SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

SCOR GLOBAL LIFE REINSURANCE IRELAND DAC

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Within the executive summary and the narratives of the rest of this report, figures have been presented in millions of currency units to improve readability. Tables containing figures in the rest of this report are presented in thousands of currency units. Small rounding differences may exist but the numbers included reflect the results presented in the Solvency II Quantitative Reporting Templates.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This document, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac (further referred to as SGLRI or "the Company"), presents information on SGLRI and its solvency position as at December 31, 2021 and has been prepared in accordance with Solvency II regulations. SFCR appendices include key financial information in the standard format of Solvency II public Quantitative Reporting Templates.

The SGLRI SFCR is available at www.scor.com and has also been submitted to the relevant supervisory authorities.

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes the following chapters, which are summarized below:

- **A.** Business and performance
- **B.** System of governance
- **C.** Risk profile
- **D.** Valuation for solvency purposes
- **E.** Capital management

SCOR SE is the immediate and ultimate parent of SGLRI. SCOR SE is a European Company domiciled in France. SCOR SE, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (referred to collectively as "SCOR" or the "Group"), form the world's 4th largest reinsurer[1] and is listed on the Euronext Paris regulated market and on the SIX Swiss Exchange (formerly SWX Swiss Exchange) in Zurich. SGLRI holds an investment in SCOR Ireland dac (further referred to as SI, and formerly[2] SCOR Life Ireland dac or SLI).

Within the executive summary and the narratives of the rest of this report, figures have been presented in millions of currency units to improve readability. Tables containing figures in the rest of this report are presented in thousands of currency units.

References to additional detail included in the following publicly available documents have been made throughout the report:

- SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac Directors' Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (further referred to as the 2021 Financial Statements) available on the CRO website;
- 2021 Document d'Enregistrement Universel – the Universal Registration Document of SCOR SE, including the consolidated financial statements of SCOR Group and unconsolidated corporate financial statements of SCOR SE (Etats financiers non consolidés de SCOR SE), filed with the French financial markets authority (Autorité des marchés financiers – AMF) and available on SCOR's website www.scor.com/en/financial-results (further referred to as the 2021 Universal Registration Document or the URD);
- Solvency and Financial Condition Report for SCOR Group and SCOR SE as of December 31, 2021 (further referred to as SCOR Group SFCR) and available at www.scor.com/
- SCOR's strategic plan, "Quantum Leap" covering the period mid-2019, now extended until 2022 available at www.scor.com/en/media/news-press-releases/scor-launches-its-new-strategic-plan-quantum-leap

1 By net reinsurance premiums written, source: "AM Best Special Report Global Reinsurance 2021"

2 Further details on the name change are included in section B.8 – Other material information regarding the system of governance

SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac

Business and performance

As at December 31, 2021 SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac (SGLRI) underwrites Life reinsurance business in the Americas, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and Asia-Pacific in the following product lines:

- Protection;
- Financial Solutions;
- Longevity.

Protection encompasses the traditional life reinsurance business for living and death benefits. The main risks undertaken are mortality, morbidity and behavioural risks for individuals and groups of individuals. Financial solutions typically combine traditional Life Reinsurance with financing components providing liquidity, balance sheet, solvency and/or income improvements to the client. Longevity products cover the risk of negative deviation from expected results due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing of insurance cover provided by insurers or pension funds.

SGLRI **in USD millions**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	3,399	3,687
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	1,190	1,915
Solvency ratio	**286%**	**193%**
Gross written premiums	1,806	1,556

As per regulatory requirements, this report focuses on the developments in the financial year ending on December 31, 2021. In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, SCOR has once again demonstrated the strength and resilience of its business model as well as its ability to absorb major shocks. The Group consistently continues to execute its strategic plan “Quantum Leap” combining growth, profitability and solvency, with no change in risk appetite, capital shield policy or capital management policy. Please see Section A.5 – Any Other Information for further information on the Covid-19 pandemic.

System of governance

SGLRI is a designated activity company incorporated in Ireland, with its registered office located at 6th Floor, 2 Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2 and registered with the Irish Companies Registrations Office under the number 366572. It is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland as a composite reinsurance company and is also authorized to operate:

- within the European Union pursuant to the European passporting regulation;
- in other countries where operating in reinsurance is not subject to license.

The Constitution of SGLRI and the Internal Regulations of the SGLRI Board of Directors set forth the fundamental rules of its governance inter alia the structure, composition and organization of the SGLRI Board of Directors as well as the duties and responsibilities of the directors.

Risk profile

SGLRI regularly conducts reviews of the risks that could have a material adverse effect on its activity, its financial position or results (or capacity to meet objectives) and considers that no significant risk other than those disclosed in the Risk profile chapter of this report exists.

SGLRI has identified the following categories of risk:

- underwriting risks related to the Life reinsurance business, which can arise when the actual amounts of claims and indemnity payments, or the timing thereof, differ from estimates;
- market risks; the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market prices or macroeconomic variables;
- credit risks; the risk of incurring a loss as a result of an unexpected change in the financial situation of a counterparty;
- liquidity risks, which can arise when available liquidity is not sufficient to meet liquidity needs;
- operational risks, which are inherent to all businesses;
- strategic risks, which can arise either from the strategy itself, from external risks or from internal risks.

All risks described in the Risk profile chapter are managed through a variety of mechanisms in SGLRI’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Solvency II requires SGLRI to produce an economic balance sheet (subsequently referred to as EBS) representing a market view of its assets and liabilities as at the reporting date. Solvency II regulations require the EBS to include assets valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction and liabilities valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In addition, liabilities are not adjusted to take account of the credit standing of the reporting entity.

The details of the valuation principles applied in the EBS, including the differences between the valuation principles and those applied in the financial statements, are outlined in Chapter D – Valuation for solvency purposes of this report.

In the EBS both assets and liabilities relating to in-force business are recognized at market-consistent values which constitutes the valuation for solvency purposes. SGLRI's EBS as at December 31, 2021 has been prepared based on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, in line with the preparation of the financial statements. SGLRI prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The preparation of the EBS requires management to make certain judgements, assumptions and estimates. These affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the additional disclosures. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions periodically, based on past experience and other factors. The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made. The most material financial statement items for which SGLRI uses estimates and assumptions are the technical provisions (best estimate liabilities and risk margin), insurance and reinsurance receivables/payables, liabilities relating to reinsurance operations, the fair value and impairment of financial instruments and deferred taxes.

Capital management

Capital management is at the core of SGLRI's strategy. SGLRI's goal is to manage its capital in order to maximize its profitability, while maintaining solvency, in line with its risk/return strategy.

As a 100% subsidiary of the SCOR Group, SGLRI's capital management governance and processes are in line with those of the SCOR Group.

SCOR developed its internal model to ensure that its solvency is properly measured: the model is part of a comprehensive solvency framework which seeks to ensure that SCOR, including SGLRI, is solvent now and will continue to be solvent in the future. Based on a deep understanding of the risks SCOR faces, the internal model uses state-of-the-art techniques to measure solvency and assess capital requirements, including the SCR.

SCOR applies the same internal model across the Group including SGLRI. Since January 1, 2016, the regulatory solvency position of SGLRI has been assessed using SCOR's internal model, which was approved in November 2015 by the relevant supervisory authorities.

SGLRI considers all its basic own funds, identified in line with Solvency II rules and resulting from economic adjustments made to SGLRI's shareholder's equity under IFRS, as available and eligible to cover the SCR.

A.BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

A.1.1 OVERVIEW

A.1.1.1 NAME AND LEGAL FORM

SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac (SGLRI) is a designated activity company.

Registered office of SGLRI and contact information

6th Floor
2 Grand Canal Square
Dublin 2
Ireland
D02 A342
Tel: +353 1 764 4500
Fax: +353 1 764 4509

A.1.1.2 SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES FOR SGLRI AND SCOR GROUP

SGLRI's regulator is the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI).

The Group's principal regulators in France are the financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF)), and the French insurance supervisor (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)).

Under Solvency II, supervisors from all EU Member States in which SCOR's subsidiaries are established are involved in the Group's supervision through the College of Supervisors in which the ACPR and the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) participate.

Name of the supervisory authority	Contact details	Entities in scope
Central Bank of Ireland (CBI)	Central Bank of Ireland New Wapping Street North Wall Quay Dublin 1 Ireland	SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac SCOR Ireland dac (formerly SCOR Life Ireland dac)
Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR)	Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution 4 Place de Budapest CS 92459 75436 PARIS CEDEX 09	SCOR SE

A.1.1.3 STATUTORY AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors for SGLRI are as follows:

Name	Contact details
KPMG Represented by Hubert Crehan	1 Harbourmaster Place International Financial Services Centre Dublin 1 D01 F6F5 Ireland

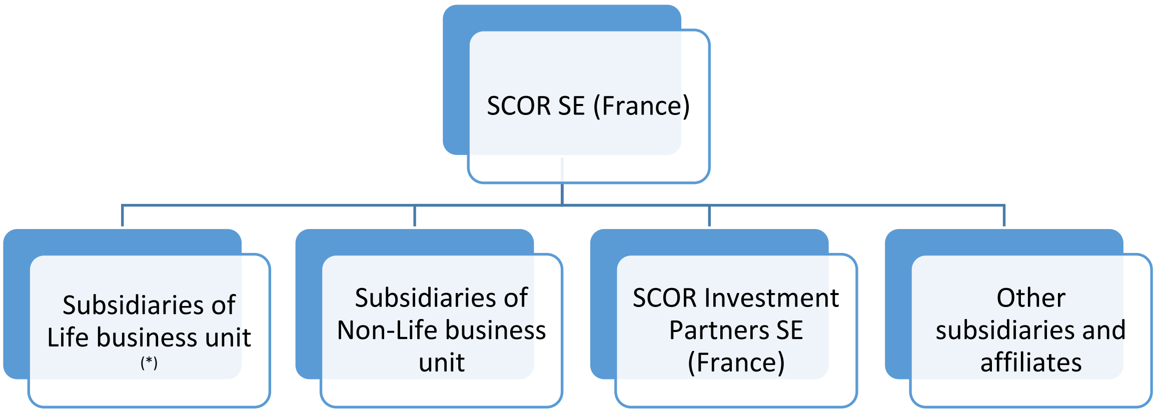
A.1.1.4 SIGNIFICANT SHAREHOLDERS

As at December 31, 2021, SCOR SE is the immediate parent company of SGLRI (100% of control and interest). SCOR SE is a European Company domiciled in France.

A.1.1.5 LEGAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

The Group parent company is SCOR SE, domiciled in France. SCOR SE, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, is listed on the Euronext Paris regulated market and on the SIX Swiss Exchange (formerly SWX Swiss Exchange) in Zurich. SCOR SE wholly owns its operating subsidiaries (excluding the shares held by directors).

The main elements of the Group's business structure are presented in the chart below[3]:



(*) SGLRI is included as a subsidiary of Life business units at 12/31/2021

The Group is built on three core businesses: SCOR Global Life (Life business unit), SCOR Global P&C (Non-Life business unit) and SCOR Global Investments. The Groups organizational choices are guided by the principles of mobilization of skills and expertise, operating efficiency, structural simplicity, clear reporting lines and balance between teams from the Group's different entities.

SCOR Global Life, the Group's Life business unit, operates worldwide through the insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries and branches of SCOR SE in the EMEA region (including France, Germany, the UK, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and South Africa), in the Americas region (including Canada, the US and Latin America) and in the Asia-Pacific region (including Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea and India).

SCOR Global P&C, the Group's Non-Life business unit, operates worldwide through the insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries and branches of SCOR SE in the EMEA region (including France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, the UK, Germany, South Africa and Russia), in the America region and in the Asia-Pacific region (including Australia, China, India, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore).

