities from fixed-income investments, which are not needed for liquidity or currency matching purposes, tend to be invested in US treasuries, taking advantage of the attractive yields available. Thus, our portfolio mainly consists of short-term US treasuries. Compared to last year, this investment strategy led to a remaining low level of equity risk and an insignificant change in currency risk. Currency risk remains the most material risk for GRAG.

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

Market risk is the risk of economic losses resulting from price changes in the capital markets. **Credit risk** is the risk of economic losses and volatility resulting from the inability of counterparties to meet their obligations to us

The following individual risks are included under **market risk and credit 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 of investments 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.
- **Counterparty default risk** arises from the failure of counterparties other than investees to meet their obligations. This includes the settlement risk associated with receivable balances

In accordance with 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. This includes ESG or sustainability risks, such as the decline in asset value due to changing consumer preferences, or reputational impact from non-compliance, or inadequate reporting disclosures. Sustainability risks depend on the type of investment and the underlying industry segment. For GRAG Group, they 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 measured and managed in accordance with:

- a stochastic model for our main market risk components which is based on historical returns, price returns and interdependencies;
- Key Risk Indicators as well as sensitivity and stress tests for our main risk drivers;
- scenario calculations for physical and transitional risks based on methodologies provided by regulators;
- 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 and that the company can meet all liquidity needs and local capital requirements;

and controlled through:

- the asset manager via pre and post compliance checks;
- the Investment Controlling (InCo) department via a regular compliance reporting mechanism;
- a regular stress scenario analysis which shows the impact on the portfolio;
- standardized review processes on a quarterly basis;
- investment reviews with the asset manager as part of the monthly investment call and the quarterly investment committee meeting, in addition to and independent of the reviews and audits conducted by the Internal Audit Function.

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

- loss-given defaults and probabilities of default based on internal and external credit ratings for exposures with banks, retrocessionaires, clients, etc.;
- outstanding amounts per counterparty where no credit ratings exist;
- 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;

and controlled through:

- the regular group-wide collection of outstanding receivables in order to calculate necessary provisions for overdue receivables in accordance with our bad debt provision policy and to report the results to local management.
- regular reviews of cash positions and outstanding reinsurance receivables by Global Finance and Risk Management as part of the quarterly closing processes.

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 always meet the liquidity requirements of our business operations.

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 our 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 (Counterparty Default 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 42, 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 Premiums (EPIFP)

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

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
EPIFP	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Total Non-Life	65,246	112,555	65,246	112,555
Total Life/Health	4,581,950	4,678,470	4,606,012	4,763,076
Total EPIFP	**4,647,196**	**4,791,026**	**4,671,258**	**4,875,631**

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 but not limited to segregation of functions, four eyes principle, plausibility checks, avoidance of conflict of interests;
- appropriate testing and documentation, 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.

Risks from sustainability matters that affect our own operations are also considered part of operational risks. These risks are assessed in more detail as part of the materiality assessment we perform to support our sustainability reporting.

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 insurance 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, cybersecurity, 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 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 loss failing to implement or implementing an inadequate 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 and customer needs, industry downturn, market transformation impacting our business model and also substandard execution of decisions or inadequate resource allocation.

This also includes all aspects from sustainability 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.

Reputational risk is defined as any risk to GRAG Group's reputation that could damage the shareholder value and 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, inadequate client serving standards, inappropriate tax structures, data breach of client's information, lack of response/actions referring to sustainability 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 clearly 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 initiatives are 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 ((geo-)political, economic, social, technological, legal, regulatory, tax, environmental, climate change, social and cultural dynamics, health crisis, etc.) situations 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. A global risk management framework continues to be refined to support the collective identification and assessment of emerging issues and risks. Throughout the year, developments – including, among other things, geopolitical risks and any resulting economic disruptions are monitored quarterly as part of our risk reporting procedure.

Group or intra-group risk is defined as the risk of loss from the inability of affiliates to meet their obligations to us. This exposure would arise if the financial position of the Berkshire Hathaway Group as a whole or of individual group entities are adversely affected by its financial or non-financial commitments with other entities of the group or other external matters 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. Further drivers might include business model changes, market positioning and / or a group downgrade resulting in a capital impact.

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 regularly monitor liquidity and capital requirements of each subsidiary.

We consider the risk of our parent companies failing to meet their financial obligations if necessary to be extremely unlikely as GRAG Group is part of the Gen Re Group, which is owned by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (BRK) and benefits from BRK's diversified structure and financial strength (S&P AA+, Moody's Aa1, A.M. Best A++). An example to trigger this risk would be a significant Berkshire downgrade. We therefore view being part of the Gen Re Group and BRK as an additional layer of protection.

As the GRAG Group is subject to an increasingly demanding regulatory environment that affects our subsidiaries and branches worldwide., we operate efficiently and effectively to comply with applicable principles, rules, and standards. Regulatory requirements are continuously 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 with continually progressing requirements. Potential exposures include the complexity of regulations, operational inefficiencies such as lack of internal governance, the availability of resources, employee awareness and training, and the involvement of services providers. We 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 such as PO calls, the PO questionnaire and the inclusion into the quarterly risk reporting procedure 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 organization. We continue to further expand the knowledge and awareness of regulatory and compliance requirements throughout the Group 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 (1) the governance and management of outsourcer / service provider performance, (2) the procurement of the outsourcer / service provider and compliance with contract terms, applicable laws and regulations as well as (3) the application of IT security, vendor governance and data privacy measures and policies. The risk also includes the concentration risk related to the reliance on internal and external third-party service providers. A groupwide 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 for contractual arrangements. In addition, monitoring and reporting routines have been implemented. This ensures that where relevant, engagements with third-party services providers are identified as outsourcing arrangements, the service contracts comply with legal, regulatory and operational requirements and measures are in place for the effective oversight and management of outsourcing arrangements. 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. Drivers contributing to this risk may include talent shortage, demographic developments, the company's ability to attract new hires, the offer of development programs and career opportunities, employee turnover and regulatory changes in labor laws. Addressing these risks is an important part of talent management, which aims to align 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 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. Drivers include resource constraints, inadequate program planning and project portfolio management as well as external factors influencing project scope. 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. The quarterly Group IT Governance and Business Owned IT Governance meetings contribute to ensuring a sound understanding of major projects, budgets, progress, and associated risks; Internal Audit is always invited to steering committees and governance meetings to review project management and progress. Major projects are also monitored as part of the quarterly risk reporting process.

The **operational resilience risk** refers to losses from the inadequate contingency and operational resilience planning and readiness in regard to the availability of people, systems, and services provided due to a system or telecommunication failure, blackout, or other event affecting business activities. These types of events my be caused by physical threats which include but are not limited to fire, flood, sabotage, explosion, pandemic, cyberattack, or theft. Drivers might also include inadequate planning and mitigation as well as process deficiencies The main goal of the Business Continuity Management (BCM) Framework is to enable the organization to continue business operations and provide business services during an adverse operational event by anticipating, responding to, recovering from, and adapting to operational disruption.

GRAG implemented a globally aligned BCM Organization that supports all BCM related activities, including emergency and crisis management. Based on the Business Impact Analysis (BIA), which is reviewed and updated annually, critical processes and their dependencies on IT systems and vendors are identified, and impact tolerances defined. Critical processes require a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) that includes a robust and practical strategy and plan to facilitate the management of the impact of incidents and enable recovery within an acceptable timeframe.. In addition to our BCPs, we have IT Disaster Recovery Plans (DRPs) for critical IT systems which ensure an appropriate process and set of procedures aiming to recover and protect the Group's IT infrastructure from various incidents such s as natural disasters, hardware failures or cyberattacks. Both BCPs and DRPs are reviewed and updated at least annually. Regular disaster recovery tests and an annual tabletop exercise involving a full simulation also contribute to the validation of the plans and enable continuous improvement based on insights gained.

