

2018 P&C triangles



P&C loss development triangles and reserves as of December 2018

Group Actuarial Department

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- further deterioration in global economic conditions;
- the cyclicity of the reinsurance industry;
- uncertainties in estimating reserves;
- uncertainties in estimating future claims for purposes of financial reporting, particularly with respect to large natural catastrophes, as significant uncertainties may be involved in estimating losses from such events and preliminary estimates may be subject to change as new information becomes available;
- the frequency, severity and development of insured claim events;
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- extraordinary events affecting the Group's clients and other counterparties, such as bankruptcies, liquidations and other credit-related events;
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P&C loss development triangles and reserves as of December 2018

CONTENTS

1 A robust governance

2 Triangles disclosure

3 SCOR portfolio

4 Appendices

A robust Governance coupled with a prudent reserving philosophy

SCOR overall reserving philosophy can be summarized as follows:



A robust governance insuring independent opinion and free from influence environment



Top of the class actuarial methods coupled with an holistic “four axis approach”



Instant reactivity to indications of potential negative developments



Conservative opening ultimate loss ratios applied on more recent underwriting years where statistical data is scarce



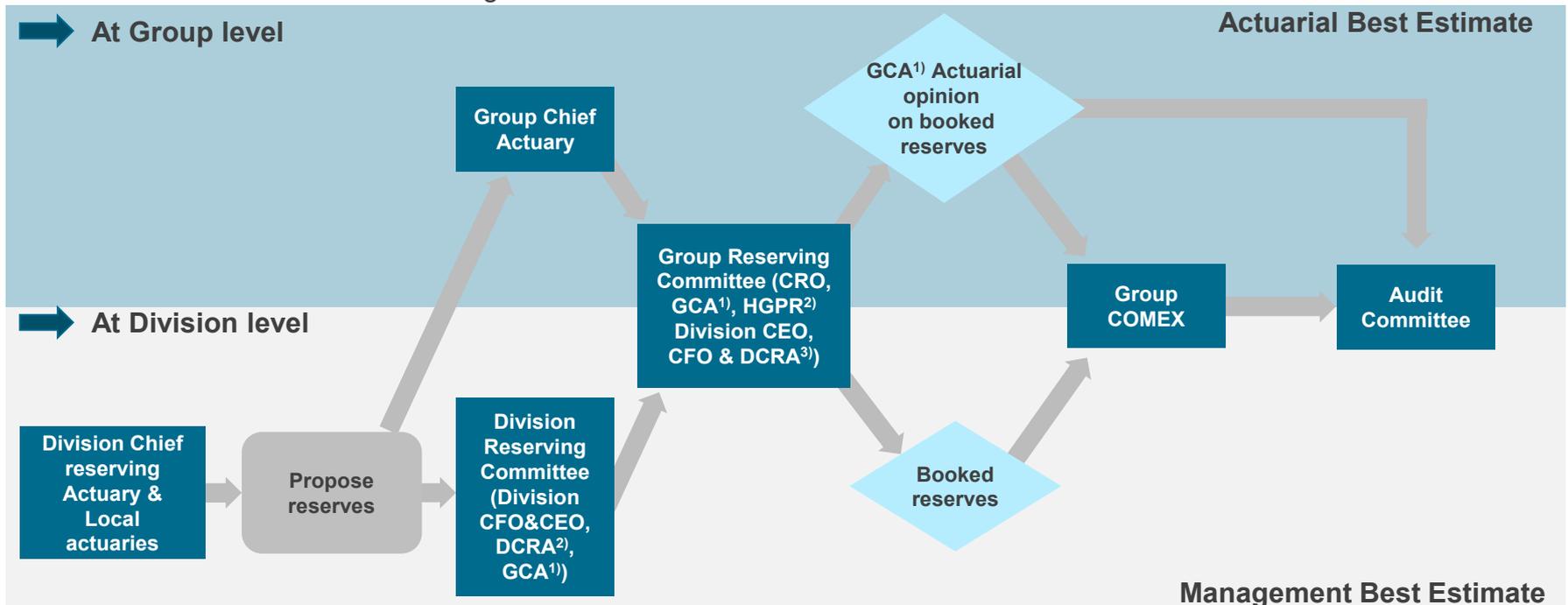
Hypothesis used in pricing systematically challenged and stress tests impact on pricing expected loss ratios taken into account