SCOR Global Investments, the third business unit of the Group, manages the investment portfolio of the Group's legal entities. It is responsible for defining, implementing and controlling the asset allocation of the Group's legal entities investment portfolios on a centralized basis. It is organized around two areas: the Group's functions and SCOR Investment Partners SE, an AMF-approved portfolio management company, which directly manages the assets of many SCOR Group subsidiaries as well as investment vehicles on behalf of the Group and third-party clients. Please refer to Section C.3.2.1 – Overview of risk management of assets for further details.

SGLRI owns 74% of a subsidiary, SCOR Ireland dac (formerly SCOR Life Ireland dac), incorporated in and domiciled in Ireland, and regulated by Central Bank of Ireland (see Note 12 – Investment in subsidiary of the 2021 Financial Statements for more information).

[3] The full organizational chart is available on SCOR's website (www.scor.com)

A.1.2 BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

SGLRI underwrites Life Reinsurance from the Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific in the following product lines:

- Protection;
- Financial Solutions;
- Longevity.

Protection

Protection encompasses traditional Life Reinsurance business on living and death benefits. The main risks undertaken are mortality, morbidity and behavioural risks for individuals and groups of individuals. Protection is predominantly underwritten in the form of proportional treaties (quota share, surplus basis or a combination of both). Quota share treaties include structures whereby SGLRI's exposure is identical to those of its clients, and risk-based premium structures whereby treaty conditions differ from those of the underlying policies. A minority of the portfolio is underwritten in the form of non-proportional contracts: excess of loss per person, catastrophe excess of loss or stop loss.

The Protection reinsurance market, as well as SGLRI's Protection portfolio, is characterized by the dominance of long-term contractual relationships. SGLRI also writes short-term Protection business in markets and product lines in which this is common practice.

Protection covers the following products and risks in reinsurance arrangements:

Mortality

SGLRI underwrites mortality risk in all the geographical markets in which it operates.

Disability

Disability insurance mitigates the loss of income when the insured is totally or partially unable to continue his or her professional occupation or any occupation for which he or she is suited due to sickness or accident.

Critical Illness

Critical Illness insurance typically pays a lump sum benefit, to be used at the policyholder's discretion, if the insured suffers from a serious condition and survives a defined period.

Medical

Medical insurance covers medical and surgical expenses incurred by the insured person.

Personal Accident

Personal Accident insurance pays a lump sum benefit if the insured person dies or is seriously injured as a result of an accident.

Financial Solutions

Financial Solutions combine traditional Life Reinsurance with financial components providing liquidity, balance sheet, solvency and/or income improvements to the client. This type of reinsurance treaty is typically used by cedents to fund growth, stabilize earnings or optimize their solvency position (capital relief).

Longevity

Longevity products cover the risk of negative deviation from expected results due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing of the cover provided by insurers or pension funds.

SOLVENCY II LINES OF BUSINESS

In order to align with the lines of business defined under Solvency II (Life and Health), Longevity is classified as purely Life Reinsurance, while the Financial Solutions and Protection businesses include both Life and Health Reinsurance business, depending on the underlying insurance contract and the nature of the insurance risk covered.

Under Solvency II, insurance and reinsurance obligations are analysed by defined lines of business.

The material lines of SGLRI's business are as follows:

- Life Reinsurance;
- Health reinsurance.

For further information on SGLRI's underwriting and performance by Solvency II lines of business, see Section A.2 - Underwriting performance.

A.1.3 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OR OTHER EVENTS

The following significant events occurred during 2021:

Covéa Quota Share Retrocession Treaty

As of January 1, 2021, 30% of all future premiums, commissions, claims and expenses in respect of the in-force business carried by the Company as at December 31, 2020 was ceded to Covéa Coopérations ("Covéa") until expiry of the underlying reinsurance treaties (as per contract boundaries in the Best Estimate Liability (BEL) calculation). Under the terms of the treaty an initial commission payment of USD 300 million was made by the Company to Covéa on July 1, 2021. This included a claims portfolio entry fee of USD 98 million and upfront ceding commission of USD 202 million. The Day 1 gain was 71.5 million (before tax) on June 30, 2021. Covéa has exercised its inspection rights as part of the treaty, which is ongoing with exchange of information between the parties.

The Covéa Treaty is referred to as the Life in-force transaction in subsequent sections of the report. Please refer to Note 32 – Covéa Quota Share Retrocession Treaty in the 2021 Financial Statements for further information.

Covid-19

The Company's financial results were impacted in 2021 by the challenging environment of the Covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 claims continue to be proactively monitored by the Company. The ultimate outcome of the pandemic is still subject to significant uncertainty, partly due to the development of the virus with new strains, combined with varying levels of adherence to containment measures, and the roll-out and effectiveness of vaccinations and boosters.

The Company's financial statements are prepared under the going-concern assumption and include the current assessment of claim costs, USD 66.2 million (2020: USD 32.8 million) gross Covid-19 related claims, based on data currently available, information received from cedents to date and the results of models used. Key assumptions used to determine the claims costs relate to epidemiological assumptions in relation to expected population impacts from Covid-19 and assumptions in relation to how this translates to the (re)insured population, in addition to typical claim reporting delay patterns. The Company monitors its Covid-19 claims experience closely and uses this experience to inform the PIPA (Population to Insured Population Adjustment) assumption. Actual Covid-19 claims experience is compared to expected claims and observed trends from this analysis, including claims size, attained age and gender distribution, are contributing to update the PIPA assumptions.

Material Change of Business Plan

A material change of business plan was submitted to Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) in June 2021. Since January 1, 2022 the Company operates as a composite entity reinsuring both Life and Property & Causality (P&C) business.

For further details on this see the Addendum of this report and Note – 34 Subsequent events in the 2021 Financial Statements.

A.2 Underwriting performance

A.2.1 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY LINES OF BUSINESS

The tables in this section are presented in line with the 2021 Financial Statements.

SGLRI IFRS in USD thousands	Net underwriting result [1] 2021	2020
Health reinsurance	34,903	40,880
Life reinsurance	107,618	(13,708)
Total	**142,521**	**27,172**

[1] Net underwriting result includes the net technical results (net premiums, net claims, net commissions and revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts) and interests on deposits.

The following comments on underlying business development reflect the management view of the business (Protection, Financial Solutions and Longevity) as aligned with other financial communications of the SCOR Group.

In 2021, the Company continued to improve its market share in the key European and Asia Pacific Markets. The increase in profits between 2020 and 2021 notably includes the day-1 gain of the Life in-force retrocession transaction with Covéa Coopérations ("Covéa"). This positive impact was offset by adverse claims experience in both Covid-19 and non-Covid-19 Claims during the year. In addition, changes in provisions due to reserve strengthening in the Asia Pacific and US markets in 2021 resulted in an increase in gross technical reserves.

Gross written premium by product line

Gross written premium has increased from USD 1,556 million in 2020 to USD 1,806 million in 2021.

Protection

Protection business accounts for 88% of total gross written premium in 2021 (2020: 86%) and remains a key driver for premium growth.

SGLRI reinforced its position in key European markets such as the UK. Asia-Pacific remains a region with significant growth opportunities both in terms of premium and profitability. Within the Protection product line, mortality was the main risk underwritten.

Financial Solutions

The Financial Solutions product line accounted for 12% of gross written premiums in 2021 (2020: 14%).

Technical margin

The 2021 technical margin of 10% (2020: 1%) is calculated as the net technical result expressed as a percentage of net written premium. The increase over 2020 is primarily due to the Covéa transaction as outlined above which was offset by changes in estimates due to reserve strengthening and data assumptions updates in the Asia Pacific and US markets in 2021. The 2021 technical margin is impacted by 5% due to Covid-19 claims.

A.2.2 UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

SGLRI IFRS in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2021 EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Gross written premiums	627,122	161,145	1,017,399	1,805,666
Net underwriting result[1]	**132,757**	**(28,975)**	**38,739**	**142,521**

[1] Net underwriting result includes the net technical results (net premiums, net claims, net commissions and revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts) and interests on deposits.

SGLRI IFRS in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2020 EMEA	Americas	Asia-Pacific	Total
Gross written premiums	569,268	162,623	824,347	1,556,239
Net underwriting result[1]	**58,372**	**(63,494)**	**32,294**	**27,172**

[1] Net underwriting result includes the net technical results (net premiums, net claims, net commissions and revenues associated with financial reinsurance contracts) and interests on deposits.

The tables above show the breakdown by gross volume of premium written and underwriting performance by geographic area.

In 2021, SGLRI generated approximately 56% of its gross written premium in Asia-Pacific (2020: 53%), 35% of its gross written premium in EMEA (2020: 37%) with significant positions in the UK, Spain and Germany, and 9% of its gross written premium in the Americas (2020: 10%).

A.3 Investment performance

A.3.1 INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENSES

Investment income and expenses by asset class

SGLRI IFRS in USD thousands	2021	2020
Investment revenues on invested assets - fixed income	13,327	**28,478**
Investment revenues on fixed income	*13,327*	28,478
Realized gains/losses on invested assets - fixed income	18	**37**
Realized gains/losses on fixed income	*18*	37
Realised gain in equity instrument	-	**-**
Investment income on invested assets	13,345	**28,515**
Net interest income on funds withheld and contract deposits	32,275	30,673
Investment management expenses	(859)	(661)
Total net investment income	**44,761**	**58,527**
Foreign exchange gains/losses	(5,154)	(3,194)
IFRS investment income net of investment management expenses	**39,607**	**55,333**
Change in unrealized gains / (losses) on investments (through equity)	**(12,540)**	**6,731**

Total investment income net of management expenses stands at USD 40 million as at December 31, 2021:

- Investment income on invested assets at USD 13 million (equivalent to a return of 0.6% as compared to 1.2% in 2020 - see comments below) and investment expenses at USD (0.9) million;
- Net interest income on funds withheld and contract deposits at USD 32 million in 2021, equivalent to a return of 2.4% compared to 2.7% in 2020;
- The foreign exchange impact for the year, net of the impact of hedging, is at USD (5) million. This is mainly the product of the adverse changes in the USD/GBP and USD/EUR exchange rates.

The change in unrealized gains/losses on investment amounts to USD 13 million loss and is recognized through equity. It relates to the asset revaluation reserves on bonds and equities classified as available for sale and on funds withheld.

Investment income on invested assets

Compared to total investment income as shown in the IFRS income statement, investment income on invested assets, shown above, excludes interest on deposits and foreign exchange gains/losses.

2021 has been again driven by the pandemic.

From a health standpoint, the year 2021 was marked by the rapid deployment of vaccination campaigns in developed countries starting in January. Vaccination did not prevent new variant outbreaks, Delta in the 2nd quarter and Omicron at the end of the year. But it mitigated the impact of the variants and thus prevented hospital saturation and a peak in mortality.

From an economic standpoint, although vaccination enabled a much faster economic recovery than expected, the suddenness of this recovery has resulted in disruptions in supply chains and commodity prices increases. Growth and inflation therefore turned out to be higher. Finally, with the new variants outbreak, central banks and governments have maintained a very cautious approach and have maintained their aid and implemented stimulus plans.

In this context, the accommodative action of the central banks on the one hand and the vote of an American Rescue Plan Act of USD 1.9 trillion in the first quarter on the other hand, fuelled the hypothesis of a "reflation" of the economy. This resulted in a sharp increase in rates in the United States in the first quarter, with 10-year rates spiking from 0.9% at the end of 2020 to 1.74% at the end of March 2021.