The **IT risk** is defined as loss resulting from inadequate design, development or adherence to IT strategy and policies. Risk drivers are associated with, among other things, legacy issues system failure, technological changes, data breaches and access, end user controls, regulatory compliance, third-party risk and internal governance.

The IT Governance Framework, which is aligned with the corporate risk management framework, comprises a set of policies and guidelines as well as supporting practices for the effective management of IT risks. This includes setting the appropriate strategy to govern all aspects of the IT landscape and infrastructure, both hardware and software, as well as the future developments and projects to continually support the business needs.

To address risks associated with the increasing use of artificial intelligence, a cross-functional Responsible AI Committee has been established to oversee AI adoption and ensure compliance with internal standards as well as applicable legal and regulatory requirements. AI-related risks are closely linked to cybersecurity and legal and regulatory compliance risks and are managed accordingly.

External threats to our IT environment are included under cybersecurity risk below.

Cybersecurity risk is defined as loss from cyberattack 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. Drivers include the increasing frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks, regulatory changes, the status of IT infrastructure and legacy systems, system vulnerabilities, data breaches and access management, failure of implementing appropriate end user controls, third-party risk, cybersecurity awareness and training. The risk also includes the impact of system outage on business operations and the costs to recover and restore systems. The risk is managed through a multi-layered governance and technical framework that combines global standards, internal policies, and proactive risk mitigation strategies. Elements of our Cybersecurity Program are organized in accordance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity framework. Numerous security controls which are organized in a "Security Baseline" have been selected and implemented to address the Group's cybersecurity risks. As part of the IT Framework, we maintain the Information Security Management System (ISMS) providing several policies and guidelines, 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, penetration tests, security assessments and security audits are performed on a regular basis. An annual tabletop exercise also contributes to validating incident response plans, improving cross-function coordination, identifying weaknesses and strengths, and continuous improvement. The quarterly global IT Cybersecurity Committee assists the risk functions in the regular assessment, prioritizing and monitoring of cybersecurity risks and contributes to maintaining and enhancing the Group's IT Cybersecurity Framework.

Cybersecurity 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 company, General Reinsurance Corporation (GRC). This agreement covers the majority of the Property/Casualty 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 retrocedes 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 in our Life/Health business.

Effective 1 April 2021, a quota share retrocession agreement was concluded between GRL and GRAG for the Canadian business of GRL. With effect from 1 October 2023, the quota share retrocession agreement was replaced by a new agreement and, in addition to the Canadian business, U.S. business was retroceded from GRL to GRAG.

As of July 2021, GRAG retrocedes 90% of Singapore Offshore non-life business to GRC.

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 1 January 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 Property/Casualty insurance business of GRSA was retroceded to both GRC (80%) and GRAG (20%) on a quota share basis. Effective 1 January 2022, the Property/Casualty 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 2024 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:

Scenario	Own Funds after scenario €'000	Own Funds Δ to year-end 2025 €'000	Solvency Capital Requirement after scenario €'000	Solvency Capital Requirement Δ to year-end 2025 €'000	Solvency Ratio after scenario in %	Solvency Ratio Δ to year-end 2025 in %
Non-Life Underwriting Risk*						
- European windstorm scenario	7,298,139	-122,748	3,946,072	0	184.9%	-3.1%
- Flood Germany scenario	7,298,139	-122,748	3,946,072	0	184.9%	-3.1%
- Earthquake Germany scenario	7,298,139	-122,748	3,946,072	0	184.9%	-3.1%
- Hail Germany scenario	7,298,139	-122,748	3,946,072	0	184.9%	-3.1%
Life-Health Underwriting Risk						
- Pandemic scenario	7,145,905	-274,982	3,946,072	0	181.1%	-7.0%
Market Risk						
- Currency stress scenario	6,171,285	-1,249,602	3,591,208	-354,864	171.8%	-16.2%
Combined Event						
- Combination of European Windstorm, Currency stress, Pandemic scenario	5,773,555	-1,647,332	3,591,208	-354,864	160.8%	-27.3%

*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 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, consistent with the SCR capital charge calculation. In the case of a severe market crash, the Group could 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 and the capital charge factors applied in the Standard Formula.

According to our reverse stress test analysis we would need to suffer a loss of Euro 3,518,208 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 2025
General Reinsurance Africa Ltd., Cape Town/South Africa	0.050976
General Reinsurance Life Australia Ltd., Sydney/Australia	0.565039

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 2025 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 2025	**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	283,930
Intangible assets	2	0	8,676	0	8,676
Deferred tax assets	3	63,781	348,472	93,034	135,049
Pension benefit surplus	4	2,967	0	2,967	2,967
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	5	51,066	27,476	51,261	27,671
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		**9,912,479**	**9,780,496**	**10,862,675**	**6,028,344**
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	6	271,413	206,272	3,043	44,231
Equities - listed	7	202,156	155,174	202,156	159,122
Bonds	**8**	**8,029,996**	**7,990,460**	**9,248,562**	**4,372,646**
Government bonds		7,985,223	7,954,069	9,203,789	4,335,915
Corporate bonds		44,772	36,391	44,772	36,731
Collective investments undertakings	9	544,839	529,834	544,839	516,598
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	864,075	879,859	864,075	883,062
Other investments	11	0	18,898	0	52,685
Loans and mortgages	**12**	**243,100**	**234,800**	**243,100**	**234,800**
Loans and mortgages to individuals		243,100	234,800	243,100	234,800
Reinsurance recoverables from	**13**	**2,959,613**	**4,592,200**	**3,105,583**	**5,006,158**
Non-Life excluding Health		3,066,486	4,455,787	3,095,800	4,601,781
Health similar to Non-Life		35,450	50,185	35,450	50,910
Health similar to Life		-14,952	5,695	171,287	4,087
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked		-127,372	80,533	-196,953	349,381
Deposits to cedants	**14**	**1,522,974**	**1,533,953**	**1,499,949**	**111,712**
Non-Life		99,518	112,128	76,493	86,921
Life/Health		1,423,456	1,421,825	1,423,456	24,791
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	15	1,058,307	1,267,332	1,214,214	1,378,491
Reinsurance receivables	16	19,956	19,956	21,694	35,304
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	17	131,738	132,080	128,892	129,925
Cash and cash equivalents	18	638,906	638,906	737,256	5,569,928
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	19	10,827	566	10,827	10,827
Total Assets		**16,615,713**	**18,584,913**	**17,971,451**	**18,963,782**

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	283,930

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	8,676	0	8,676

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) (+)	63,781	348,472	93,034	135,049
Deferred tax liability (DTL) (-)	-777,670	0	-781,815	-79,485
Total deferred taxes	**-713,889**	**348,472**	**-688,781**	**55,564**

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 27.01% and equals to the rate used for statutory (HGB) and US GAAP purposes. In 2025 a corporate income tax rate change was introduced in Germany, from 15% to 10% in five steps by 1% for each assessment period 2028 to 2032. For the calculation of the applicable deferred tax rate the temporary valuation differences assigned to the individual years were considered with the applicable tax rate (corporate income tax, solidarity surcharge and trade tax) and an effective tax rate of 27.01% was determined for the head office in Germany. Foreign tax rates are considered for deferred taxes related to temporary differences between local tax/local GAAP and HGB and between HGB and US GAAP. A weighted average tax rate of 27.01% is used to calculate deferred taxes on technical provisions for Solvency II purposes (prior year 32.45%). The difference between the prior year and current year average tax rate is based on the mentioned tax rate change in Germany.