Extra time allowed to recognise positive run-offs, especially for mid and long tail classes of business

The quarterly reserving process

- As presented in the following chart, an initial booked reserves position is proposed by the Division based on Division Chief Reserving Actuary's opinion. A first opinion on IFRS Best estimate position is formed by the Group Chief Actuary based on Division and Group Actuarial analyses.
- Both are compared during the Group P&C Reserving Committee. The different views on claims and the main assumptions and approaches are compared and can result in a review of the different positions.
- The final Group Chief Actuary actuarial best estimate position is then presented to the Group Executive Committee who validates the booked reserves.
- Actuarial Best Estimate position and reserving adequacy is then shared by the Group Chief Actuary with Board Audit Committee as detailed in the following chart:

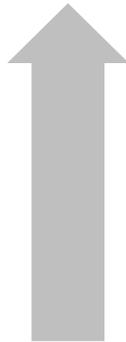


A free from influence environment

Division CEO

Group Chief Actuary

- ✓ Group corporate communication (rating agencies, Reference Document, ORSA report, Investors' day, Triangles disclosure, communication to the Board and financial analysts)
- ✓ Quarterly reserving adequacy opinion on IFRS and Solvency 2 figures
- ✓ Implementation of the Solvency 2 Actuarial function throughout the Group
- ✓ Referral required at pre-defined thresholds on methodology / parameters, segmentation and commutations
- ✓ Actuarial Function Holder for SCOR Group and SCOR SE



Double reporting line Governance ensuring independence



Division Chief Reserving Actuary

- ✓ Reserving tools, method and parameters: warrant of consistency, standardization and compliance with guidelines and best market standards
- ✓ Produce best estimate liabilities
- ✓ Quarterly sign-off on reserving adequacy
- ✓ Provide support to their Division and to the Group Chief Actuary (e.g. Solvency 2 Actuarial Function)
- ✓ Enhance governance and controls at Division level (e.g. cross reviews, reserving committee)

The governance provides strong reviewing process and controls resulting in a high level of confidence

Top of the class Actuarial methods

Assessment of IBNR reserves and the variability of the overall reserves

- To assess IBNR reserves and the variability of the overall reserves, SCOR generally uses actuarial techniques which take into account quantitative loss experience data, together with qualitative factors, where appropriate.
- This exercise is performed on homogenous groups of contracts, called actuarial segments having similar development pattern and a required statistical mass.
- The reserves are also adjusted to reflect reinsurance treaty terms and conditions, and the variety of claims processing which may potentially affect SCOR's commitment over time.

Methods used by SCOR

- SCOR uses among others:
 - Deterministic methods (e.g. Chain Ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson, Average cost per claim or Loss ratio methods) for Best Estimate assessment
 - Stochastic approaches (e.g. Mack model, Bootstrap) for reserves' volatility estimates
 - Experts judgments (e.g. exogenous a priori loss ratios based on P&C pricing or underwriters' departments, market benchmark)
 - Tailor made solutions like annuity projection by victim for non-standard segments (e.g. Motor and Medical Malpractice segments)

Top of the class Actuarial methods

Example of actuarial method Chain-Ladder

- Chain-Ladder is a deterministic method which consists in the analysis of the behavior of losses using historical data in order to estimate a development pattern
- The estimated pattern is applied to the latest diagonal of the triangle in order to project the ultimate loss

| UWY | Dvpt | | | | | Ultimate |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1 | $C_{1,1}$ | $C_{1,2}$ | $C_{1,3}$ | $C_{1,4}$ | $C_{1,5}$ | $\hat{C}_{1,I}$ |
| 2 | $C_{2,1}$ | $C_{2,2}$ | $C_{2,3}$ | $C_{2,4}$ | | $\hat{C}_{2,I}$ |
| 3 | $C_{3,1}$ | $C_{3,2}$ | $C_{3,3}$ | | | $\hat{C}_{3,I}$ |
| 4 | $C_{4,1}$ | $C_{4,2}$ | | | | $\hat{C}_{4,I}$ |
| 5 | $C_{5,1}$ | | | | | $\hat{C}_{5,I}$ |

$$\hat{f}_k = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{I-k} C_{j,k+1}}{\sum_{j=1}^{I-k} C_{j,k}}, 1 \leq k \leq I-1$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_k^2 = \frac{1}{I-k-1} \sum_{i=1}^{I-k} C_{i,k} \left(\frac{C_{i,k+1}}{C_{i,k}} - \hat{f}_k \right)^2 \text{ for } 1 \leq k \leq I-2$$