With the exception of the bond markets, financial assets have been supported by the effects of vaccination, the prospects of solid growth (forecasts for 2021: +5.6% in the United States and +5.1% in the Euro zone) and accommodating monetary policies. The appearance of new variants has so far only been a temporary volatility factor. Apart from high yield corporate bonds, the bond markets have been penalized by the rise in interest rates. In the United States, the 10-year rate rose from 0.9% on December 31, 2020, to 1.5% on December 31, 2021. In the Euro zone, the benchmark 10-year rate (Germany) stood at -0.2% on December 31, 2021, against -0.6% a year earlier.

Income and expenses

Net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to USD 45 million, compared to USD 59 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The return on invested assets in 2021 was 0.60% as compared to 1.2% in 2020.

A.3.2 INVESTMENT GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED IN EQUITY

The table below sets out the change in the unrealized gains position on fixed income, funds withheld and contract deposit assets (net of deferred tax) at the end of 2021 and 2020.

SGLRI IFRS in USD thousands	2021	2020	Variance YTD
Fixed income	(1,946)	971	(2,917)
Funds withheld and contract deposits	(10,594)	5,760	(16,354)
Total	**(12,540)**	**6,731**	**(19,271)**

A.4 Performance of other activities

Other expenses (administration, other operating expenses and financing)

Administration and other operating expenses for the Company have remained stable, USD 27 million in 2021 compared to USD 26 million in 2020. Financing expenses have also remained stable, USD 27 million in 2021 compared to USD 27 million in 2020.

For further details on other income and expenses incurred by SGLRI over the reporting period other than income presented above in Sections A.2 - Underwriting performance and A.3 - Investment performance, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 9 – Administration and other operating expenses and Note 10 – Financing expenses.

A.5 Any other information

GOING CONCERN

As outlined in the 2021 Financial Statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the period of assessment"). In their assessment the Directors have considered Covid-19 and all currently known elements including: the Company's capital position and the surplus over its required solvency capital ratio and minimum capital ratio; new property and casualty lines of business (as outlined in the Acceptance of P&C Business section below), ORSA's projected solvency ratio and stress testing; liquidity planning and forecasting together with the equivalent elements of its subsidiary SI and their impact on the Company. On the basis of the above, the directors have concluded that the Company has no material uncertainties which would cast a significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern over the period of assessment.

COVID-19

Management continuously monitored the developments and has assessed the impacts of the pandemic on the Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2021 considering that a high degree of management judgment is required in making accounting assessments.

The full impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the Company's business and results cannot be accurately assessed at this stage, in particular given the uncertainty related to the magnitude, evolution and duration of the Covid-19 pandemic, to the short, medium and long-term effects on health and on the economy, and to the possible effects of future governmental actions or legal developments in this context. Therefore, any assessments and any figures presented in this document will necessarily be estimates based on evolving analyses, and encompass a wide range of theoretical hypotheses, which are highly evolutive.

WAR IN UKRAINE

Following Russia's invasion and the ongoing acts of war in Ukraine, the potential geopolitical, macro-economic and humanitarian implications are wide-ranging.

Overall, SCOR's exposures to Russia and Ukraine are low. The direct consequences of these events remain uncertain. The secondary effects, including those from future economic developments and trade, interest rates and inflation, are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. This is also linked to the fact that the ultimate outcome of the war is currently impossible to predict. The development of the geopolitical situation and the global impacts are closely monitored.

Please also refer to section C.7.1.1 Risks related to the macroeconomic environment affecting SCOR's strategy.

ACCEPTANCE OF P&C BUSINESS

In continuance of its strategy of streamlining its group structure and enhancing its financial strength the SCOR Group has initiated in 2021 a corporate restructuring aimed in particular at simplifying the internal reinsurance structure and optimizing the use of capital within its the reinsurance entities.

Effective since January 1, 2022, SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac (SGLRI) has commenced reinsuring both Life and Property & Casualty business.

The impacts of this transaction are described in detail in the addendum to this report.

B.SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 General information on the system of governance

B.1.1 GENERAL GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

SGLRI has an objective of adopting best practices with regards to governance because good governance contributes to meeting its strategic objectives and ensuring an appropriate management of risks. The governance of SGLRI, aligned with SCOR SE and of SCOR Group derives from the following objectives:

- compliance with applicable laws in the countries where it operates, and in particular, for SCOR SE, with the French Commercial Code, the French Monetary and Financial Code, the AMF's General Regulation and the French Insurance Code;
- pragmatism, simplicity and operating efficiency, allowing for timely and effective decision-making and cost effectiveness;
- clear allocation of roles and responsibilities, including clear reporting lines and accountability;
- checks and balances;
- fostering of cooperation, internal reporting and communication of information at all relevant levels of the Group;
- robust management and internal control leveraging on the consistent application of policies, guidelines, procedures and tools such as IT systems;
- mobilization of skills and expertise;
- balance between strong governance at Group level involving a global vision and global steering of the business and of risk management, and empowerment of local Boards and management teams, allowing for local specificities to be considered;
- multicentricity, with Group functions being carried out in other geographical locations than Paris to benefit fully from the competencies within various locations;
- efficient flow of information bottom-up and top-down.

B.1.2 LEGAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF SCOR GROUP

Please refer to 2021 Solvency and Financial Condition Report of SCOR Group and SCOR SE, Section B.1.2 – Legal structure and functional organization of SCOR Group for further details.

B.1.3 GROUP GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AT GROUP AND LEGAL ENTITY LEVEL

Please refer to 2021 Solvency and Financial Condition Report of SCOR Group and SCOR SE, Section B.1.3 for further details in respect of the governance of the Group and SCOR SE.

B.1.3.1 GOVERNANCE OF SCOR GLOBAL LIFE REINSURANCE IRELAND DAC

Legal form and fundamental rules of governance of SGLRI

SGLRI is a designated activity company incorporated in Ireland, with its registered office located at 6th Floor, 2 Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2 and registered with the Irish Companies Registration Office under the number 366572. It is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) as a composite reinsurance company and is also authorized to operate:

- within the European Union pursuant to the European passporting regulation;
- in other countries where operating in reinsurance is not subject to license.

SGLRI is subject to Irish and European Union applicable laws and regulations (including but not limited to the CBI's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings which sets out minimum statutory requirements on how insurance undertakings should organize governance of their institutions) and is supervised by the CBI.

The Constitution of SGLRI and the Internal Regulations of the SGLRI Board of Directors set forth the fundamental rules of its governance.

Board of Directors and Board committees of SGLRI

Mission of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors may exercise all the powers vested in it by Irish laws and regulations.

In accordance with Irish law, the main responsibility of the Board of Directors is to determine the guiding principles of SGLRI's business plan and strategy and to monitor their application. With the exception of powers explicitly reserved to its shareholder and within the limits of the corporate purpose, the SGLRI Board addresses any matters related to performance and takes decisions regarding business issues concerning the Company. It designates the CEO and the persons effectively running the Company. Directly, or via its committees, it hears the key function holders for SGLRI at least annually and receives their reports. It takes part in the sound and prudent management of the Company. It is informed by management of the financial position, cash position and commitments of the Company. In accordance with legal provisions, it approves the financial statements, proposes and approves dividends and makes investment and financial policy decisions. It approves the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report and takes it into account when making decisions likely to have a significant impact on SGLRI. It approves certain policies as well as the SFCR and RSR reports. The Board also carries out the verifications and controls deemed necessary.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Per the Internal Regulations, SGLRI must have a minimum of 5 Directors, with a majority of Non-Executive Directors and at least 2 Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Directors are subject to fit and proper requirements as detailed in Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements and are designated as Pre-Approval Control Functions (PCF) per the CBI's Fitness and Probity Regime. In addition, SGLRI complies with Board composition requirements as set out in the CBI's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings (CGR) and Irish Company law.

Directors' Duties

Under Irish law Directors are required to comply with applicable law and SGLRI's Constitution. Directors may be held liable for any violations both individually and jointly with the other directors.

Each director has a duty of care to the Company. He or she shall not act in his or her own interest, against SGLRI's interests, and must avoid conflict of interests.

Functioning of the Board of Directors

The convening procedures, the holding of the meetings and other details of SGLRI's Board of Directors operations are set by the applicable laws and regulations, by the Constitution of SGLRI and by its Internal Regulations.

The Board of Directors is responsible for considering the appropriateness of a committee structure and may create any committee(s), whether ad hoc or permanent, assisting the Board of Directors in the preparation and examination of selected matters. The Board of Directors appoints and dismisses the members of such committee(s) as it deems fit.

The operations of the Board are assessed annually.

Chairman of SGLRI Board

The Board of Directors elects a Chairman from among its members and, in line with CGR, the Chairman must be an independent Non-Executive Director or a Group Non-Executive Director.

The Chairman is responsible for organizing and directing the work of the Board of Directors.

SGLRI Board Committees

SGLRI's Board of Directors has established the following committees:

- Audit Committee;
- Risk Committee;
- Business Acceptance Committee; and
- Succession Committee (ad-hoc).

The missions, duties and responsibilities, composition rules and operations of these committees are set out in the Terms of Reference for the respective Committees. In particular:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed by the SGLRI Board to assist it in monitoring and overseeing (1) the accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of the financial statements, (2) the integrity of the financial statements, (3) the internal control framework and (4) the performance of the Company.

Risk Committee

The Risk's Committee's mission is to:

- examine, notably based on the own risk and solvency assessment, the major risks with which SGLRI is confronted, both on the assets and liabilities side, and ensure that tools for monitoring and controlling these risks are in place to the fullest extent possible;

- examine SGLRI's principal underwriting and financial commitments (underwriting, reserving, market, concentration, counterparty, asset-liability management, liquidity and operating risks) as well as relating to the evolution of prudential regulations.

SGLRI Business Acceptance Committee

The Business Acceptance Committee's mission is to assist the Board in monitoring and overseeing (1) business review in line with SGLRI's policy on underwriting risk, (2) approval of deals within limits specified by the Board and (3) the execution of documents.

Executive Management of SGLRI

Chief Executive Officer of SGLRI (CEO)

Responsibility for the general management of SGLRI lies with the CEO, their exercise of such powers and responsibilities is limited to the corporate purpose of SGLRI and is subject to the powers specifically conferred to the Board of Directors as per legal or regulatory provisions or the Constitution of the Company.

The CEO is responsible for defining and implementing SGLRI's long term strategy and objectives in line with the Group strategy. The CEO's leadership role also entails being ultimately responsible for all day-to-day management decisions and for implementing SGLRI's long and short-term plans. The CEO serves as the main link between the SGLRI Board and management of SGLRI. The CEO may also communicate on behalf of SGLRI to its' shareholder, employees, Government authorities, other stakeholders and the public.

A number of Executive Risk Committees have been put in place which facilitate bottom-up reporting, the coordination of the action of all major functions in the entity, the involvement of senior management of SGLRI in significant decisions concerning SGLRI and the preparation of the work of the Board of SGLRI.

Executive Risk Committees at SGLRI level notably include:

- Investment Risk Committee;
- Operational Risk Committee; and
- Underwriting Risk Committee.

Four-eyes principle

SGLRI applies the "Four Eyes Principle", which specifies that it must be effectively run by at least two persons. The CEO of SGLRI is assisted by the Senior Management Team, comprising of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) of the Company.

The "persons effectively running" SCOR including SGLRI, are subject to fit and proper requirements as set out by the Group Fit & Proper policy (see Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements).

There are a number of internal documents including the Reserved Powers of the Board and the Powers of Authority, which sets out the criteria for decision making within SGLRI, as any significant decisions are taken by the Board, Board Committees or Executive Risk Committees. In respect of Executive Risk Committees, any decision must include approval from a minimum of two of the CEO, the CFO and the CRO.

Key functions

The four key governance functions defined by Solvency II contribute to the implementation of an effective system of governance that provides for sound and prudent management.

These functions are the following:

- Risk Management;
- Compliance;
- Internal Audit;
- Actuarial.

There are nominated key function holders for each of these roles in SGLRI.