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 2025 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	348,472	n/a
Deferred taxes on temporary differences between US GAAP values and tax base	n/a	55,564
Adjustments due to Solvency II revaluations of Investments	-7,874	-8,603
Adjustments due to Solvency II revaluations of technical provisions		
- Life	-689,175	-634,608
- Non-life	-319,181	-99,335
Total - technical provisions	-1,008,356	-733,943
Adjustments due to other Solvency II revaluations	-46,131	-1,799
Total deferred taxes for Solvency II DTA (+)/ DTL (-)	**-713,889**	**-688,781**
- thereof DTA (+)	**63,781**	**93,034**
- thereof DTL (-)	**-777,670**	**-781,815**

Maturities are as follows:

Maturity bands	GRAG Solo Deferred tax assets (DTA)(+) €'000	GRAG Solo Deferred tax liability (DTL)(-) €'000	GRAG Group Deferred tax assets (DTA)(+) €'000	GRAG Group Deferred tax liability (DTL)(-) €'000
Maturity band < 1 year	10,296	-76,486	25,054	-76,486
Maturity band 1-5 years	35,558	-37,743	50,053	-37,743
Maturity band > 5 years	17,927	-663,441	17,927	-667,585
Total deferred taxes	**63,781**	**-777,670**	**93,034**	**-781,815**

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 2025 for taxable differences amounting to Euro 4,905 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 2025.

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 43,343 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 2025 deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward, amounting to Euro 52,473 thds for GRAG Solo and amounting to Euro 52,473 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	GRAG Solo DTA €'000	GRAG Group Tax losses carried forward €'000	GRAG Group DTA €'000	Expiry Limit
Germany	77,781	22,050	77,781	22,050	unlimited carry-forward
Denmark	3,940	867	3,940	867	unlimited carry-forward
United Kingdom	114,040	28,510	114,040	28,510	unlimited carry-forward
Japan	1,724	483	1,724	483	10-year carry-forward
South Korea	2,682	563	2,682	563	10-year carry-forward
Total tax losses carried forward	**200,167**	**52,473**	**200,167**	**52,473**	

On 31 December 2025 there are no unrecognized deferred tax assets for GRAG Solo and also for GRAG Group since it is expected that the underlying tax losses carried forward will be usable in the future.

Note 4 – Pension Benefit Surplus

	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Pension benefit surplus	2,967	0	2,967	2,967

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 reference for consistent measurement principles for pension 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	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Fair value of plan assets	34,830	34,830	34,830	34,830
Pension fund liability	31,863	34,830	31,863	31,863
Total	**2,967**	**0**	**2,967**	**2,967**
Thereof shown under pension benefit obligations (chapter D.3, note 2)	0	0	0	0
Total	**2,967**	**0**	**2,967**	**2,967**

The plan assets are as follows:

Portfolio	Valuation amount €'000	of total plan assets %
Government bonds	4,288	12.3%
Equities	5,286	15.2%
Other investments	25,397	72.9%
Cash and cash equivalents	-141	-0.4%
Total plan assets	**34,830**	**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	45,500	21,910	45,500	21,910
Equipment	5,566	5,566	5,761	5,761
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**51,066**	**27,476**	**51,261**	**27,671**

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 2025. 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 37 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: 3,618
- Gross multiplier on market rent: 16.43
- Net yield on market rent in %: 5.18

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 2025.

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	271,328	174,589	0	0
Other participations	86	31,683	3,043	44,231
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**271,413**	**206,272**	**3,043**	**44,231**

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 Re Serviços 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%	134,069	60,077
GRLA	100%	134,301	113,267
Other subsidiaries*	-	2,957	1,246
Total		**271,328**	**174,589**

*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	202,156	155,174	202,156	159,122

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 BofAML Index (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 2024, 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 2025, all of 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 43,034 thds for Nürnberger Beteiligungs-AG 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 any impairment charges.

- 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.

As of 31 December 2025, GRAG's equities were all classified as fixed assets (Anlagevermögen). In 2025, the share of Nürnberger Beteiligungs-AG, Nürnberg, recorded a positive development, resulting in a write-up according to HGB at the end of the year. This share is shown as a participation under HGB, but included in equities for Solvency II reporting purposes.

Additional differences between Solvency II and HGB equity values arise as HGB does not allow individual equity valuations to exceed their respective acquisition costs, and also applies a different treatment for accrued dividends. The stock markets also performed very well during 2025 and had positive effects on the market values of the (remaining) equity positions. Decreasing inflation rates and related interest rate cuts pushed the markets during 2025.

Note 8 – Bonds

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Government bonds	7,985,223	7,954,069	9,203,789	4,335,915
Corporate bonds	44,772	36,391	44,772	36,731
Bonds	**8,029,996**	**7,990,460**	**9,248,562**	**4,372,646**

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 2025, 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 2025, all of the Group investments in fixed maturity securities were classified as available-for-sale and valued at fair value.

The difference of Euro 4,867,874 thds between Solvency II and US GAAP values is primarily driven by the fact that under Solvency II, US Treasury Bills have to be 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 for interest 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).

The majority of government bonds in our portfolio are invested in US Treasury Bills. These are amortized using the straight-line method in HGB and the effective interest method in SII. This results in the difference in the book values and therefore also in the market values and unrealized gains and losses.

Under HGB, unrealized gains and losses are not recognized if they are considered to be temporary. Debt instruments of Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), which are not issued in Euro have been reclassified with an amount of Euro 6,973 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	544,839	529,834	544,839	516,598

GRAG Cologne is invested in a single fixed income fund which is 100% held by GRAG. The fund consists only of sovereign 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.

The Hong Kong Branch is invested in a USD Treasury fund, managed by JP Morgan. Due to the short-term maturity of this fund, it is categorized as Deposits other than Cash Equivalents under US GAAP and under HGB, whereas under SII it is categorized as Collective Investments Undertakings.

Under HGB, we classified this fund to the fixed assets category (Anlagevermögen), recognizing and valuing these investments at acquisition cost less any impairment changes (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 SII and HGB valuation arises from the lookthrough accounting basis in the SII, whereas in HGB the fund is reported as a unit. 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	864,075	879,859	864,075	883,062

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 HGB and US GAAP.

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

As mentioned under Note 9, the USD Treasury fund of the Hong Kong Branch is categorized as Deposits other than Cash Equivalents under US GAAP and under HGB, whereas under SII it is categorized as Collective Investments Undertakings.

Note 11 – Other Investments

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Other investments	0	18,898	0	52,685

Under HGB, other investments include accrued interest on bonds and cash.

Under Solvency II, market values of bonds fully reflect any interest accrued.

Under US GAAP (ASC 235), these assets comprise the accrued interests on bonds and cash.

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	243,100	234,800	243,100	234,800
Loans and mortgages	**243,100**	**234,800**	**243,100**	**234,800**

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	3,066,486	4,455,787	3,095,800	4,601,781
Health similar to Non-Life	35,450	50,185	35,450	50,910
Health similar to Life	-14,952	5,695	171,287	4,087
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	-127,372	80,533	-196,953	349,381
Reinsurance recoverables	**2,959,613**	**4,592,200**	**3,105,583**	**5,006,158**

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	99,518	112,128	76,493	86,921
Life/Health	1,423,456	1,421,825	1,423,456	24,791
Deposits to cedants	**1,522,974**	**1,533,953**	**1,499,949**	**111,712**

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	1,058,307	1,267,332	1,214,214	1,378,491

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, the same principles are generally applied from year-end 2024 onwards following a change in regulatory requirements resulting in the disclosure of the full amount of insurance and intermediaries receivables instead of only receivables which are considered overdue. There is no longer any reclassification of receivable or payable balances to technical provisions. The difference between the HGB and the Solvency II amount is attributable to receivables in life reinsurance business from financing components granted as part of the risk transfer which are shown as accounts receivable for HGB but are included in the revaluation difference from technical provisions for Solvency II.

In addition, there is a difference between HGB / US GAAP and the Solvency II amount relating to balances by cedent, which are reclassified to insurance and intermediaries payables in accordance with the guidance on the presentation of the counterparty default risk.

Note 16 – Reinsurance Receivables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Reinsurance receivables	19,956	19,956	21,694	35,304

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)	131,738	132,080	128,892	129,925

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 security deposits (Euro 1,696 thds). These long-term receivables are discounted under Solvency II, which is the reason for the valuation difference of Euro -342 thds between the Solvency II and US GAAP values. A reclassification between receivables and payables from our sister company in the UK led to a difference of EUR 1,866 thds.