Example of actuarial method Mack model

- Mack is a stochastic model whose structure is based on the Chain-Ladder method
- It is distribution free and provides a measure of variability of the reserves

Reserves

$$\hat{R}_j = \hat{C}_{j,I} - C_{j,I-j+1}$$

Best Estimate

$$\sum_{j=1}^I \hat{C}_{j,I} = \sum_{j=1}^I C_{j,I-j+1} \prod_{k=I-j+1}^I \hat{f}_k$$

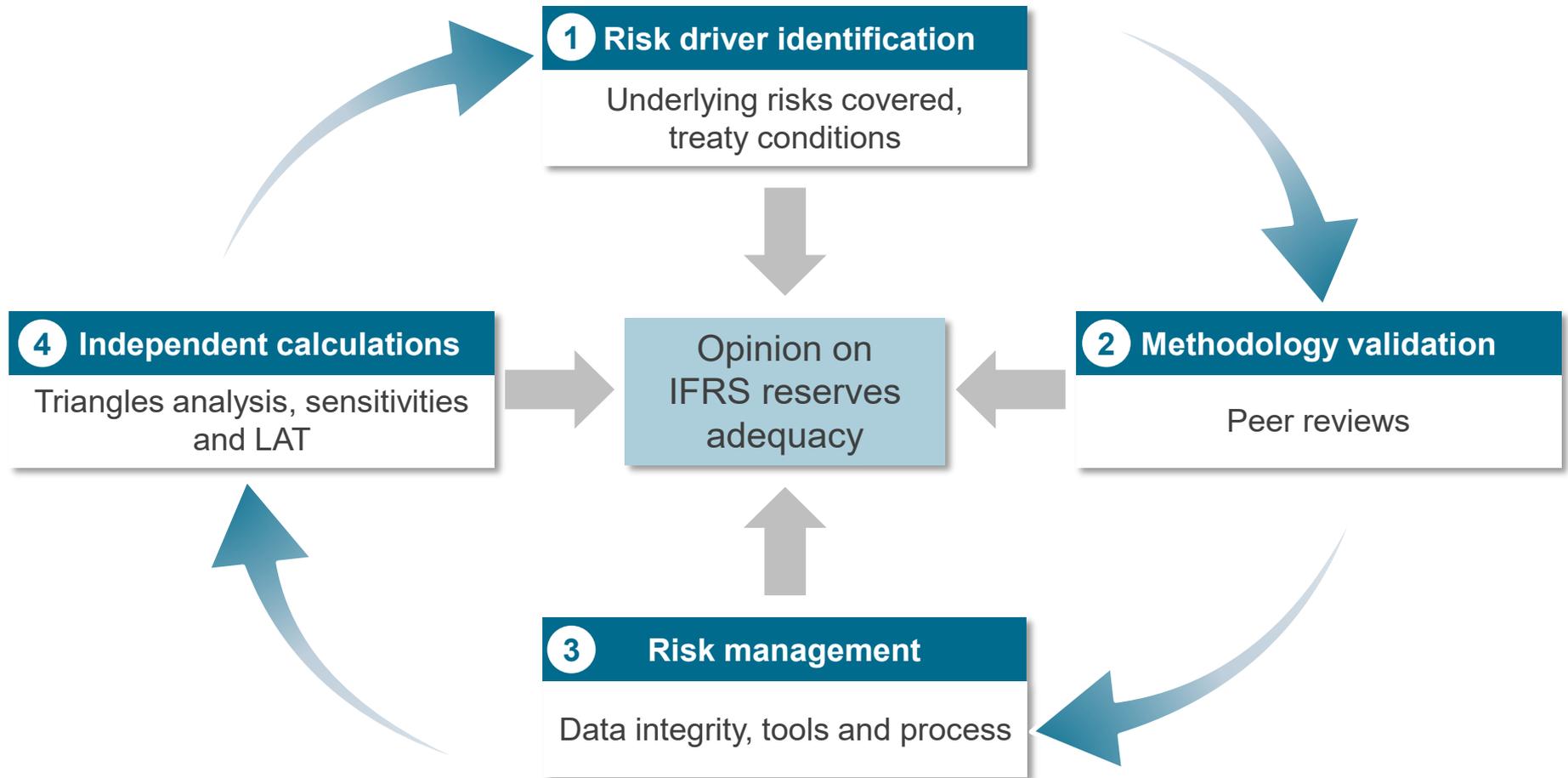
Mean square error

$$mse\left(\sum_{i=2}^I \hat{R}_i\right) = \sum_{i=2}^I \left(mse(\hat{R}_i) + \hat{C}_{i,I} \left(\sum_{j=i+1}^I \hat{C}_{j,I} \right) \sum_{k=I+1-i}^{I-1} \frac{2\hat{\sigma}_k^2 / \hat{f}_k^2}{\sum_{n=1}^{I-k} C_{nk}} \right)$$