Key functions for SGLRI may be outsourced (if only partially) to other entities, as and in accordance with the CBI requirements and the rules laid out in the Group Outsourcing Policy. Refer to Section B.7 - Outsourcing for further details.

Roles and Responsibilities

For further information on roles and responsibilities of key functions, please refer to dedicated below Sections, in particular Section B.3 – Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), Section B.4 - Internal control system, Section B.5 - Internal audit and Section B.6 - Actuarial function.

Freedom from influences

The key function holders carry out their duties in an objective, fair and independent manner. They shall be free from any influence that could impair the performance of their duties.

They operate under the ultimate responsibility of the CEO, through their management lines.

Each of the key function holders designated for SGLRI has a sufficiently high rank in the organization and is in a position to conduct their activities in an independent manner. The standing and the authority of the key function holders in the main respectively relevant management governing bodies allow them to execute their tasks with the level of independence required set forth by the Solvency II regulations. In addition, the key function holders interact with the Board members and with the persons effectively running SGLRI on a regular basis.

Access to the Board

The key function holders meet, at least once a year, with the Board of Directors of SGLRI, or one of its specialized Committees.

Besides, the Board of Directors of SGLRI and its Committees may contact the key function holders at their discretion, upon request from their respective Chairmen.

Designation, fit and proper requirements and notification requirement

SGLRI's key function holders are approved by the Board. They are subject to specific fit and proper requirements which are set out in the Group Fit and Proper Policy (see Section B.2 – Fit and proper requirements) and the CBI Fitness and Probity requirements. Upon designation, key function holders are notified to the CBI.

Access to information and records

Key function holders are able to communicate on their own initiative with any staff member and to obtain access to any relevant information to carry out their responsibilities. In the event that key function holders face difficulties in accessing relevant information, they shall refer the issue to the CEO or Chairperson of SGLRI for arbitration.

Interactions with other key function holders

Key function holders shall each interact with one another, especially in order to exchange information relevant to each other's areas of competence.

For further information on these interactions, refer to the respective dedicated Sections below, in particular Section B.3 – Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), Section B.4 - Internal control system and Compliance function, Section B.5 - Internal audit and Section B.6 - Actuarial function.

B.1.4 MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE GOVERNANCE IN 2021

Board of Directors

During 2021, given a change in the Company's business plan SGLRI appointed three new directors with P&C expertise to the Board. One Board member resigned from the Board.

Audit Committee

During 2021 given the change in the Company's business plan one additional director was appointed to the Audit Committee.

Risk Committee

During 2021 given the change in the Company's business plan one additional director was appointed to the Risk Committee.

Please refer to the Addendum of this report for further detail on the Change of Business Plan.

B.1.5 MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS, PERSONS WHO EXERCISE SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OR MEMBERS OF THE AMSB

Material transactions with shareholders

As set out in Section A.1.1.4 – Significant shareholders, SCOR SE is the immediate and ultimate parent company of SGLRI (100% of control and interest) as at December 31, 2021. (See Section A.1.3 – Significant events or other events for more information).

SGLRI did not pay a dividend to SCOR SE during 2021.

SGLRI has several business relationships with SCOR SE, including:

- Reinsurance transactions made in the ordinary course of business;
- Parental guarantee agreement with SCOR SE, guaranteeing SGLRI's payment obligations under its reinsurance contracts;
- Loan agreement with SCOR SE
- Various outsourcing agreements relating to the provision of services including investment management services.

For more information on transactions with entities within the SCOR Group, please refer to the following note in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 31 – Related party disclosures.

Material transactions with members of the AMSB (Administrative, Management or Supervisory Body)

SGLRI considers that members of the Board constitute key management personnel, as the Board has responsibility and authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of SGLRI.

Refer to Section B.1.6.1 – Compensation policy of the members of the Board of Directors and B.1.6.3 – Main components of the compensation policy by staff category.

Material transactions with persons who exercise a significant influence

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to directly or indirectly control the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

SGLRI's related parties include:

- Key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel, and all entities which are controlled, significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power is held by key management personnel or their close family members;
- Associates.

SGLRI has several business relationships with related parties, in addition to those with SCOR SE as noted above. Transactions with such parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions including interest rates and collateral as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with other parties.

For more information on transactions with related parties, please refer to the following note in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 31 – Related party disclosures.

B.1.6 COMPENSATION POLICY AND PRACTICES REGARDING THE MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODIES AND EMPLOYEES

SGLRI conforms to the Group Compensation Policy

B.1.6.1 COMPENSATION POLICY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The SGLRI Board is composed of an Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors employed by the SCOR Group and Independent Non-Executive Directors.

Independent Non-Executive Directors' (INED's) fees are allocated partly in one fixed sum per annum payable in quarters at the end of each quarter and partly based on the effective presence of the directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors and of its Committees, with an amount paid per Board or per Committee meeting they attend. The members of the SGLRI Board who are employees of the SCOR Group do not receive directors' fees in respect of their directorships.

B.1.6.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE GROUP COMPENSATION POLICY

SCOR pursues a human capital policy that is in line with the Group's corporate values, strategic plan and risk appetite. SCOR is committed to:

- maintaining a compensation policy that is fully in line with its controlled risk appetite and discourages taking excessive risks;
- aligning management incentives with shareholder value objective;
- having an innovative compensation policy which meets the long-term horizon that is part of SCOR's internal model;
- motivating and retaining its pool of talent and having a compensation policy aligned to human capital development;
- being fully compliant with the regulations and guidelines defined by the regulators as regards to the compensation policy.

In order to achieve such objectives, SCOR has established a very structured and transparent compensation policy, within an overall framework. It is reviewed and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval at least annually. It was last updated in July 2021.

SCOR has established a "Partners"[1] program. This program which is specific and selective includes information sharing, career development and compensation schemes. There are four main Partner levels: Associate Partners (AP), Global Partners (GP), Senior Global Partners (SGP), and Executive Global Partners (EGP). Partners represent around 25% of the global workforce. The SCOR Group has a formal, carefully designed procedure for appointing and promoting Partners

[1] The Partners are key executives, managers, experts, and high potentials formally identified across the Group. Partners are given specific responsibilities in terms of significant achievements, high impact project management and leadership. Therefore, they benefit from a specific and selective program in terms of information sharing, career development and compensation schemes

implemented every year during an Executive Committee meeting. Candidates must have consistently demonstrated their skills, leadership and commitment in the past. As at December 31, 2021, the proportions of partners by level across the Group is as follows: EGPs: 2%, SGPs: 7%, GPs: 29%, APs: 62%.

B.1.6.3 MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE COMPENSATION BY STAFF CATEGORY

Overall compensation components

Staff member category	Fixed compensation	Variable compensation in cash	Share-based plans	Pension plan
Chairman and Corporate Executive Officer (1)	X	X	Free shares, Stock options, LTIP (2)	X
Senior management	X	X	Free shares, Stock options, LTIP	X
Partners	X	X	Free shares, Stock options (3) LTIP	X
Non partners	X	X	Free shares	X

(1) As a member of the Group Board of Directors, the Chairman and Corporate Executive Officer receives directors' fees

(2) Long Term Incentive Plan

(3) Only Executive Global Partners and Senior Global Partners are awarded stock options

Depending on the country, employees also benefit from other benefits such as health coverage and profit sharing.

Fixed compensation

As a global Group with three Hubs located in the world's major financial centres, SCOR pays competitive base salaries in order to be a competitive player on the job market and to attract talent. SCOR's compensation is benchmarked against local markets at least every two years.

Base salaries are set according to criteria that consider a variety of factors, such as conditions on the local labour market, education and professional experience before joining SCOR, expertise acquired, and the present position and responsibilities of the employee.

SCOR reviews base salaries on a yearly basis to reward individual performance as well as when new responsibilities are taken on by the job holder. An inflation adjustment is not applied automatically as a general rule and is only granted in the few countries where legally required.

Variable cash compensation

Partners

The Partners' cash bonuses are computed on the basis of a percentage of the reference salary. This total percentage ranges from 20% to 100% and increases with seniority in the partnership level. The percentage has two components. The main component (except for EGP's bonuses for whom the individual and collective components are split equally) is directly linked to the individual performance rating. The payout with respect to each component is subject to meeting certain requirements. The payout on the individual component can range from zero (insufficient performance) to 150% (exceeds expectations rating). The second component is collective and based on the return on equity (ROE) achieved by SCOR in the previous financial year. The payout on the collective component can range from zero (ROE below 30% of the target) to 130% (ROE equal to or above 130% of the target).

The weighting of the individual and collective components is set to better reward the achievement of individual goals at Associate, Global and Senior Global Partner level. Partners can also benefit from an exceptional contribution bonus (ECB) ranging from 0% to 50% of the individual portion of the bonus awarded as a result of a strong contribution to the success of strategic projects or to key strategic achievements.

Other employees

For employees who are not Partners, the SCOR cash bonus rewards individual performance over the previous year. The bonus varies between 0% and 12% of the annual base salary depending on the rating received in the individual appraisal by the employee's direct superior.

Non-Partners are also eligible to the exceptional contribution bonus, ranging from 0% to a maximum of 6% of the annual reference salary.

Equity-based compensation

SCOR launched the free shares and stock options program in 2004 as a means to encourage the retention of, and strengthen the bond with, executives, managers and talented employees.

Shares and options can only be granted if the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders approves the resolutions to this effect presented by the Board of Directors.

By delegation of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors determines the allocation of shares and stock options to key personnel within SCOR.

In 2011 the Board of Directors decided to implement a new compensation scheme (Long Term Incentive Plan, (LTIP)) for selected managers and executives of the Group in order to:

- Ensure retention of its key employees while extending the horizon of performance measurement;
- Involve and associate SCOR’s key employees in the Group’s long-term development.

Partners

The allocation of free shares and stock options to Partners is primarily designed to retain and create loyalty amongst key Group employees. An allocation will not necessarily occur every year and not every Partner is guaranteed an allocation.

The vesting of the shares and options is subject to the satisfaction of presence conditions (3 years to 6 years depending on the nature of the plan) and performance conditions fully aligned with the objectives of the strategic plan (ROE and Solvency ratio). Moreover, beneficiaries must fully respect the Group’s Code of Conduct (clawback policy).

Other employees

Free shares may be granted to employees that are not Partners under collective plans that do not include any performance conditions. In addition, under specific circumstances, performance shares can also be granted individually to certain employees who are not Partners.

Pension Plans

While respecting national differences, SCOR offers attractive pension plans to its employees that also cover accident and disability in certain countries.

Although SCOR pension plans are not aligned globally, they are set up to meet local needs and legal requirements. They are calibrated in such a way as to allow for attractive total compensation packages.

Generally, SCOR uses defined contribution pension plans.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The Fit and Proper standards of the SCOR Group are embedded in the SCOR Group Fit and Proper policy and the local addendum for SGLRI which sets out the requirements in relation to the Central Bank of Ireland’s (CBI) Fitness and Probity Regime (F&P). These standards consist of Fit and Proper principles, and criteria to be used to assess whether a person could be considered as fit and proper. The policy also includes an assessment process to be complied with. These elements are further detailed below. SGLRI will not permit an individual to perform a Pre-Approval Control Function (PCF) and/or Control Function unless it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the individual complies with the F&P Standards and has obtained confirmation that the individual has agreed to abide by those standards.

B.2.1 OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SGLRI commits to high “Fit and Proper” standards.

Standards are adapted to the category of work performed by each individual.

A person is considered as Fit and Proper when he or she fulfils the following requirements at all times:

- his or her educational background, qualifications and professional experience are adequate to enable sound and prudent management (fitness) and;
- he or she is of good repute and integrity (propriety). SGLRI assumes that an individual is proper if there is no obvious evidence suggesting otherwise. Some criminal, civil or disciplinary sanctions are antagonistic with meeting propriety requirements, with no possible remediation. Such sanctions can occur both in an individual’s private life and professional activities.