In addition, a reclassification of tax receivables/payables (Euro -2,577 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	638,906	638,906	737,256	5,569,928

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	10,827	566	10,827	10,827

Under HGB, this item mainly comprises deferred items. Under both 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 10,261 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 2025	GRAG Solo Solvency II €'000	GRAG Solo HGB €'000	GRAG Group Solvency II €'000	GRAG Group US GAAP €'000
Technical Provisions - Non-Life	**6,090,825**	**8,688,520**	**6,121,331**	**8,135,016**
Technical Provisions - Non-Life (excl. Health)	6,002,055	8,603,813	6,032,562	8,051,130
TP calculated as a whole		8,603,813		8,051,130
Best Estimate	5,889,388		5,919,109	
Premium Provision	313,085		317,019	
Claims Provision	5,576,304		5,602,090	
Risk Margin	112,667		113,453	
Technical Provisions - Health (NSLT, similar to Non-Life)	88,769	84,706	88,769	83,886
TP calculated as a whole		84,706		83,886
Best Estimate	81,852		81,852	
Premium Provision	-3,741		-3,741	
Claims Provision	85,592		85,592	
Risk Margin	6,918		6,918	
Technical Provisions - Life (excl. index-linked / unit-linked)	**1,456,058**	**4,208,021**	**2,483,795**	**3,935,322**
Technical Provisions - Health (SLT, similar to Life)	914,736	1,642,724	1,779,441	530,769
TP calculated as a whole		1,642,724		530,769
Best Estimate	461,183		1,291,791	
Risk Margin	453,553		487,650	
Technical Provisions - Life (excl. Health)	541,322	2,565,296	704,354	3,404,553
TP calculated as a whole		2,565,296		3,404,553
Best Estimate	-1,020,570		-891,975	
Risk Margin	1,561,891		1,596,328	
Other Technical Provisions		**73,625**		**74,310**
Total Gross Technical Provisions - Life and Non-Life	**7,546,882**	**12,970,165**	**8,605,126**	**12,144,649**

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 of 31 December 2025.

	Best Estimate Gross €'000	Risk Margin €'000	Technical Provisions €'000	Reinsurance Recoverables €'000
Life	-891,975	1,596,328	704,354	196,953
Health SLT	1,291,791	487,650	1,779,441	-171,287
Total	**399,816**	**2,083,979**	**2,483,795**	**25,666**

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 88,769 thds.

Health Non-SLT	€'000
Best estimate	**81,852**
Thereof	
Non-proportional health business	11,807
Personal Accident business (non-life)	70,044
Risk margin	6,918
Technical provisions	**88,769**

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	-559,387	2,015,444	1,456,058	142,323
GRLA	574,057	41,247	615,304	-90,596
GRSA	378,873	27,287	406,160	-19,789
Intercompany transactions	6,273	0	6,273	-6,273
Total	**399,816**	**2,083,979**	**2,483,795**	**25,666**

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 at 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.

	Life €'000	Health SLT €'000
Best estimate	**-891,975**	**1,291,791**
Impact of shocks:		
Mortality	1,388,617	25,205
Longevity	113,738	16,692
Disability	789,336	793,962
Lapse down	83,399	37,927
Lapse mass	950,636	336,124
Lapse up	517,632	105,916
Expenses	184,325	61,944
Cat (life)	376,739	-

The table should be interpreted in the following way: The best estimate is Euro -891,975 thds for the "Life" module and Euro 1,291,791 thds for the "Health SLT" module. In "Life" this is an asset while in "Health SLT" it is a liability.

If the mortality assumption is increased by 15%, i.e., to 115% of the best estimate assumption, the best estimate in the "Life" segment increases by Euro 1,388,617 thds to Euro 496,642 thds and becomes a liability. In the "Health SLT" module it increases by Euro 25,205 thds to Euro 1,316,995 thds.

As noted before, this is a rather conservative proxy for the impact of the shock as offsets are not taken into account.

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.

The above-mentioned shock scenarios are absorbed within the GRAG Group's Own Funds.

Solvency II requires a projection of future cash flows up to the contract boundary, which includes bound new business. 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 2026 per reinsurance contract as part of its financial planning process. If GRAG Group's gross premium volume 2026 was 1% higher (lower) than expected, the gross best estimate would decrease (increase) by Euro 45,975 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", there are material valuation differences between the Solvency II technical provisions and reserves according to HGB for GRAG Solo.

i. 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 discount curves as provided by EIOPA, whereas for statutory purposes, prudent assumptions and discount rates are used.

ii. Solvency II is a gross premium valuation whereas HGB is a net premium valuation. For Solvency II, 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 differs – apart from the reasons mentioned under i. - 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 between Solvency II and HGB amounts to Euro 2.775.264 thds.

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.

HGB	Life/Health SLT €'000	Health Non-SLT*) €'000	Total €'000
Statutory reserves, gross	4,277,212	3,811	4,281,023
Thereof reserve for profit commission, gross	69,192	171	69,363
Thereof all other reserves, gross	4,208,021	3,640	4,211,661
Statutory DAC (Life), gross	-45,891	0	-45,891
Total statutory	**4,231,321**	**3,811**	**4,235,133**

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

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Solvency II	Life/Health SLT €'000
Best estimate	-559,387
Risk margin	2,015,444
Technical provisions	**1,456,058**
Valuation difference	2,775,264
Total statutory	**4,231,321**

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The value of gross reserves under HGB is Euro 4,281,023 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 1,421,825 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", there are material valuation differences between the Solvency II technical provisions and reserves according to US GAAP for GRAG Group.

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

ii. 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 between Solvency II and US GAAP amounts to Euro 2,775,573 thds.

Under modified coinsurance treaties, some of the reserves are deposited back with the cedants. These deposits amount to a total of Euro 1,421,825 thds (gross) for the Life/Health business and are largely 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.

US GAAP	Life/Health SLT €'000	Health Non-SLT*) €'000	Total €'000
US GAAP reserves - gross	4,005,199	1,491	4,006,690
Thereof reserve for profit commission, gross	69,877	171	70,048
Thereof all other reserves, gross	3,935,322	1,320	3,936,642
US GAAP deposits - gross	24,791	0	24,791
Deferred acquisition costs - gross	-165,509	0	-165,509
Total US GAAP	**3,864,481**	**1,491**	**3,865,972**
Statutory deposits - gross	1,394,886	2,147	1,397,033
Total US GAAP (incl. Statutory deposits)	**5,259,368**	**3,638**	**5,263,005**

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

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Solvency II	Life/Health SLT € '000
Best estimate	399,816
Risk margin	2,083,979
Technical provisions	**2,483,795**
Valuation difference	2,775,573
Total US GAAP (incl. Statutory deposits)	**5,259,368**

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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 a limited extent.

GRAG Group's retroceded premium for 2025 amounted to Euro 269,752 thds representing 8.8% 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 25.666 thds. The positive amount is explained by the retrocession of profitable business, thus creating a liability balance with the retrocessionaires.

Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts	€'000
Life	196,953
Health SLT	-171,287
Total	**25,666**

Counterparty default adjustments were considered in the calculation of the reinsurance recoverables. They amount to Euro 968 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 formula 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 processes are semi-automated.

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.

Assumptions

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

For the Seriatim models the assumptions are approved by the responsible business units.

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 and about a deterioration component in the claim ratio 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.

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

There are Seriatim models for 95 different cedant companies, but each model may have several sub models for which separate assumptions may 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.

Significant Movements in Technical Provisions between the previous and current year-end

The following table provides an overview of the best estimate (net) for each line of business as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The changes may be subdivided into three categories:

1. The increase of the best estimate due to new exchange rates and discount rates amounts to Euro 98,851 thds.

2. The change in deposits leads to a reduction of the best estimate of Euro 24,215 thds.

3. Other changes decrease the best estimate by Euro 69,190 thds. The main drivers are the changes in the underlying business, the enhancement of the projection models, and changes in assumptions.