with

$$mse(\hat{R}_i) = \hat{C}_{i,I}^2 \sum_{k=I+1-i}^{I-1} \frac{\hat{\sigma}_k^2}{\hat{f}_k^2} \left(\frac{1}{\hat{C}_{i,k}} + \frac{1}{\sum_{n=1}^{I-k} C_{nk}} \right)$$

A holistic “four axis approach”



An approach where recommendations are subject to follow up

P&C loss development triangles and reserves as of December 2018

CONTENTS

- 1 A robust governance
- 2 Triangles disclosure**
- 3 SCOR portfolio
- 4 Appendices

Scope



- In SCOR, the actuarial analysis axis is the actuarial segment which groups together homogeneous contracts based on a variety of criteria (proportional basis or not, underlying risks typology, geography...). At group level, there are almost 437 active reserving segments (still carrying reserves) at 2018 year end.
- The eight reserving classes disclosed are aggregations of these actuarial segments.



- Data which is not included in the triangles:
 - Lloyd's portfolio as the RITC scheme (Reinsurance To Close – Lloyd's accounting scheme) does not allow displaying entire triangles
 - Run-off portfolios are not disclosed as their claims development profile does not match the actual development of the ongoing portfolio
 - Direct business segments (including MGA US) are also excluded from triangles as this is pure primary insurance
 - Fronting contracts from a major French aviation insurer
 - Proportional business in South America due to incomplete diagonals for older years and
 - Significant quota-shares in China because of their specificities (large sliding scales)



- These triangles and reserves disclosure covers almost 81% of gross P&C IFRS booked reserves.



- Triangles data are reconciled with financial statements which have been audited by the external auditors.