Fit and proper standards must be met at all times. Triggering events may require interim reassessments between annual evaluations.

B.2.2 SCOPE OF SCOR’S FIT AND PROPER PRINCIPLES

Standards are adapted to the work performed by each individual. Fit and Proper standards are defined hereinafter for the following categories:

- category A: Board members (hereafter directors), including the CEO. This category also includes "persons effectively running the company" under the Solvency II Directive;
- category B: Key Function Holders (actuarial, internal audit, risk management and compliance) under the Solvency II Directive;
- category C: Board Members and employees within the scope of the European Insurance Distribution Directive (as transposed into Irish law) (IDD); (employees of insurance and reinsurance undertakings who are located in the EU and directly involved in insurance or reinsurance distribution activities in relation to risks and commitments within the European Union, as well as persons within the management structure responsible for insurance or reinsurance distribution);
- category D: Board members or other employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them;
- category E: Other staff.

Fit and Proper standards apply to each individual for the tasks assigned to them.

Fitness standards for Board members are assessed collectively: in particular, the SGLRI Board is deemed to be fit if, for each subject matter, at least one member is individually fit.

B.2.3 FITNESS CRITERIA

SGLRI considers that fitness is an appropriate mix of:

- relevant educational background and qualifications;
- relevant knowledge and professional experience.

B.2.3.1 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

Although a high-quality educational background is desired, professional experience may in some cases compensate for education gained in fields irrelevant to SCOR's activities. However, specific requirements may apply for selected individuals.

SCOR expects individuals to hold the following qualifications:

Applicable to	Qualification requirements
Category A (directors, Chief Executive Officer and "persons effectively running the company")	Master's degree or equivalent which relates at least to one of the following areas: ▪ strategy or business management; ▪ finance; ▪ risk management; ▪ actuarial science; ▪ engineering; ▪ economics; ▪ law. If an individual does not meet the above criteria, further consideration will be given to the individual's professional experience (see below).
Category B (key function holders)	Master's degree or equivalent. If the diploma is not related to his/her field of professional activity, further consideration will be given to his/her professional experience (see below). The actuarial function holder, shall have appropriate formal actuarial qualifications and be a Fellow or Accredited Member of a recognized actuarial professional body.
Category C (Employees in the IDD scope)	Qualification criteria are defined in the job profiles.
Category D (Board members or employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them	Qualification criteria are defined by the local regulations.
Category E (other staff)	Qualification criteria are defined in the job profiles.

B.2.3.2 PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Professional experience in a field directly relevant to SCOR's activities or to the tasks assigned to the individuals is key.

SGLRI's directors, CEO and "other persons effectively running the company" are expected to have long-standing experience in their respective fields. When assessing the prior experience of an individual, consideration is given to such criteria: length of the former service, nature and complexity of the business where the position was held, former decision-making powers, responsibilities and number of subordinates.

Each individual must demonstrate:

<table>
<tr><th>Applicable to</th><th>Qualification requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Category A (directors, Chief Executive Officer and "persons effectively running the company")</td><td>Board members:
recently acquired relevant experience (within the last five years);
at least one member must have relevant knowledge and professional experience in each of the following fields:
- understanding of (re)insurance markets,
- (re)insurance company strategy and business model,
- financial markets,
- regulatory framework,
- financial analysis,
- actuarial,
- risk management,
- governance,
- accounting.
The CEO and "other persons effectively running the company":
recently acquired five or more-year long relevant experience (within the last five years):
- in an insurance or reinsurance company, or
- in a field directly relevant to his/her field of responsibility.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category B (key function holders)</td><td>a recently acquired relevant experience (within the last five years);
the Actuarial key function holder shall have appropriate actuarial experience with an insurance or reinsurance company;
the Risk Management key function holder shall have appropriate experience of risk management in the financial industry;
the Compliance key function holder and the Internal Audit key function holder shall have appropriate experience in their field of responsibility (Audit, Finance, Law & Compliance, Underwriting, claims handling, etc.).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category C (Employees in the IDD scope)</td><td>professional experience criteria are defined in job profiles;
minimum of 15 hours per year of continuous professional training and development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category D (Board members or employees of SCOR entities operating in jurisdictions not subject to Solvency II where local fit and proper requirements apply to them</td><td>professional experience criteria are defined by the local regulations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category E (other staff)</td><td>professional experience criteria are defined in the job profiles depending on the position.</td></tr>
</table>

B.2.4 PROPRIETY CRITERIA

B.2.4.1 PROPRIETY ASSUMPTION

An individual may be considered as of good repute and integrity if there is no obvious evidence to suggest otherwise.

SGLRI ensures, using the tools described in Section B.2.5 – Fit and proper assessment process, that there is no evidence of offences that can adversely affect the good repute and integrity of this person. If evidence is gained of past behaviours casting doubt on an individual's good repute and integrity, remediation actions shall be taken as appropriate.

SGLRI also takes actions to prevent conflicts of interest.

Proper considerations are relevant for all employees of an undertaking. However, any assessment needs to take into account their level of responsibility within the undertaking and will differ proportionately, according to whether or not, for example, they are "persons effectively running the company" or have other key functions.

B.2.4.2 REMEDIATION

Some criminal, civil or disciplinary sanctions will preclude an individual from meeting propriety requirements (e.g. disciplinary penalties by supervisory authorities, non-petty criminal or civil penalties related to gross misconduct in the management of a company, commercial or professional activities, or related to his/her personal management such as money laundering, market manipulation, insider dealing and usury, any offences of dishonesty such as fraud or financial crime). Others may not.

If an individual is subject to pending legal proceedings that may eventually lead to such penalties, he/she must inform SGLRI.

Circumstances other than court decisions and ongoing judicial proceedings, which may cast doubt on the repute and integrity of the person, may also be considered (current investigations or enforcement actions, imposition of administrative sanctions for non-compliance with provisions governing banking, financial, securities or insurance activity, securities markets, securities or payment instruments).

The following factors are taken into account to waive an impropriety ban: the seriousness of, and circumstances surrounding the offence, the explanation presented by the individual, the relevance of the offence to the proposed role, the passage of time since the offence was committed and evidence of the individual's rehabilitation, the level of appeal (definitive vs. non-definitive convictions) and the person's subsequent conduct.

B.2.4.3 TIME AVAILABILITY

Time availability must also be ensured: individuals holding concurrently several responsibilities/roles must have appropriate time to dedicate to the functions under the scope of SCOR's Fit and Proper Policy.

B.2.5 FIT AND PROPER ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The assessment process shall allow SGLRI to ensure that persons/bodies subject to Fit and Proper requirements fulfil the above criteria both before and after their appointment to the position under the scope of the Fit and Proper Policy.

The main stakeholders of the initial assessment process are listed below:

Applicant to	Assessor
Board / CEO / Other "persons effectively running the company"	■ Board and CEO; Based on a proposal made by the Head of Corporate Affairs with the support of Human Resources for applicants who are also SCOR employees.
Key function holders	■ CEO; Based on a proposal made by Human Resources.
Employees	■ Direct Managers. Based on a proposal made by Human Resources

According to the applicant level, the identified assessors are in charge of:

- collecting supporting documents about the applicant (e.g. CV), including the fit and proper assessment form;
- deciding if the applicant complies with the "fit and proper" requirements.

Each year, the updated information within an annual fit and proper questionnaire is collected from directors, CEO, other "persons effectively running the company", key function holders, Pre-Approval Control Function/Control Function role holders and employees within the scope of IDD.

Furthermore, when the Corporate Affairs Team/HR department receives notification of any changes affecting an individual's propriety, it updates the latest assessment.

Some specific situations trigger a re-assessment of the fitness and propriety of a person: reasons to believe that a person will impede the undertaking from pursuing the business in a way that is consistent with applicable legislation, reasons to believe that a person will increase the risk of financial crime, e.g. money laundering or financing of terrorism, reasons to believe that sound and prudent management of the business of the undertaking is at risk.

B.3 Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

The risk management principles, mechanisms and processes, described hereafter, are defined for SGLRI, in line with the proportionality principle, and are consistent with the approach adopted by SCOR Group.

SGLRI's risk management system is composed of two interconnected parts:

- The risk appetite framework, including risk appetite, risk preferences and risk tolerances;
- The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework composed of various risk management mechanisms which help to ensure that the risk profile is dynamically optimized while remaining aligned with the risk appetite framework.

B.3.1 RISK APPETITE FRAMEWORK

The risk appetite framework is an integral part of the Group's strategic plan. SGLRI's risk appetite is approved by the Board of Directors and considers the Group's strategic plan.

SGLRI's risk appetite framework encompasses the concepts of risk appetite, risk preferences and risk tolerances.

B.3.1.1 RISK APPETITE

Risk appetite defines the quantity of risk that SGLRI wishes to accept to achieve a desired level of profitability. This determines where SGLRI wishes to position itself on the assumed risk-expected return spectrum, between extreme risk aversion (low risk-low return) and extreme risk taking (high risk-high return). SGLRI uses a comfort solvency ratio as well as a target expected profitability. This then provides a comprehensive definition of its risk appetite, with such metrics being regularly reported to the Board of Directors via the Risk Committee.

B.3.1.2 RISK PREFERENCES

Risk preferences are qualitative descriptions of the risks which SGLRI is willing to accept. Based on SGLRI's risk appetite, which considers the Quantum Leap strategic plan launched in 2019, SGLRI pursues an approach of thorough risk selection to optimize its risk profile and aims to:

- actively seek risks related to reinsurance and selected primary insurance;
- assume a moderate level of interest rate risk, credit risk, FX and other market risks;
- minimize its own operational and reputational risks;
- minimize underwriting of cedent's asset-related risks.

B.3.1.3 RISK TOLERANCES

The risk tolerances define the limits set out in order to ensure that SGLRI's risk profile remains aligned with its risk appetite framework. The Board of Directors defines and approves risk tolerance limits for SGLRI by specific risk drivers and asset exposure in order to ensure that SGLRI's risk profile remains aligned with its risk appetite framework. SGLRI uses various risk assessment measures to verify that its exposures remain within these limits. These measures can take several forms depending on the technical constraints or the level of information available and are based on either internal model outputs, scenarios or expert opinions.

For further information on specific risk management strategies, processes and reporting on each risk category, refer to Chapter C – Risk profile.

B.3.2 ERM FRAMEWORK

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) area relies on an ERM framework with various risk management mechanisms as described in the following sections.

B.3.2.1 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The main tasks of the CRO area are to further develop the Enterprise Risk Management framework and promote an ERM culture within SGLRI so that risks are managed consistently within each department.

The CRO area is supported in these tasks by the departments in charge of risk management at Group, SCOR SE and SCOR Global Investments. Dedicated departments from within the CRO area facilitate the definition and monitoring of the internal environment and the governance of risk management. The Risk Governance and Risk Coverage departments' primary focus is to develop and manage ERM mechanisms and to promote ERM concepts throughout the Group, in addition to providing risk management challenge and support for reinsurance underwriting and asset management.

SGLRI's business standards and practices are governed by its policies and underlying guidelines. SGLRI policies are approved by the Executive Risk Committees and for relevant topics are submitted on a regular basis to the relevant committees of the Board and, ultimately, to the Board of Directors of SGLRI. These policies are not intended to enumerate all the rules governing SGLRI's activities, but rather to establish certain principles intended to ensure that SGLRI and employees share a common understanding of SGLRI's standards and that they work in compliance with these standards. When approved, these documents are made available to employees on the SGLRI network. Refer to Section B.1 – General information on the system of governance for further details on SGLRI's organization and governance structure.