	Life €'000	Health SLT €'000	Health Non-SLT*) €'000	Total €'000
Best estimate 2024 (net)	**-548,041**	**961,795**	**18,089**	**431,843**
Change due to currency exchange rates and discount rates	84,509	14,855	-513	98,851
Change in deposits	-41,538	16,259	1,064	-24,215
Other changes	-189,951	127,595	-6,833	-69,190
Best estimate 2025 (net)	**-695,022**	**1,120,504**	**11,807**	**437,290**

*) 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 currency exchange rates, and the increase in 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	480	38,328	38,808	3,032	41,841	-18,468	23,372
Motor vehicle liability	8,971	417,899	426,870	6,388	433,258	-266,808	166,450
Other motor	25,160	74,705	99,865	2,708	102,573	-32,006	70,568
Marine, aviation, and transport	34,007	121,223	155,230	4,579	159,809	-41,537	118,272
Fire and other damage to property	193,645	1,193,465	1,387,109	39,640	1,426,750	-406,832	1,019,918
General liability	6,599	304,804	311,403	6,544	317,947	-147,500	170,447
Credit and suretyship	753	16,926	17,679	301	17,979	-10,149	7,831
NP property	38,150	916,683	954,833	25,745	980,578	-314,749	665,829
NP casualty	6,274	2,495,573	2,501,847	25,712	2,527,559	-1,857,942	669,617
NP marine, aviation, and transport	3,460	60,812	64,272	1,836	66,108	-18,277	47,831
NP health/accident	-4,220	47,264	43,043	3,885	46,929	-16,981	29,948
Total Non-Life	**313,279**	**5,687,682**	**6,000,961**	**120,371**	**6,121,331**	**-3,131,249**	**2,990,082**

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 2025 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 39,548 thds respectively equalization reserves for HGB of Euro 846,989 thds.

ii. The US GAAP reserves include a net unearned premium reserve of Euro 501,698 thds. The HGB reserves include a net unearned premium reserve of Euro 392,158 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 409,895 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, totaling Euro 227,984 thds for GRAG Group or Euro 228,018 thds for GRAG Solo, respectively.

v. Solvency II TPs further include claims expenses amounting to Euro 93,040 thds.

vi. Some other minor differences sum up to Euro 17,503 thds for GRAG Group and Euro 14,742 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 business (NSLT).

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 120,371 thds for GRAG Group and Euro 119,584 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*	**4,182,547**	**3,482,326**
Equalization reserve	-846,989	n/a
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	n/a	-39,548
Unearned premium reserve	-392,158	-501,698
Claims discounting	-409,895	-409,895
Premium provision	228,018	227,984
Claims expenses	93,040	93,040
Other	14,742	17,503
Net best estimate liabilities	**2,869,304**	**2,869,711**
Risk margin	119,584	120,371
Net technical provisions	**2,988,889**	**2,990,082**

*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 ceded 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 3,131,249 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 a 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 2024 (net)	**2,559,127**	**157,466**	**2,716,593**
Change due to currency rates	-75,463	-17,467	-92,930
Change due to discount rates	-33,047	6,285	-26,762
Change due to experience or assumptions	190,916	81,894	272,810
Best estimate 2025 (net)	**2,641,532**	**228,179**	**2,869,711**

The changes of Euro 153,118 thds can be subdivided into three categories:

1. The change in currency exchange rates causes a Euro 92,930 thds decrease in TPs.
2. Changed discount rates decrease the TPs by Euro 26,762 thds.
3. The changes relating to actual loss experience or changes in actuarial assumptions represent an increase of Euro 272,810 thds. Apart from our actual loss experience and premium changes in 2025 this is mainly due to the reduced impact of the LPT as the 2021 and later underwriting years are not protected by this retrocession which is booked in USD since 2025. 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 2025 GRAG Group's Risk Margin decreased by Euro 300,349 thds from Euro 2,504,698 thds to Euro 2,204,349 thds. The main reason for this is the change in currency exchange rates and discount rates as well as the reduction in SCR due to the update of the actuarial assumptions.

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 2024 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.

		GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
Other Liabilities as at 31. December 2025	**Note**	**Solvency II €'000**	**HGB €'000**	**Solvency II €'000**	**US GAAP €'000**
Provisions other than technical provisions	1	253,509	371,942	258,322	260,278
Pension benefit obligations	2	263,459	353,019	263,546	263,546
Deposits from reinsurers	3	14,126	14,474	208,265	203,290
Non-Life		362	375	30,440	32,930
Life/Health		13,764	14,098	177,825	170,359
Deferred tax liabilities	4	777,670	0	781,815	79,485
Insurance and intermediaries payables	5	272,588	435,722	277,344	441,840
Reinsurance payables	6	32,713	32,713	116,003	122,663
Payables (trade, not insurance)	7	23,340	23,340	29,604	27,718
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	8	10,539	278	10,539	10,539
Total Other Liabilities		**1,647,944**	**1,231,487**	**1,945,438**	**1,409,359**

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		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Provisions other than technical provisions	253,509	371,942	258,322	260,278

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 5 years	179,106	179,106
Interest on taxes	up to 5 years	23,462	23,462

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	263,459	353,019	263,546	263,546

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. For Germany, the Klaus Heubeck 2018 G mortality tables are applied as well as corresponding mortality tables for foreign pension liabilities.

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 also 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 2025 in accordance with HGB § 253 para. 2 and extrapolating these rates to 31 December 2025 using the method prescribed by the German regulation of the discounting of provisions (Rückstellungsabzinsungsverordnung).

Under HGB, a remaining period of 16 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 2025 were applied:

	Solvency II	HGB	US GAAP
Discount rate	3.77%	1.90%	3.77%
Future increase of salaries	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Future increase of pensions	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
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 5.3% 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	362	375	30,440	32,930
Life/Health	13,764	14,098	177,825	170,359
Deposits from reinsurers	**14,126**	**14,474**	**208,265**	**203,290**

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) (+)	63,781	348,472	93,034	135,049
Deferred tax liability (DTL) (-)	-777,670	0	-781,815	-79,485
Total deferred taxes	**-713,889**	**348,472**	**-688,781**	**55,564**

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	272,588	435,722	277,344	441,840

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, the same principles are generally applied from year-end 2024 onwards following a change in regulatory requirements resulting in the disclosure of the full amount of insurance and intermediaries payables instead of payables which are considered overdue only. There is no longer any reclassification to technical provisions for balances which are not overdue. The difference between the HGB and the Solvency II amount is attributable to payables in life reinsurance business from financing components granted as part of the risk transfer, which are included in accounts payable for HGB.

In addition, there is a difference between HGB / US GAAP and the Solvency II amount relating to balances by cedent, which are reclassified to insurance and intermediaries receivables in accordance with the guidance on the presentation of the counterparty default risk.

Note 6 – Reinsurance Payables

	GRAG Solo		GRAG Group	
	Solvency II €'000	HGB €'000	Solvency II €'000	US GAAP €'000
Reinsurance payables	32,713	32,713	116,003	122,663

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)	23,340	23,340	29,604	27,718

Under Solvency II and US GAAP, payables (trade, not insurance) are recognized at their nominal value. For Solvency II the fair values of balances payable over a longer term (greater than 12 months) are determined using the present value method.

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 settlement amounts (nominal value) in accordance with HGB § 341b para. 2 sentence 1 in conjunction with § 253 para.1.

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

The difference between the US GAAP and the Solvency II value of EUR 1,886 thds results from a reclassification between receivables and payables from our sister company in the UK.