Total loss development triangle

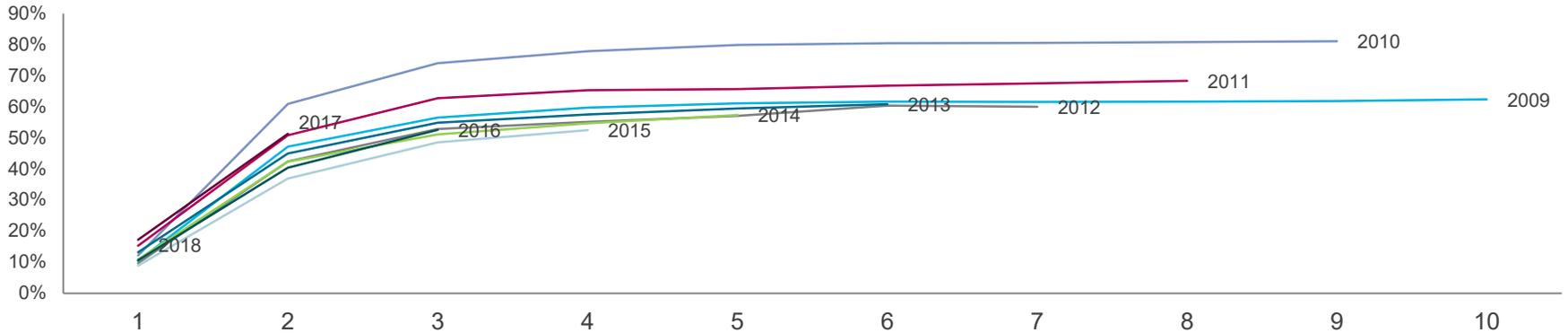
Total Triangle

| Under writing Year | Ultimate Premium (€m) | Development Year | | | | | | | | | | Ultimate Loss Ratio | Ultimate Loss Ratio 2017 - as if 2018 | Paid Loss Ratio | Case Reserves Ratio | IBNR Ratio |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 2 517 | 10,4% | 47,2% | 56,5% | 59,7% | 61,1% | 61,7% | 61,6% | 61,6% | 61,9% | 62,4% | 65,5% | 65,6% | 56,2% | 6,2% | 3,1% |
| 2010 | 2 909 | 12,2% | 61,0% | 74,1% | 77,9% | 79,9% | 80,5% | 80,5% | 80,9% | 81,1% | | 84,4% | 85,1% | 74,5% | 6,5% | 3,4% |
| 2011 | 3 174 | 15,2% | 50,9% | 62,8% | 65,3% | 65,7% | 66,8% | 67,5% | 68,4% | | | 71,9% | 71,7% | 61,1% | 7,3% | 3,5% |
| 2012 | 3 478 | 9,7% | 42,4% | 52,9% | 55,2% | 57,0% | 60,4% | 60,0% | | | | 64,5% | 65,9% | 51,7% | 8,3% | 4,5% |
| 2013 | 3 413 | 13,2% | 45,0% | 54,9% | 57,5% | 59,5% | 60,8% | | | | | 65,9% | 67,4% | 52,3% | 8,5% | 5,1% |
| 2014 | 3 650 | 10,8% | 42,4% | 51,1% | 54,7% | 57,3% | | | | | | 64,0% | 65,2% | 47,3% | 10,0% | 6,7% |
| 2015 | 3 897 | 8,9% | 36,9% | 48,5% | 52,5% | | | | | | | 62,3% | 63,2% | 40,0% | 12,6% | 9,8% |
| 2016 | 4 063 | 10,6% | 40,4% | 52,6% | | | | | | | | 67,1% | 67,4% | 35,5% | 17,0% | 14,5% |
| 2017 | 4 309 | 17,2% | 51,3% | | | | | | | | | 78,8% | 83,9% | 25,9% | 25,4% | 27,5% |
| 2018 | 4 721 | 15,5% | | | | | | | | | | 78,0% | | 0,5% | 15,0% | 62,5% |

Total loss development triangle

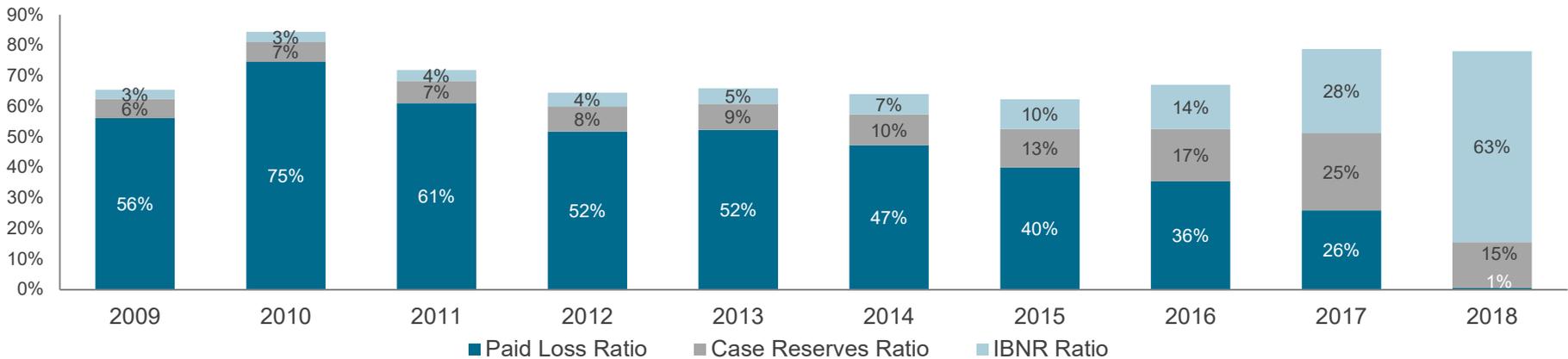
Incurred loss development in loss ratios