B.3.2.2 SETTING OF OBJECTIVES

The current strategic plan "Quantum Leap", which runs from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021 (now extended through 2022) sets out the Group risk appetite framework, from which SGLRI's strategy stems, namely to support the strategy of its ultimate shareholder which is SCOR Group, subject to satisfying all local laws and regulatory requirements.

B.3.2.3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RISKS

Different techniques and initiatives for identifying and assessing risks have been implemented to analyse risks from different angles and to deal with them in an exhaustive manner. They include:

- a risk information process: regular and comprehensive risk reporting including a "Risk Dashboard" which describes and assesses the major risks to which SGLRI is exposed to and assembles various risk assessments from different identification and assessment processes for all risk categories;
- a process for the monitoring of risk exposures compared to risk tolerances, i.e. the limits established in order to ensure that SGLRI's risk profile remains aligned with the risk level validated by the Board of Directors. SGLRI uses various risk measures to define these exposures, which are measured based on either model outputs and/or expert opinions, depending on the technical constraints and the level of information available. These include:
  - a "risk driver" system that enables SGLRI to manage the annual aggregate exposure to each major risk. The objective is to avoid overconcentration of risk and hence maximize diversification benefits. The amount of post-tax retained annual exposure per main risk driver (with a probability of 1 in 200 years) is limited to a maximum monetary amount,
  - sub limits for invested assets,
  - limits per risk which are set in the underwriting and investment guidelines.
- an emerging risks process: which is part of SCOR's ERM Framework. Potential emerging risks are identified and individual risk assessments are carried out by experts from the business units and the Group functions. SCOR, as a member of the CRO Forum, also actively participates and contributes to the CRO Forum Emerging Risks Initiative (ERI) alongside other major insurers and reinsurers;
- SGLRI's ORSA (Own Risk Solvency Assessment) generates forward-looking information on the respective risk and capital positions of SGLRI for the Board and Management. The ORSA is completed as part of an integrated Group-wide ORSA process;
- SCOR's internal model, which is deeply embedded in SCOR's risk management system and contributes to the assessment of risks. SGLRI uses the internal model for determining economic capital. Its results are used to implement SGLRI's underwriting and asset management policies and guidelines.

Where relevant, the analyses from these processes are reported to the Risk Committee and to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

B.3.2.4 MAIN CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Because of its activities, SGLRI is exposed to many risks: reinsurance related risks, market risks and other risks (e.g. liquidity, rating). These risks are detailed in Chapter C – Risk profile. These activities rely on the control mechanisms including adequate reporting mechanisms to the main governance bodies throughout SGLRI.

This section does not detail these risks, but aims to summarize the principal activities and participants of risk control for the following important areas:

- risk management function;
- activities related to reinsurance;
- asset management;
- accounting management.

The control activities described below are considered as the principal activities for controlling risks specific to those areas.

B.3.2.5 RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

The CRO area comprises the risk management function and collaborates with the Corporate and Regulatory Affairs department. Further information is presented below:

- the Risk Management function's primary focus is to develop and manage ERM mechanisms promote ERM concepts throughout SGLRI and perform a second-level control over reinsurance underwriting;
- the Corporate and Regulatory Affairs Department monitors Irish prudential regulations and advises SGLRI accordingly. It coordinates SGLRI's actions to comply with regulatory requirements for the supervision of (re)insurance companies in Ireland and SGLRI's interactions with the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI). It also coordinates SGLRI's efforts to adapt to new major prudential regulations, such as Solvency II.

All functions across SGLRI are responsible for contributing to an effective risk management system, which is overseen by the Risk Management function.

B.3.2.6 ACTIVITIES RELATED TO REINSURANCE

The operating and control procedures concerning underwriting, pricing, administration of reinsurance contracts and claims management are validated by SGLRI.

For further information on how the main underwriting risks relate to Life reinsurance business are managed, please refer to Section C.2 - Underwriting risks.

B.3.2.7 ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Prudent Person Principle requires that the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole be considered. This is enabled through the investment governance, strategy, operational framework and reporting and monitoring processes that SGLRI implements.

Governance and principles

SGLRI has harmonized the principles governing the management of its assets based on three documents:

- the "Policy on Invested Assets" defines the policy and governance in terms of asset management;
- the "Sustainable Investment Policy" defines the main orientations of the sustainability approach of the Group in its asset management;
- "Investment Guidelines" determines the limits for concentration risk exposure to different asset classes as well as the conditions under which SCOR Global Investments will implement the SGLRI Investment Policy as defined by the Group Investment Committee.

These documents set the rules to be applied by asset managers on behalf of SGLRI.

The SGLRI Investment Risk Committee meets at least once every quarter. Its role is to supervise the implementation of the investment strategy regarding the regulatory and contractual constraints and to monitor the compliance of the portfolios' positioning with the local investment guidelines.

For more on liquidity see Section C.5 – Liquidity risks.

Investment strategy

The investment strategy at SGLRI is risk based and the portfolio's positioning is derived from the risk appetite allocated to invested assets as well as the SGLRI risk tolerance, which is aligned with the SCOR Group.

The primary investment objective of SGLRI is to generate recurring investment income in accordance with the risk appetite framework of SGLRI, and to ensure that SGLRI:

- is able to meet its claims and expense payment obligations at all times; and
- creates value for its parent, to support the objectives set out in the strategic plan;

while,

- preserving the liquidity and level of solvency;
- protecting the capital;
- allowing SGLRI to operate on a day-to-day basis as well as over the long term;
- complying with the investment regulations, risk appetites and regulatory capital requirements (level of capital and type of admissible assets), and investment guidelines;

- implementing strict assets and liabilities management and in accordance with policy congruence on currency;
- contributing to the well-being and resilience of society.

Operational framework

SGLRI outsources the investment and reinvestment of all of their invested assets to SCOR SE. This relationship is established through an Investment Management Agreement (IMA) which includes local investment guidelines. SCOR SE delegates to SCOR Investment Partners the implementation of the investment strategy for its invested assets. This relationship is established through a Master Investment Management Agreement (MIMA) which includes the list of invested asset portfolios for SGLRI and its investment guidelines.

Reporting and risk monitoring

The Group Investment Office (GIO) monitors, on an ex ante and ex post basis, the compliance of the portfolio positioning with regard to SGLRI's risk appetite and investment guidelines. This is then reviewed by the Investment Risk Committee. The GIO is also in charge of reporting processes related to invested assets. The GIO provides SGLRI with regular reports used for the monitoring of the asset portfolios. Breaches are escalated to the Investment Risk Committee. Investments falling outside of the scope of the Investment Guidelines are subject to special referral procedures managed by the Investment Risk Committee.

B.3.2.8 ACCOUNTING MANAGEMENT

The Solvency II reporting process is built upon the Group-wide IFRS reporting process and ensures quality and consistency of SGLRI and Group solvency reporting. It therefore benefits from controls over the accounting and consolidation process.

B.3.2.9 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

For the published Solvency and Financial Condition Report, a specific process has been implemented to coordinate the contribution of all relevant functions and the consistency of the information provided. A final review is performed by Management and the Board of Directors.

B.3.2.10 MONITORING OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The monitoring of the internal control and risk management systems is ensured by a number of complementary mechanisms within SGLRI.

SGLRI implements dedicated processes and tools to identify, assess and monitor its risk exposure on a regular basis. See Section B.3.2.3 - Identification and assessment of risks.

For more information on the Internal control system see Section B.4.1 – Internal control system.

In addition, and in accordance with its risk-based audit plan and through its periodic assignment, Group Internal Audit provides independent and objective assessments on the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system within SGLRI. Any findings lead to recommendations and management remediation actions, which are followed up by Group Internal Audit. When Group Internal Audit concludes that management has accepted a level of risk that may be unacceptable to the organization, it must discuss the matter with the relevant Executive Risk Committee in SGLRI. If the Head of Group Internal Audit determines that the matter has not been resolved, he/she must communicate the matter to the Audit Committee.

For more information, refer to Section B.5 – Internal audit.

B.3.3 INTERNAL MODEL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ERM FRAMEWORK

Subject to regulatory approval an internal model can be used for this purpose. SCOR has used its experience and knowledge to develop an internal model which accurately reflects SCOR's risk profile as a global reinsurer. For more detail on the internal model and how it differs from the standard formula, please refer to Section E.4.5 - Key differences between the standard formula and the internal model.

The risk categories reported out of the internal model include Life & Health underwriting and reserving risk, market risk, currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and operational risk.

For further information on risks included in SCOR's internal model, refer to Chapter E – Capital Management.

SGLRI is exposed to other risks not modelled within the internal model including strategic, liquidity and emerging risks. These risks are not expected to have an immediate impact on the Solvency Ratio and are monitored and managed through specific processes.

B.3.3.1 ROLE OF THE INTERNAL MODEL IN THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The internal model is a key feature of SGLRI's risk management; see Sections E.4.1 and E.4.2 for a description of the internal model and some of its uses.

B.3.3.2 INTERNAL MODEL GOVERNANCE

The internal model governance framework forms an important component of the risk governance at SGLRI and seeks to ensure the appropriate management and supervision of the internal model and its outputs.

The governance framework includes in its scope the operational run of the model, model changes and Independent Validation as outlined in their own respective policies. The Internal Model Management Committee is responsible for ensuring that the internal model operates properly on a continuous basis. It approves internal model results and provides recommendations to the Board on model changes.

The development and use of SCOR's internal model are managed through the following three key policies, which are adopted by SGLRI:

- Group Internal Model Policy;
- Group Policy on Model Change;
- Group Internal Model Validation Policy.

The Group Internal Model Policy sets out the overarching principles and governance of the internal model. The Group Policy on Model Change sets out the principles and governance for managing the development of the model and the Group Internal Model Validation Policy sets out the principles and governance for the independent validation of the use and development of the internal model and requires that each module is validated at least every year for the annual SCR calculation or whenever there is model change with impact on the SCR or a significant change in the risk profile.

There were no material changes in the internal model validation governance during the reporting period.

B.3.3.3 INTERNAL MODEL VALIDATION PRINCIPLES AND TOOLS

SGLRI maintains a robust process for the validation of the internal model, which is completed in parallel with, and leverages, the Group process. It is performed based on the principles stated in the validation policy and fully complies with Solvency II internal model validation standards.

General principles

The validation of the internal model aims to review the reasonableness and accuracy of the internal model and the results thereof.

The main principles governing the validation process are:

- independence and expertise: the validation is performed by qualified experts who are independent from the design, implementation and run of the model;
- proportionality: the validation work on the various components of the model is proportionate to the materiality of their impact on the results.

Governance

The Internal Model Independent Validation governance follows the overall internal model governance (as above) in Section B.3.3.1 – Role of the internal model in the risk management system.

B.3.4 ORSA CONTRIBUTION TO THE ERM FRAMEWORK

SGLRI's ORSA is a key mechanism of the ERM framework and is an integral part of the risk management system. It leverages the capital management and strategic planning processes.

The ORSA provides forward-looking information on the respective risk and capital positions of SGLRI, taking into account SGLRI's strategy and risk appetite and includes:

- descriptions of the risk profiles and the main risks SGLRI is exposed to;
- overviews of expected changes in the risk profiles over the ORSA time horizon; and
- prospective assessments of overall capital needs over the ORSA time horizon, taking into account SGLRI's strategy and risk profile, including an analysis of any excess or shortfall in the eligible own funds.

SCOR performs the Group-wide ORSA at both Group and legal entity levels based on clearly defined principles and objectives. It involves close cooperation between Group and SGLRI teams and regular involvement of Group and SGLRI Management, as well as the involvement of the SGLRI Board.

It is performed at least annually or more frequently when significant changes in the risk profile occur and the ORSA results are approved by the Board of Directors. (Refer to Section B.1.3.1 – Governance of SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland dac).