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	10,539	278	10,539	10,539

Under HGB, this balance contains deferred items only. Under US GAAP and Solvency II, this position additionally includes lease liabilities amounting to Euro 10,261 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 2025 in comparison to the prior year are disclosed in the table below:

	GRAG Solo			GRAG Group		
	2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Change €'000	2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Change €'000
Total assets	**16,615,713**	**17,291,313**	**-675,600**	**17,971,451**	**18,614,160**	**-642,709**
Total liabilities	9,194,826	10,073,051	-878,225	10,550,564	11,395,898	-845,334
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	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**
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	6,499,713	6,297,088	202,625	6,499,713	6,297,088	202,625
thereof			0			0
Retained earnings	3,462,086	3,376,543	85,543	3,511,651	3,363,253	148,398
Adjustment due to revaluation differences	3,037,627	2,920,545	117,082	2,011,113	1,818,944	192,169
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	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**

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

	GRAG Solo			GRAG Group		
Differences in Equity	2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Change €'000	2025 €'000	2024 €'000	Change €'000
Shareholders' equity*	**4,383,260**	**4,297,717**	**85,543**	**5,409,774**	**5,399,317**	**10,457**
Adjustments						
Investments	155,998	202,403	-46,405	25,093	27,343	-2,250
Life/Health	1,863,062	1,605,626	257,436	1,727,891	1,474,948	252,943
Property/Casualty	862,512	742,549	119,962	269,493	307,648	-38,155
Other	156,055	369,967	-213,912	-11,365	9,005	-20,370
• Dividend	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total adjustments	**3,037,627**	**2,920,545**	**117,082**	**2,011,113**	**1,818,944**	**192,168**
SII Own Funds	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**	**7,420,887**	**7,218,262**	**202,625**

*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 2025 in comparison to the previous year:

Solvency II Capital Requirements	GRAG Solo 2025 €'000	GRAG Solo 2024 €'000	GRSA* 2025 €'000	GRSA* 2024 €'000	GRLA* 2025 €'000	GRLA* 2024 €'000	GRAG Group 2025 €'000	GRAG Group 2024 €'000
Eligible own funds	7,420,887	7,218,262	123,272	111,541	216,290	220,937	7,420,887	7,218,262
SCR	3,724,744	3,452,671	336,399	323,364	112,313	121,528	3,946,072	3,700,054
Surplus capital	3,696,142	3,765,590	-213,127	-211,823	103,978	99,410	3,474,815	3,518,208
MCR	1,676,135	1,553,702	74,949	75,117	19,628	19,462	1,770,712	1,648,280
Solvency ratio	199.2%	209.1%	36.6%	34.5%	192.6%	181.8%	188.1%	195.1%
Risk modules								
Underwriting risk Life	2,179,138	2,123,523	53,030	51,285	68,943	77,840	2,291,338	2,243,294
Underwriting risk Health	976,676	1,144,716	40,812	40,841	65,314	77,454	1,056,049	1,236,777
Underwriting risk Non-Life	653,119	688,616	2,632	2,913	0	0	653,731	689,438
Market risk	2,931,024	2,951,292	282,621	270,802	29,664	27,539	2,990,705	3,023,975
Counterparty default risk	257,335	223,211	61,496	51,925	7,270	2,795	288,357	238,150
Diversification	-2,266,154	-2,340,112	-102,074	-95,546	-49,575	-50,599	-2,369,417	-2,444,793
Operational risk	179,137	185,273	9,730	9,252	12,907	16,824	188,449	195,515
Loss-absorbing capacity for deferred taxes	-1,185,530	-1,523,848	-11,847	-8,108	-22,210	-30,325	-1,153,140	-1,482,302
SCR	**3,724,744**	**3,452,671**	**336,399**	**323,364**	**112,313**	**121,528**	**3,946,072**	**3,700,054**

* 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 USPs/GSPs were approved by the BaFin in November 2015. In addition, EIOPA introduced transitional measures to ensure a smooth conversion to the SII regime.

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 2025, the loss-absorbing capacity for deferred taxes for the Group amounts to Euro 1,153,140 thds of which, prior to diversification, GRAG contributed Euro 1,185,530 thds, GRLA Euro 22,210 thds and GRSA Euro 11,847 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 2025, there is no other information to be disclosed.

Abbreviations

AF	Actuarial Function
AI	Artificial Intelligence
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	Cybersecurity 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

DIFC	Dubai International Financial Center
DORA	Digital Operational Resilience Act
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	Information and Communication Technology

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
RMT	Risk Management Team
RO	Risk Officer
RSR	Regular 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 2025

Annex I
S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	63,781
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	2,967
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	51,066
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	9,912,479
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	271,413
Equities	R0100	202,156
Equities - listed	R0110	202,156
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	8,029,996
Government Bonds	R0140	7,985,223
Corporate Bonds	R0150	44,772
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	544,839
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	864,075
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	243,100
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	243,100
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	2,959,613
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	3,101,936
Non-life excluding health	R0290	3,066,486
Health similar to non-life	R0300	35,450
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	-142,323
Health similar to life	R0320	-14,952
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	-127,372
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	1,522,974
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	1,058,307
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	19,956
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	131,738
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	638,906
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	10,827
Total assets	R0500	16,615,714

Liabilities		Solvency II
		C0010
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	6,090,824
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	6,002,055
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	5,889,388
Risk margin	R0550	112,667
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	88,769
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	81,852
Risk margin	R0590	6,918
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	1,456,058
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	914,736
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	461,183
Risk margin	R0640	453,553
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	541,322
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	-1,020,570
Risk margin	R0680	1,561,891
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	253,509
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	263,459
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	14,126
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	777,670
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	272,588
Reinsurance payables	R0830	32,713
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	23,340
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	10,539
Total liabilities	R0900	9,194,826
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	7,420,888

S.04.05.21_Solo – QRT Activity by Country as at 31 December 2025

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		CN	FR	GB	IT	US
Premiums written (gross)							
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020						
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	581,418	61,478	13,465	62,138	35,656	276,867
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	140,482	6,374	77,853	94,893	33,464	25,919
Premiums earned (gross)							
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030						
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	579,190	56,084	13,830	51,086	39,938	244,411
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	140,879	6,730	72,486	93,043	33,793	24,515
Claims incurred (gross)							
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040						
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	288,899	40,300	11,945	38,623	35,460	129,402
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	102,308	5,637	33,245	94,485	20,664	13,344
Expenses incurred (gross)							
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050						
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	189,782	15,585	2,248	21,912	10,250	78,600
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	18,222	1,833	8,623	23,486	4,506	4,448

Home country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		Home country	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT				
		C0030	C0040				
Country	R1010		CN	FR	GB	IT	TW
Gross Written Premium	R1020	263,039	470,718	254,238	513,354	117,586	115,127
Gross Earned Premium	R1030	262,144	455,967	255,570	515,030	117,576	113,612
Claims incurred	R1040	153,075	291,848	182,457	446,781	59,082	51,042
Gross Expenses Incurred	R1050	69,001	133,996	62,151	40,852	51,890	40,786

S.05.01.02_Solo – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Line of Business as at 31 December 2025

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**		17,588		150,228	37,514	84,053	952,618	107,761	2,904
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**		4,520		34,479	5,194	20,243	276,677	25,085	999
Net	**R0200**		13,068		115,749	32,320	63,811	675,942	82,676	1,905
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**		17,867		149,236	48,536	76,551	896,180	103,843	3,267
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**		4,606		34,268	9,871	19,925	266,865	24,534	1,075
Net	**R0300**		13,261		114,969	38,665	56,625	629,315	79,310	2,192
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**		4,721		122,582	58,802	67,203	445,869	45,672	-2,310
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**		220		31,917	13,159	10,763	117,475	8,215	-3,541
Net	**R0400**		4,501		90,665	45,643	56,439	328,394	37,457	1,231
Expenses incurred	**R0550**		6,675		23,043	7,081	14,804	212,471	33,302	180
Balance - other technical expenses/income	**R1200**									
Total technical 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
		Assistance	Miscellaneous financial	Health	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200	C0200
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120								1,352,667
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130				25,055	146,588	25,098	419,220	615,960
Reinsurers' share	R0140				978	33,053	6,838	126,209	534,274
Net	R0200				24,077	113,535	18,260	293,011	1,434,354
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220								1,295,480
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230				24,999	140,950	24,372	423,999	614,320
Reinsurers' share	R0240				977	32,540	6,708	130,255	531,624
Net	R0300				24,022	108,409	17,664	293,744	1,378,176
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320								742,539
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330				22,291	154,874	146	164,514	341,825
Reinsurers' share	R0340				515	37,843	-2,693	49,680	263,553
Net	R0400				21,776	117,031	2,839	114,834	820,810
Expenses incurred	R0550				2,900	25,428	3,137	48,183	377,203
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R1200								0
Total technical expenses	R1300								377,203