Development year



Paid loss, case reserves and IBNR ratios

Underwriting year



A reserving approach leading to a high confidence in reserving adequacy

SCOR's strong reserving process reveals high level of confidence

| Underwriting Year | Ultimate Premium € billion | 1 Ultimate Loss Ratio 2017 as if 2018 | 2 Ultimate Loss Ratio 2018 | Difference |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| 2009 | 2,5 | 65,6% | 65,5% | -0,2% |
| 2010 | 2,9 | 85,1% | 84,4% | -0,6% |
| 2011 | 3,2 | 71,7% | 71,9% | 0,2% |
| 2012 | 3,5 | 65,9% | 64,5% | -1,4% |
| 2013 | 3,4 | 67,4% | 65,9% | -1,5% |
| 2014 | 3,7 | 65,2% | 64,0% | -1,2% |
| 2015 | 3,9 | 63,2% | 62,3% | -0,9% |
| 2016 | 4,1 | 67,4% | 67,1% | -0,3% |
| 2017 | 4,3 | 83,9% | 78,8% | -5,1% |
| 2018 | 4,7 | | 78,0% | |

- The table reads as:

- 1 Ultimate Loss Ratios (ULRs) 2017 on 2018 perimeter and Exchange rates
 - 2 2018 ULRs on 2018 perimeter
- Globally, ULRs develop positively from 2017 to 2018 calendar year
 - The ULR for UWY 2017 & 2018 are higher than average due to Cat losses.
 - The ULR for UWY 2017 is impacted by the Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria. The ULR evolution is due to the mechanical effect of premium earnings.

Reconciliation to prior triangles

Reconciliation between 2017 diagonal as at end of 2017 and 2018

- The following graph provides reconciliation between the amount of incurred claims disclosed at year-end 2017 and year-end 2018 taking into account all available information at reserving class level. The main changes come from the closed and commuted contracts.



P&C loss development triangles and reserves as of December 2018

CONTENTS

- 1 A robust governance
- 2 Triangles disclosure
- 3 SCOR portfolio**
- 4 Appendices

Types of reinsurance

Facultative reinsurance

- The ceding company cedes and the reinsurer assumes all or part of the risks covered by a single specific insurance policy
- Facultative reinsurance is negotiated separately for each insurance contract that is reinsured
- Facultative reinsurance normally is purchased by ceding companies for individual risks not covered by their reinsurance treaties, for amounts in excess of the monetary limits of their reinsurance treaties or for unusual risks

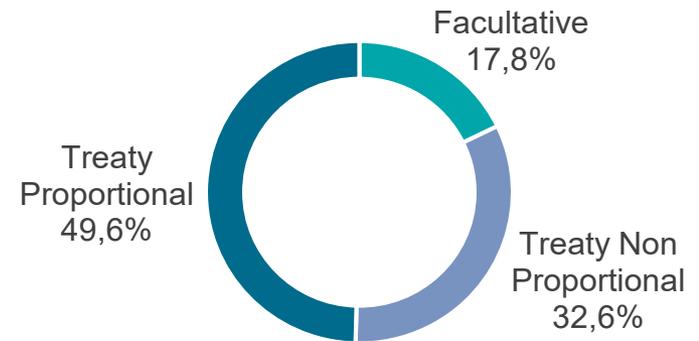
Proportional or quota share reinsurance

- The reinsurer, in return for a predetermined share of the insurance premium charged by the ceding company, indemnifies the ceding company against the same predetermined share of the losses of the ceding company under the covered insurance contracts

Non-proportional, or excess of loss or stop loss reinsurance

- The reinsurer indemnifies the ceding company against all or a specified portion of losses, on a claim by claim basis or with respect to a specific event or a line of business, in excess of a specified amount, known as the ceding company's retention or reinsurer's attachment point, and up to a negotiated reinsurance treaty limit

2009-2018 Reserves split by type of reinsurance



Lines of business description

Engineering

- It provides coverage for the risks inherent in the construction projects (from inception to completion). It covers all types of civil construction risks, plant and machinery breakdown risks as well as delay in start up coverage

Property

- The risks covered are classically fire, agriculture, machinery breakdown, and theft for private individuals, commercial or industrial risks

Proportional casualty

- The premium and reserves of this class are predominantly derived from our UK medical malpractice portfolio (long-term risks). A significant part of this class is also IDI business (Inherent Defect Insurance) in France and Spain. IDI provides coverage for inherent defects that are detected during a period starting at the completion of a construction/installation and expiring up to 10 years after completion of the works. This class also includes professional and personal liabilities but also D&O (Directors and Officers, in run-off) and WC (Workers Compensation mainly in the US)

Non-proportional casualty

- This class contains IDI (France and Spain mainly), medical malpractice (mainly France) and professional and manufacturing liabilities (heavy industry, food producers). Workers compensation business is also included (mainly in the US)