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

SGLRI applies the Internal Control System (ICS) standards defined at Group level, which are embedded in the Group Policy on ICS. These standards consist of ICS principles and mechanisms to be applied to assess the effectiveness of the internal control system. The ICS is applied in line with the principle of proportionality.

B.4.1.1 DESCRIPTION

SGLRI operates an Internal Control System (ICS) which is consistent with the ICS adopted across SCOR Group. SCOR Group has an Internal Control System Competence Centre (ICS-CC), whose core objective is to pool the ICS expertise in order to foster a consistent ICS approach and application of ICS standards across the Group. The ICS standards are applied based on the principle of proportionality. ICS processes have been documented accordingly, focusing on those considered the most critical. The ICS documentation is regularly reviewed for continuous improvement.

The approach used to develop and maintain the ICS is specified in the ICS Group Policy, which is adopted by SGLRI. The policy sets out the reference framework and details the principles, the responsibilities of the different participants in internal control and the quality requirements. The principal characteristics of the internal control system are as follows:

- a risk-based approach, i.e. addressing critical operational risks that, if not controlled, could significantly impact SGLRI's franchise, balance sheet or statement of income and indirectly its solvency. The optimal risk response is obtained through appropriately designed key controls;
- on a process level, appointment of process owners responsible for documenting processes, identifying the related critical risks, defining the appropriate key controls and ensuring their deployment and application. Process owners are also responsible for assessing processes, risks and key controls;
- monitoring, upon completion of the initial documentation, through a self-assessment procedure on the maturity (quality) of control processes based on pre-defined criteria set by their owners.

The monitoring of the internal control and risk management systems is ensured by a number of complementary mechanisms with the support of several departments.

SGLRI implements dedicated processes and tools to identify, assess and monitor its risk exposures on a regular basis. In addition, SGLRI implements dedicated risk management mechanisms in order to evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of controls and propose risk management and mitigation measures.

In addition, and in accordance with its risk-based audit plan and through periodic assignments, Group Internal Audit (GIA) provides independent and objective assessments on the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the ICS. Any findings lead to recommendations and management remediation actions which are followed up by GIA.

B.4.2 COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

B.4.2.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

It is SGLRI's policy to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and the SCOR Group Code of Conduct wherever it conducts business. SGLRI holds itself to high standards when carrying on its business and at all times strives to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law by continuously seeking to improve the effectiveness of its compliance management framework.

Compliance activities are performed by the SGLRI Compliance function which is supported by the Group Compliance team, the Group General Secretariat, the Group Legal Department, Chief Legal Counsels and Hub legal.

At SGLRI, the Head of Compliance is the key function holder who is responsible for the Compliance function.

It is also the responsibility of all employees to abide by the laws and regulations relevant to their day-to-day activities and the SCOR policies and guidelines applicable to them.

B.4.2.2 POSITION AND INDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLES

The compliance function both at Group and at SGLRI operates free of any influences that may compromise its ability to perform its duties in an objective, fair and independent manner.

At SGLRI, the Compliance Key Function Holder has direct access to the Chairman and CEO and reports at least annually to the Board of Directors regarding material compliance assessment and any breaches that may impact SGLRI's operations.

The compliance function has free and unfettered access to any records or staff member, as necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

B.4.2.3 COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

SCOR and SGLRI follow a risk-based approach to compliance in accordance with the SCOR Group Policy on Risk Management. This involves identifying areas of high risk within SCOR and SGLRI and prioritizing dedicated efforts and resources around these risks according to severity and probability, and establishing ongoing procedures aimed at Prevention, Detection and Response.

Prevention

Preventing compliance breaches includes:

- monitoring compliance-related regulatory developments, assessing their impact on SCOR and SGLRI and disseminating this information to the relevant governing bodies and employees;
- identifying, assessing and monitoring compliance risks;
- issuing compliance-related policies and guidelines;
- providing training to employees;
- providing advice to employees regarding specific compliance matters;
- implementing and maintaining compliance tools;
- maintaining a Code of Conduct awareness;
- introducing controls as part of SCOR's internal control system (ICS);
- providing reports on compliance matters.

Detection

Compliance breaches may be detected by any of the following:

- employee reporting process: all employees are responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations and policies in their daily duties as well as for escalating any actual or suspected compliance breach;
- controls as part of ICS procedures and other compliance tools;
- leverage from business unit cross-reviews, whereby an operational team in a different region from the entity subject to the review performs, checks and reviews compliance-related topics;
- audits conducted by Group Internal Audit;
- audits by external auditors (e.g. accounting and tax);
- operational loss events;
- complaints or litigation initiated by third-parties against SGLRI.

Response

In response to compliance breaches, SGLRI takes appropriate corrective actions to mitigate the consequences of the breach, and to prevent further reoccurrences of similar breaches in the future.

Employees who are found in breach of, or fail to comply with, applicable laws or regulations or the principles of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action in compliance with the laws applicable in the country of employment and/ or may be subject to criminal/ regulatory proceedings.

In addition, the Group Compensation Policy includes a reference to compliance with the Code of Conduct as a performance condition to be satisfied.

B.5 Internal Audit

The principles and organization as defined and implemented at Group level apply similarly to the Internal Audit function for SGLRI. The scope of internal audit engagements issued during the reporting period and audit plan – although deriving from the Group – are specific at legal entity level.

B.5.1 INTERNAL AUDIT ORGANIZATION

B.5.1.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

All functions and operations carried out by SCOR are included in the Group Internal Audit's audit universe. Group Internal Audit has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities it can review. Accordingly, Group Internal Audit does not develop or install systems or procedures, prepare records, take the place of management who owns and makes decisions to manage its respective risks, or engage in any other activity which it can review.

Group Internal Audit assists the Board of Directors in providing independent, objective assurance and consulting services designed to assess the adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of SCOR governance, policies and guidelines, risk management and internal control systems, as well as the compliance of operations with applicable policies and guidelines, in order to ensure the safeguarding and integrity of SCOR's assets (e.g. financial assets, human resources, systems and data), to ensure the effective use of resources and identify opportunities for process improvement.

Vis-a-vis SCOR subsidiaries and legal entities, Group Internal Audit is the outsourced provider of the internal audit function of legal entities in the scope of the Group Internal Audit Charter, to the extent it is compliant with local laws and regulations. If local obligations related to internal audit matters are not covered by the Group Internal Audit Charter, the Head of Group Internal Audit and legal entity's representatives, must act in a timely manner for implementing complements or adjustments as deemed adequate by the appropriate departments and described in an Internal Audit Charter Addendum.

B.5.1.2 ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE GROUP

Group Internal Audit is composed of Regional and specialized Internal Audit Units, managed by Deputy Heads who report directly to the Head of Group Internal Audit. There is no reporting line to the regional or other management.

Planning, Auditing and Monitoring: Regional/legal entities' Internal Audit Plans are integrated in the Group Internal Audit Plan. The Head of Group Internal Audit leads the internal audit department activities globally in order to avoid silo effects and ensure that (1) the same audit framework and methodologies are applied group-wide for each audit engagement and recommendations monitoring, (2) the auditors' assignments are based on skills in line with the audit objectives, benefiting from Group Internal Audit's resources and comply with rotating principles.

Reporting: The Head of Group Internal Audit can delegate to Regional Deputies the duties related to the internal audit reporting to pre-defined affiliates' Audit Committees and Supervisory Bodies. The Head of Group Internal Audit ensures that the reported information is aligned and consistent across the Group.

Exceptions: In specific cases where the general principles above are not applied, the case must be submitted for approval to the relevant Audit Committee, Group CEO, the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of SCOR SE and other bodies as deemed necessary.

The Head of Group Internal Audit or a delegate (Deputy Head) is invited to, attend and reports during the regular Audit Committee meetings of SGLRI (and the other SCOR legal entities) on the internal audit activities and performance and meet privately with the Chairperson of the relevant Audit Committee (at least annually). For entities having no specific Audit committee, the Head of Group Internal Audit is invited to, attends and reports during the Board meeting. The Head of Group Internal Audit issues an annual report when asked to by the Audit Committee or required by laws or regulations.

B.5.1.3 INDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLES

Within SCOR, the Head of Group Internal Audit reports directly to the Group CEO, to provide the necessary independence, and allow it the greatest possible freedom of investigation, while at the same time ensuring the effective and timely implementation of its recommendations and management actions. The Head of Group Internal Audit also reports functionally to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of SCOR SE, who approves decisions regarding his/her appointment and removal and makes appropriate inquiries to ensure that audits are performed within an appropriate scope with adequate resources, and may steer Group Internal Audit's activities in a specific direction.

If independence or objectivity is impaired in fact or appearance, the details of the impairment must be disclosed to appropriate parties. The nature of the disclosure should depend upon the impairment.

Group Internal Audit must and does have unrestricted access to all information, people, relevant systems and data regarding audit assignments and consulting projects, including easy access to and open communication with the department being audited and management.

B.6 Actuarial function

B.6.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The SGLRI Actuarial Function is organized along the same lines as the Actuarial Function for the Group.

An actuarial key function has been defined for the Group and all legal entities subject to the Solvency II Directive. These key functions are conducted under the responsibility of a key function holder.

The role of the actuarial key function is to:

- coordinate the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of Technical Provisions;
- compare best estimates against experience;
- inform the AMSB of the reliability and adequacy of Technical Provisions;

- oversee the calculation of Technical Provisions in case of insufficient data of appropriate quality inducing the use of appropriate approximations, including case-by-case approaches, in the calculation of best-estimates;
- express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements;
- contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements, and to the own risk and solvency assessment;
- produce an annual written Actuarial Function Report submitted to management, the Board and/or related committees on actuarial matters of the Group and the corresponding legal entities. The report includes a description of tasks undertaken by the actuarial key function, an opinion on the technical provision, overall underwriting policy and the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, a description of any deficiency and recommendations on how such deficiencies can be remedied; and
- the Domestic Actuarial Regime also requires the Actuarial Function Holder to provide an opinion to the Board on the ORSA process.

At December 31, 2021 this role is undertaken by the Life Head of the Actuarial Function for SGLRI and is supported by members of the reserving teams, with the involvement of other teams within SCOR (Underwriting teams, Retrocession teams, Risk Modelling teams, Capital Management).

The cooperation with the three other key functions (risk management, internal audit and compliance key functions) is ensured via periodic interactions with the teams performing the tasks in the scope of these functions.

B.7 Outsourcing

B.7.1 OUTSOURCING PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZATION

The SGLRI Policy on Outsourcing sets forth the principles, framework and rules to be followed by all employees considering the outsourcing of critical or important functions by any SCOR entity to another entity, within or outside the SCOR Group. SGLRI's policy is aligned with the SCOR Group Policy on Outsourcing.

When outsourcing a critical or important function, a SCOR entity shall use appropriate and proportionate systems, resources and procedures in line with the risks involved in order to select a specific service provider. In particular, prior to entering into any such outsourcing relationship, SGLRI shall conduct a due diligence that is adequate and commensurate with the risks involved.

SGLRI monitors and reviews the quality of the service provided and maintains internally the competence and ability to assess whether the service provider delivers the service according to the outsourcing agreement.

Pursuant to Solvency II requirements, specific rules apply to the outsourcing of critical or important functions by SGLRI.

A critical or important function is defined in the Policy as a function essential to the operation of SGLRI, i.e. a function the interruption of which would be considered as likely to have a significant impact on:

- the activity of such an entity;
- the entity's ability to effectively manage risks; or
- the entity's regulatory authorization;

in view of the following:

- the cost of the outsourced activity;
- the financial and operational impact as well as the impact on the reputation of the SCOR entity as to the inability of the service provider to fulfil its obligations on time;
- the difficulty of finding another service provider or resuming live activity;
- the ability of SGLRI to meet regulatory requirements in case of problems with the service provider; and
- the potential losses for insured parties, policyholders or recipients under contracts or reinsured businesses in case of default by the service provider.