		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**							1,128,172	1,638,287	2,766,459
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**							8,533	94,320	102,853
Net	**R1500**							1,119,639	1,543,967	2,663,606
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**							1,107,923	1,619,416	2,727,338
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**							8,574	94,306	102,880
Net	**R1600**							1,099,348	1,525,110	2,624,458
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**							694,595	1,179,701	1,874,296
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**							1,752	26,058	27,811
Net	**R1700**							692,843	1,153,642	1,846,485
Expenses incurred	**R1900**							296,581	280,255	576,836
Balance - other technical expenses/income	**R2510**									0
Total technical expenses	**R2600**									576,836

S.12.01.02_Solo – QRT Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2025

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**									-1,020,570	-1,020,570
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0080**									-127,372	-127,372
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0090**	0		0	0		0	0	0	-893,198	-893,198
Risk Margin	**R0100**									1,561,891	1,561,891
Technical provisions - total	**R0200**	0	0			0			0	541,321	541,321

		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	**AR0028**						
Best Estimate	**AR0029**						
Gross Best Estimate	**R0030**					461,183	461,183
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0080**					-14,952	-14,952
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0090**		0	0	0	476,135	476,135
Risk Margin	**R0100**				0	453,553	453,553
Technical provisions - total	**R0200**	0			0	914,736	914,736

S.17.01.02_Solo – QRT Non-Life Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2025

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		480		8,971	25,160	33,794	190,838	6,507	753
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140		-140		244	8,710	6,071	45,780	793	252
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150		620		8,727	16,450	27,723	145,058	5,714	501
Claims provisions										
Gross	R0160		38,329		417,899	74,705	120,671	1,176,811	304,660	16,926
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240		18,608		266,564	23,296	34,698	341,738	146,426	9,897
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250		19,721		151,335	51,409	85,973	835,073	158,234	7,029
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260		38,808		426,870	99,865	154,465	1,367,649	311,167	17,679
Total Best estimate - net	R0270		20,341		160,062	67,859	113,696	980,131	163,948	7,530
Risk margin	R0280		3,032		6,388	2,708	4,538	39,119	6,543	301
Technical provisions - total										
Technical provisions - total	R0320		41,840		433,258	102,573	159,003	1,406,768	317,710	17,980
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330		18,468		266,808	32,006	40,769	387,518	147,219	10,149
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340		23,373		166,450	70,567	118,234	1,019,250	170,491	7,831

		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				-4,220	6,261	3,464	37,338	309,344
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140				-55	1,225	654	17,597	81,131
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150				-4,165	5,036	2,810	19,741	228,215
Claims provisions									
Gross	R0160				47,264	2,495,764	60,747	908,120	5,661,896
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240				17,036	1,856,580	17,561	288,401	3,020,804
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250				30,228	639,184	43,186	619,719	2,641,091
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260				43,043	2,502,025	64,211	945,458	5,971,240
Total Best estimate - net	R0270				26,063	644,220	45,996	639,460	2,869,306
Risk margin	R0280				3,885	25,712	1,836	25,522	119,584
Technical provisions - total									
Technical provisions - total	R0320				46,928	2,527,737	66,047	970,980	6,090,824
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330				16,981	1,857,805	18,215	305,998	3,101,935
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340				29,948	669,932	47,832	664,982	2,988,890

S.19.01.21_Solo – QRT Non-Life Insurance Claims as at 31 December 2025

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												In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											64,994	R0100	64,994	64,994
N-9	R0160	85,475	208,231	85,986	32,458	19,411	11,690	7,150	4,213	8,312	5,176		R0160	5,176	468,101
N-8	R0170	78,566	247,141	118,725	60,630	29,312	16,257	20,990	16,662	11,757			R0170	11,757	600,040
N-7	R0180	116,126	317,203	155,177	70,334	53,154	33,326	27,348	26,063				R0180	26,063	798,731
N-6	R0190	103,119	308,836	172,330	86,784	56,920	54,210	57,615					R0190	57,615	839,815
N-5	R0200	108,566	280,034	183,950	84,995	88,263	47,235						R0200	47,235	793,043
N-4	R0210	103,814	429,003	265,977	134,251	80,701							R0210	80,701	1,013,747
N-3	R0220	77,731	298,479	157,113	131,870								R0220	131,870	665,193
N-2	R0230	57,398	379,414	243,010									R0230	243,010	679,822
N-1	R0240	78,571	368,965										R0240	368,965	447,536
N	R0250	53,543											R0250	53,543	53,543
												Total	R0260	1,090,929	6,424,565

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											2,794,022	R0100	1,652,138
N-9	R0160	668,109	467,915	350,130	268,104	217,424	198,297	173,880	159,130	169,031	161,576		R0160	100,626
N-8	R0170	738,114	577,906	424,637	319,855	273,572	245,484	237,975	187,037	178,238			R0170	109,226
N-7	R0180	577,535	766,752	569,209	472,042	360,426	311,505	299,747	267,759				R0180	199,636
N-6	R0190	613,488	897,404	719,875	564,473	467,224	433,960	413,450					R0190	316,388
N-5	R0200	808,231	1,067,402	828,101	632,903	473,709	380,570						R0200	301,932
N-4	R0210	755,327	1,051,441	722,347	525,239	420,067							R0210	332,060
N-3	R0220	570,010	752,312	595,915	432,536								R0220	351,395
N-2	R0230	822,653	939,564	653,137									R0230	574,534
N-1	R0240	1,100,578	966,942										R0240	883,016
N	R0250	909,096											R0250	840,944
												Total	R0260	5,661,895

S.23.01.01_Solo – QRT Own Funds as at 31 December 2025

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	6,499,714	6,499,714			
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	7,420,888	7,420,888	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					
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	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					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			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	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	
SCR	R0580	3,724,744				
MCR	R0600	1,676,135				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	199%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	443%				

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	7,420,888
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	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	6,499,714
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	4,581,950
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	65,246
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	4,647,196

S.25.01.21_Solo – QRT Solvency Capital Requirement - for Undertakings on Standard Formula as at 31 December 2025

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	2,931,024		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	257,335		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	2,179,138	None	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	976,676	None	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	653,119	Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk, Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	
Diversification	R0060	-2,266,155		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	4,731,137		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	179,137
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-1,185,530
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	3,724,744
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	3,724,744
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	-1,185,530
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	-646,087
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable profit	R0660	-539,443
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	0
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	0
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	-1,302,139

S.28.01.01_Solo – QRT Minimum Capital Requirement - Only Life or only Non-Life Insurance or Reinsurance Activity as at 31 December 2025

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	552,052

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP	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	20,340	13,068
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	160,062	115,749
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	67,859	32,320
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	113,696	63,811
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	980,131	675,942
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	163,947	82,676
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	7,530	1,905
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	26,062	24,077
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	644,221	113,535
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	45,996	18,260
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	639,461	293,011

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	1,770,475

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP	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		
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		2,529,249,631

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	2,322,526
SCR	R0310	3,724,744
MCR cap	R0320	1,676,135
MCR floor	R0330	931,186
Combined MCR	R0340	1,676,135
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,900
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	1,676,135