Marine, transport, aviation

- This class is dominated by the aviation risks. Aviation risks include products liability, hull and liabilities for airlines, general aviation and satellite risks. Marine and transport are basically insurance of hull and liabilities for merchant ships

Credit and surety

- This class mainly contains proportional business. The surety business is mainly performance bonds. The rest of the portfolio is credit insurance

Lines of business description

Motor non-proportional

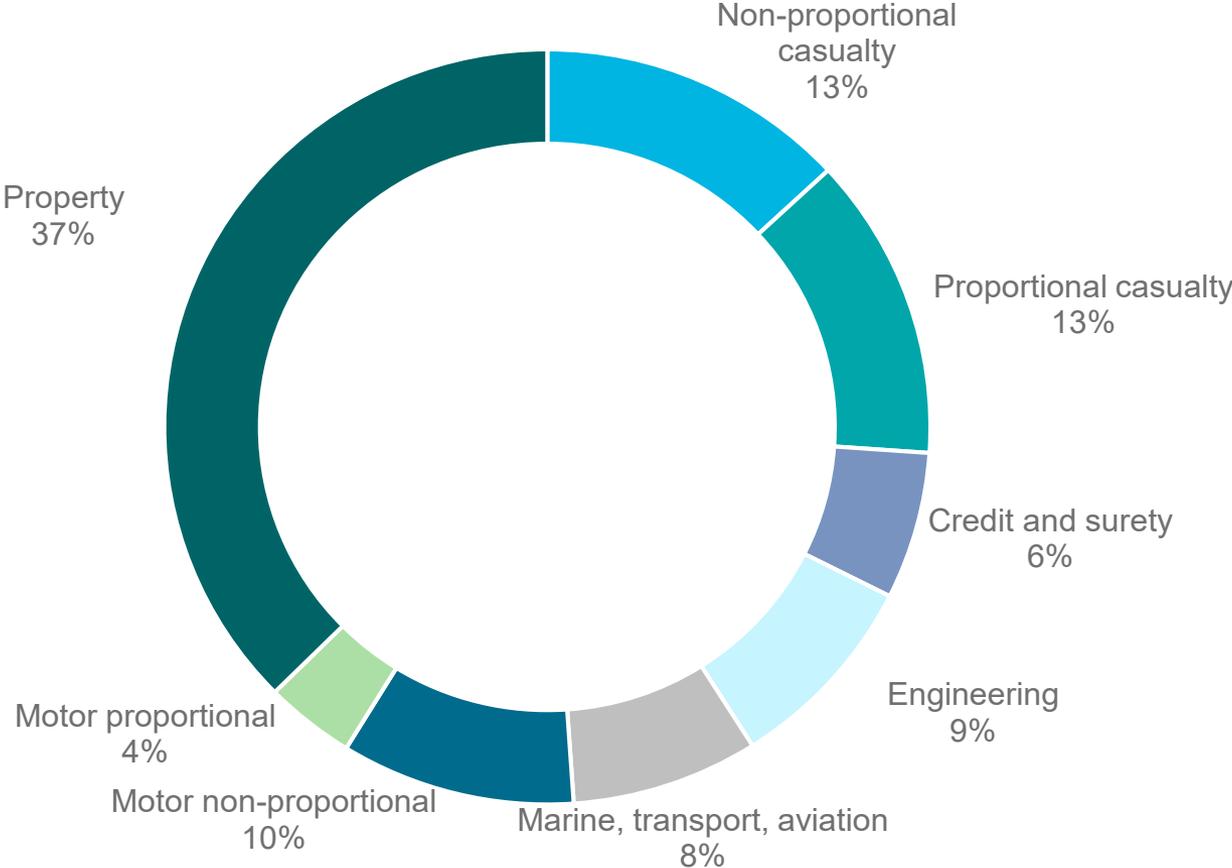
- The main risk covered is auto liability
- The most important part of this class is motor third party liability on French market. The second largest part is motor third party liability on UK market
- Both premium and reserves are mainly related to bodily injury covers
- From a reinsurance point of view, this class is expected to have a longer development length than the motor proportional class, as only claims that overcome the threshold (as defined in the reinsurance contract) are concerned

Motor proportional

- This class contains property damage covers as well as bodily injury covers
- Compared to the motor non-proportional class, this motor proportional class has a shorter development length
- This is explained by the more important weight of damages to property (short term risks) and the nature itself of this class (the claims reporting to the reinsurer is faster for proportional businesses)