S.02.01.02_GROUP – QRT Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2025

Annex I
S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	0
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	93,034
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	2,967
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	51,261
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	10,862,675
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	3,043
Equities	**R0100**	202,156
Equities - listed	**R0110**	202,156
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	0
Bonds	**R0130**	9,248,562
Government Bonds	**R0140**	9,203,789
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	44,772
Structured notes	**R0160**	0
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	544,839
Derivatives	**R0190**	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	864,075
Other investments	**R0210**	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	0
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	243,100
Loans on policies	**R0240**	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	0
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	243,100
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	3,105,583
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	3,131,249
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	3,095,800
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	35,450
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	-25,666
Health similar to life	**R0320**	171,287
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	-196,953
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	0
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	1,499,949
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	1,214,214
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	21,694
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	128,892
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**	737,256
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	10,827
Total assets	**R0500**	17,971,452

Liabilities		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	6,121,331
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	6,032,562
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	5,919,109
Risk margin	R0550	113,453
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	88,769
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	81,852
Risk margin	R0590	6,918
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	2,483,795
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	1,779,441
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	1,291,791
Risk margin	R0640	487,650
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	704,354
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	-891,975
Risk margin	R0680	1,596,328
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	258,322
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	263,546
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	208,265
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	781,815
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	277,344
Reinsurance payables	R0830	116,003
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	29,604
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	10,539
Total liabilities	R0900	10,550,564
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	7,420,888

S.05.01.02_ GROUP – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Line of Business as at 31 December 2025

		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**		17,685		149,578	37,527	87,051	986,426	108,802	2,929								1,389,998
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**													25,036	149,550	26,340	435,945	636,871
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**		4,593		34,480	5,186	21,294	294,107	25,386	1,003				979	32,719	6,987	137,196	563,930
Net	**R0200**		13,093		115,098	32,340	65,756	692,319	83,416	1,926				24,057	116,831	19,354	298,749	1,462,939
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**		18,024		148,314	65,141	77,197	909,845	103,354	3,666								1,325,541
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**													24,981	139,203	24,872	440,111	629,168
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**		4,658		34,163	15,518	20,797	282,750	24,606	1,133				977	31,689	6,814	140,837	563,942
Net	**R0300**		13,366		114,150	49,623	56,401	627,095	78,748	2,533				24,004	107,515	18,058	299,274	1,390,767
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**		4,748		122,223	58,837	58,128	458,326	46,712	-2,267								746,706
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**													22,400	156,707	421	167,364	346,892
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**		1,521		44,835	13,776	11,652	126,025	15,798	-2,582				2,177	158,252	-2,435	57,301	426,320
Net	**R0400**		3,227		77,388	45,061	46,476	332,301	30,914	315				20,223	-1,545	2,856	110,063	667,278
Expenses incurred	**R0550**		6,787		22,659	18,708	13,424	202,381	32,578	520				2,703	24,777	3,333	51,409	379,280
Other expenses	**R1200**																	-412
Total expenses	**R1300**																	378,868

		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**							1,413,722	1,909,649	3,323,371
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**							50,055	219,697	269,752
Net	**R1500**							1,363,667	1,689,952	3,053,619
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**							1,392,578	1,903,298	3,295,875
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**							50,097	219,727	269,824
Net	**R1600**							1,342,480	1,683,571	3,026,051
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**							1,030,607	1,365,488	2,396,094
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**							65,229	106,607	171,836
Net	**R1700**							965,378	1,258,880	2,224,258
Expenses incurred	**R1900**							331,740	294,994	626,734
Other expenses	**R2500**									-9,232
Total expenses	**R2600**									617,502

S.05.02.04_ GROUP – QRT Premiums, Claims and Expenses by Country as at 31 December 2025

Annex I
S.05.02.04
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		CN	FR	GB	IT	US	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	581,631	62,157	13,465	63,794	35,736	288,252	1,045,034
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	140,613	6,721	77,959	99,994	33,471	27,248	386,007
Reinsurers' share	R0140	177,047	13,098	21,276	46,551	13,058	95,040	366,071
Net	R0200	545,197	55,781	70,148	117,237	56,149	220,459	1,064,970
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	579,294	55,504	14,102	46,646	53,910	242,294	991,749
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	140,979	6,893	72,485	93,248	33,783	25,097	372,484
Reinsurers' share	R0240	179,280	12,771	21,441	42,729	21,770	86,983	364,974
Net	R0300	540,992	49,626	65,145	97,165	65,922	180,407	999,259
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	283,604	41,350	12,999	29,002	35,840	135,485	538,278
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	103,382	6,021	33,789	96,583	20,861	13,909	274,545
Reinsurers' share	R0340	85,573	8,983	27,725	128,742	23,507	40,872	315,402
Net	R0400	301,413	38,388	19,063	-3,157	33,194	108,522	497,421
Expenses incurred	R0550	161,198	12,346	9,336	26,364	20,104	49,049	278,397
Other expenses	R1200							1,389
Total expenses	R1300							279,786

		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	ZA	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	247,914	324,118	476,781	254,007	525,746	217,550	2,046,117
Reinsurers' share	R1420	7,776	113,306	0	91	122	58,414	179,709
Net	R1500	240,138	210,812	476,781	253,916	525,625	159,136	1,866,407
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	246,324	324,122	461,842	255,339	527,430	217,015	2,032,071
Reinsurers' share	R1520	7,758	113,306	0	85	119	58,414	179,682
Net	R1600	238,566	210,815	461,842	255,254	527,311	158,601	1,852,389
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	133,490	272,038	300,043	185,885	479,684	196,787	1,567,927
Reinsurers' share	R1620	3,179	93,972	0	51	49	53,712	150,964
Net	R1700	130,311	178,066	300,043	185,834	479,635	143,074	1,416,963
Expenses incurred	R1900	75,326	29,815	137,300	58,966	29,130	16,723	347,259
Other expenses	R2500							739
Total expenses	R2600							347,998

S.23.01.22_ GROUP – QRT Own Funds as at 31 December 2025

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 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					
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 shares	R0110					
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	6,499,714	6,499,714			
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	7,420,888	7,420,888	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					
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	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530	7,420,888	7,420,888	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	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	1,770,712				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	419.1%				
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	7,420,888	7,420,888	0	0	0
Group SCR	R0680	3,946,072				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	R0690	188.1%				

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0060				
Reconciliation reserve						
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	7,420,888				
Own shares (included as assets on the balance sheet)	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	6,499,714				
Expected profits						
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	4,606,012				
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	65,246				
Total EPIFP	R0790	4,671,258				

S.25.01.22_ GROUP – QRT Solvency Capital Requirement - for Groups on Standard Formula as at 31 December 2025

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**	2,990,705		None
Counterparty default risk	**R0020**	288,357		
Life underwriting risk	**R0030**	2,291,338	None	None
Health underwriting risk	**R0040**	1,056,049	None	None
Non-life underwriting risk	**R0050**	653,731	Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk, standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	None
Diversification	**R0060**	-2,369,417		
Intangible asset risk	**R0070**	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0100**	4,910,763		

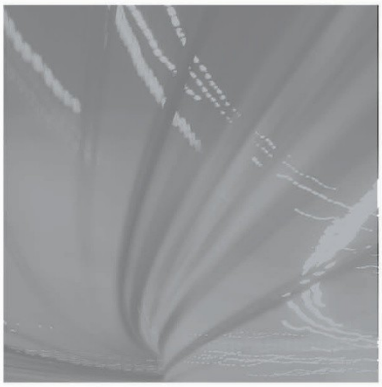
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	188,449
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-1,153,140
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	3,946,072
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	3,946,072
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	1,770,712
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	3,946,072

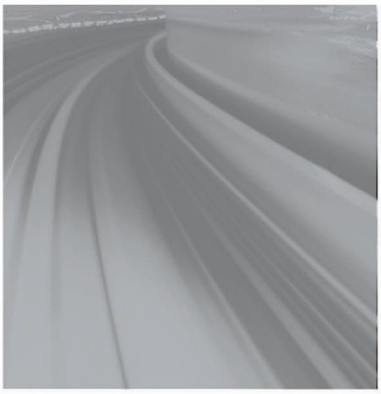
S.32.01.22_ GROUP – Undertakings in the Scope of the Group as at 31 December 2025

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
100%	100%	100%		1	100%	1		1
100%	100%	100%		1	100%	1		1





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