Lines of business description

2009-2018 Reserves split by line of business



P&C loss development triangles and reserves as of December 2018

CONTENTS

- 1 A robust governance
- 2 Triangles disclosure
- 3 SCOR portfolio
- 4 Appendices**

Appendix 1: Large losses

- Depending upon which actuarial reserving method is used, the presence or absence of large natural catastrophe and man-made losses and how they are treated may have a significant impact on the estimated ultimate loss amount
- Only loss amounts exceeding €40m by underwriting year for Property and €15m for the other classes of business (on the disclosed perimeter) are shown in the table below

| Underwriting year | Paid claims | Incurred claims | Main events by UWY |
|--|-------------|-----------------|---|
| Worldwide Property fire all natures including Nat Cat | | | |
| 2009 | 143 506 | 144 000 | 2010 Chile earthquake, Windstorm Klaus |
| 2010 | 511 441 | 525 792 | Great East Japan earthquake, New Zealand earthquake |
| 2011 | 355 001 | 356 229 | Heavy rainfall in Denmark, New Zealand earthquake, Thailand floods |
| 2012 | 89 194 | 94 200 | Hurricane Sandy |
| 2013 | 314 501 | 318 345 | Central European Flood, Fire in a China Semiconductor Company, Hailstorm Andreas, Japan Snowstorm, Saint-Jude Storm |
| 2014 | 89 374 | 90 603 | European hail (Ela) |
| 2017 | 375 527 | 609 363 | California Wildfire, Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, Fire in a middle east refinery complex |
| 2018 | 64 302 | 368 664 | Camp California Wildfire, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Jebi |
| Worldwide marine, transport, aviation all natures | | | |
| 2010 | 40 622 | 40 622 | Maersk - Gryphon FPSO Unit |
| 2011 | 16 627 | 16 790 | Petrojarl Banff FPSO |
| 2013 | 442 | 15 975 | Disappearance of Malaysian Airline |
| 2014 | 67 846 | 69 646 | BW offshore explosion, Mexican Petrol Company - Abkatun Platform Fire |
| 2015 | 23 350 | 37 452 | Failure of turret |
| Worldwide Credit & Surety all natures | | | |
| 2015 | 13 955 | 16 246 | Abengoa |
| Worldwide Casualty non proportional and facultative - including PA, WC, IDI and Medical Malpractice | | | |
| 2005 | 16 730 | 16 730 | US Homebuilders loss |
| 2009 | 527 | 27 206 | Residences damaged by pyrrhotite (Canada) |
| 2010 | 15 734 | 15 734 | Pharmaceutical company (Herbicide) |
| 2012 | 22 027 | 22 027 | Bayou Corne sinkhole |
| 2016 | 19 | 17 615 | US homebuilders off-gassing |
| Worldwide Engineering all natures | | | |
| 2011 | 49 | 24 995 | Ituango Heavy Rain |
| 2012 | 49 | 15 320 | Inpex Coating/Water damage |

(in 000s EUR)

Appendix 2: Positive development vs Reserve release

Positive development

- In the case where the new estimation of an incurred following e.g. claims review/new information is lower than expected, the reserves related to this incurred can be lowered
- Such movement does not have any impact on the margin as it is just a reflection of the actual estimation
- This movement is called a positive development

Reserve release

- Contrary to the positive development, in this case, the reserve reduction movement is not related to any new information or claims review but, usually, to a management decision
- Therefore, such movement has an impact on the margin
- In this event, this movement is called a reserve release

Appendix 3: External auditors (EY and Mazars) statement

- On our request, procedures have been performed in 2019 by SCOR external auditors which has led to a “Statutory auditors’ report of the factual findings resulting from the agreed-upon procedures relating to the loss development triangles and reserves for the year ended December 31, 2018”. The objective was to provide SCOR with their findings regarding the quality and the completeness of the loss development triangles disclosed. These procedures as defined by us covered quality and completeness of data disclosed, correct consolidation of the triangles and controls of process leading to the production of the Ultimate Loss Ratios as well as the “As-if” figures.
- As part of the procedure, SCOR external auditors have found that the disclosed triangles reconcile with the underlying data; the triangles have been consolidated with no exception found, the process leading to the production of the Ultimate Loss Ratios as well as the “As-if” figures did not raise any exception and the document accompanying the triangles is a fair reflection of the way in which the triangles are actually built.