The outsourcing of a critical or important function by SGLRI shall be subject to the following process:

- a cost/benefit analysis of the possible outsourcing will be conducted and the business case associated with such possible outsourcing will be reviewed by the appropriate governing body of SGLRI;
- the outsourcing of a critical or important function will be supervised by a process owner for the entire duration of the outsourcing;
- the process owner will carry out adequate financial, technical and compliance and regulatory due diligences;
- a specific review of existing or potential sub-outsourcing relationships will be carried out;
- a review of the adequacy of the service provider contingency plan will be conducted;

- an outsourcing agreement will be executed including specific provisions allowing SGLRI to adequately control and monitor the quality of the critical or important functions outsourced.

B.7.2 MAIN INTRAGROUP OUTSOURCING ARRANGEMENTS

The SCOR Group operates through a Hub structure whereby certain Hub employees provide services to SCOR Group entities operating in the relevant Hub jurisdictions. In addition, the SCOR Group has developed centres of expertise for certain services, located in some Hubs, which provide expertise to all SCOR Group entities including SGLRI.

As a result, parts of certain critical or important functions may be outsourced to the SCOR staff responsible for carrying out tasks in support of the execution of the critical or important function, in the Hubs in which the relevant SCOR EU entity operates.

These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by (i) the key function holder of SGLRI for the specific key function, or (ii) the duly designated person of SGLRI in charge of monitoring.

The risk management function is partly outsourced by SGLRI, including structuring and validation of the internal model when relevant to the Group Financial Modelling & Risk Analysis team of SCOR Services Switzerland AG and to the Group Actuarial Modelling team of SCOR SE. Other SCOR EU entities may provide services in support of the execution of this key function, when necessary. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the risk management key function holder for SGLRI.

The compliance function is partly outsourced by SGLRI, to the relevant legal and compliance teams based in the jurisdictions and regions where it operates, notably the Hub legal and compliance teams managed by Hub General Counsels. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by the compliance key function holder for SGLRI.

The internal audit function for SGLRI is outsourced to the Group internal audit team hosted by SCOR SE. In the execution of its mission, the Group internal audit team of SCOR SE relies on all its staff employed in various SCOR entities. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the internal audit key function holder for SGLRI.

Actuarial operations are outsourced by SGLRI to SCOR SE, SCOR Global Life Americas Reinsurance Co. (SGLA), SCOR Reinsurance Asia Pacific Korea Branch and SCOR Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. Other SCOR EU entities may provide services in support of the execution of this key function, when necessary. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for SGLRI.

Claims handling activities, considered as critical and important activities by SCOR, are outsourced by SGLRI, to some extent and when relevant to SCOR SE, SGLA and SCOR Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. These outsourcing relationships are documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and closely monitored by the designated person for SGLRI.

The asset management activities are outsourced by SGLRI to SCOR SE. This outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for SGLRI.

IT is outsourced by SGLRI, to some extent and when relevant, to SCOR SE. This outsourcing relationship is documented through an adequate outsourcing agreement and is closely monitored by the designated person for SGLRI.

Accounting activities, considered as critical and important activities by SCOR, are outsourced by SGLRI, to some extent and when relevant to SCOR SE, SGLA, SCOR Reinsurance Asia Pacific Korea Branch and SCOR Services Asia Pacific Pte Ltd. The outsourcing relationship is documented through adequate outsourcing agreements and are closely monitored by the designated person for SGLRI.

B.7.3 MAIN OUTSOURCED ACTIVITIES WITH EXTERNAL PROVIDERS

As of the date of this report, SGLRI has not outsourced any critical or important functions to any external service providers outside the SCOR Group.

B.8 Other material information regarding the system of governance

SGLRI holds an investment in SCOR Ireland dac (formerly SCOR Life Ireland dac of SLI) who change its name to SCOR Ireland dac or SI in March 2022.

No other material information is reported regarding SGLRI's system of governance, other than that presented in Sections B.1 – General information on the system of governance to B.7 – Outsourcing.

C. RISK PROFILE

C.1 Introduction

C.1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

SGLRI regularly conducts reviews of the risks that could have a material adverse effect on its activity, its financial situation or results (or capacity to reach objectives) and considers that no other significant risks exist other than those disclosed in the section below. This section outlines the management's current view of SGLRI's main risks and main risk management mechanisms currently in place.

SGLRI has identified the following categories of risks:

- underwriting risks related to the Life reinsurance businesses;
- market risks;
- credit risks;
- liquidity risks;
- operational risks;
- strategic risks (refer to Section C.7.1 – Strategic risk).

The risks described in this chapter are managed through a variety of mechanisms in SGLRI's ERM framework.

SGLRI's ERM framework is further described in:

- Section B.1 – General information on the system of governance for a description of the role of the administrative and management bodies involved in the risk management system and related control functions;
- Section B.3 – Risk management system including the ORSA for a wider description of SGLRI's risk management system as well as the role of the main stakeholders involved in risk management and relevant procedures and control activities.

Although risk management mechanisms have been designed and rolled out in order to prevent all risks from having a significant impact, there is no guarantee that these mechanisms achieve their intended purpose. Many of SGLRI's methods for managing risk and exposures are based on observed historical market behaviour, statistics based on historical models, or expert judgment. As a result, these methods may not fully predict future exposures, which may be significantly greater than estimated, particularly in unstable or volatile markets and environments. Other risk management methods involve assessing information regarding markets, clients, natural catastrophes or other matters that is publicly available or otherwise accessible to SGLRI. This information may not always be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Therefore, SGLRI cannot rule out the possibility of its risk exposures exceeding the risk tolerance limits due to an incorrect estimation of these risks. If the risks disclosed in this section were to occur, they could potentially have a significant effect on SGLRI's present and future business, cash flows, eligible own funds and solvency position

SGLRI may also be exposed to emerging risks, which include new threats or constantly changing current risks with a high degree of uncertainty. They may arise from the numerous changes to the environment in which SGLRI operates, such as changes in professional practices or in political, economic, financial, fiscal, legal, regulatory, jurisdictional, social and environmental conditions.

Emerging risks may adversely affect SGLRI's reinsurance business due to either a change in interpretation of the contracts leading to extensions of cover beyond what policyholders had expected (e.g. due to the inapplicability or interpretation of certain clauses) or by increasing the frequency and/or severity of claims. Such risks may also lead to higher fluctuations than expected in macro-economic indicators such as interest rates and price level, or disruptions in financial markets, further impacting SGLRI's business. In addition, emerging risks may also have a direct impact on SGLRI's operations, for instance by generating unexpected additional expenses.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) trends may also negatively impact SGLRI's business and operations. In particular, major environmental and social issues such as global climate change and environmental degradation have a potential to create new risks or exacerbate existing risks within the risk categories identified above. Risks that are originated by ESG trends are also referred to as "sustainability risks". Where relevant, identified sustainability risks and the management thereof are described in the respective subsections.

Specifically, climate change creates a number of challenges for the re/insurance industry and therefore for SCOR. Climate change is likely to impact the risks associated with SCOR's strategy, underwriting, investments and operations due to physical climate risks (e.g. effects of broad climate trends or "chronic" risks and the frequency and/or severity of natural catastrophes or "acute" risks), the creation of transition risks (due to the shift towards a low-Carbon economy) and through the potential to negatively impact SCOR's reputation.

As mentioned in Section B.3.3 – Internal Model contribution to the ERM framework, the risk categories reported in the Internal Model include, life underwriting and reserving risk, market risk including interest rate risk and currency risk, credit risk, and operational risk.

For further information on risks included in SCOR's internal model, refer to Chapter E – Capital Management.

SGLRI is exposed to other risks not modelled within the internal model including strategic, liquidity and emerging risks. These risks are not expected to have an immediate impact on the Solvency Ratio over a one-year time horizon and are monitored and managed through specific processes.

For quantitative information on all risk categories, including changes over the reporting period, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement.

Uncertainties related to the evolution of the Covid-19 crisis and its impact on SCOR's risk profile

The main material impacts on SCOR's risk profile due to the Covid-19 pandemic originate from underwriting risks related to the Property & Casualty (P&C) and Life reinsurance businesses, and from the risks associated with SCOR's invested assets portfolio. The operational implications of the progressive closure of SCOR's offices as the virus has spread across the globe, have been mitigated by the successful implementation of SCOR's Business Continuity Plan (BCP). The BCP has provided the required IT infrastructure and support for SCOR's activities to be continued by employees working from home, whenever and wherever deemed necessary. Increased external cyber-attacks have been observed since the start of the pandemic, though no attempts against SCOR have been successful.

The full impact of the Covid-19 crisis on SCOR's business and results can still not be accurately assessed at this stage, given the uncertainty related both to the magnitude and duration of the Covid-19 pandemic and to the possible effects of future governmental actions and/or legal developments in this context. This uncertainty follows from the considerable difficulty in working on sound hypotheses on the impact of this crisis due to the lack of comparable events, the ongoing nature of the pandemic and its far-reaching impacts on the global economy, on the health of the population and on SCOR customers and counterparties.

These hypotheses include, in particular:

- the duration of the pandemic, its impact on health on the short and long term;
- the availability, efficacy, effectiveness and take-up rate and effect of the vaccines;
- the response of government bodies world-wide (including executive, legislative and regulatory);
- the potential judicial actions or social influences;
- the coverage and interpretation of SCOR's contracts under these circumstances.

the assessment of the net claims estimate and impact of claim mitigation actions.

In addition, the global spread of Covid-19, which is still ongoing, has created significant uncertainties which might affect SCOR, and which pose material risks to its risk profile.

In the current environment, there are a number of uncertainties that affect how the pandemic continues to develop and therefore its ultimate impact on people and the wider economy. These uncertainties fall into two main areas: epidemiological and medical uncertainties and social and economic uncertainties.

These uncertainties relate to:

- the ongoing transmission rate of the virus and new mutations (depending on e.g. effectiveness of lockdown/social distancing/ "track and tracing" measures, whether individuals develop lasting immunity to the virus following infection or vaccination, the emergence of more contagious virus strains, or the speed of the roll-out of the vaccine to the general population, including the necessary frequency for refreshing vaccination and effectiveness against new mutations);
- the number of deaths resulting from infection with Covid-19 (related to e.g. the fatality rate of the virus and new mutations and the ability to provide effective treatments and/or vaccine development);
- the excess mortality from related factors other than deaths from infection with Covid-19 e.g. mortality from people that were prevented from receiving healthcare (including preventative screening for other conditions) and mortality related to the economic shock;
- potential further lockdown measures: following an easing of lockdown measures in many countries in mid-2021, new and severe additional waves of infection particularly linked to the Delta and Omicron virus variants, emerged towards the end of 2021, leading many countries to again impose lockdown measures and social distancing requirements to slow the spread of the virus. However, it is impossible to know to what extent people will continue to observe social distancing and sanitary rules during everyday interactions, particularly in case of persisting infection waves. In addition, it is difficult to predict vaccine take-up rates. It is therefore possible that on-going waves will worsen, take longer to disperse or that further waves of infection will occur in many countries, resulting in the need to impose further lockdown measures. Therefore, it is difficult to predict the extent and persistency of these measures over time and thus the longer-term economic impacts;

- future support to the economy: the scope, quantum, and pace of government and central bank support to the economy are much larger than in previous crises. While the fiscal and monetary policies should limit the number of defaults and therefore enable a quicker post-crisis recovery, it is uncertain whether these measures will be sufficient to tackle the full spectrum of the economic consequences from the Covid-19 crisis, particularly in the event of future infection waves and lockdowns, and to what extent these measures will be maintained. Uncertainties on the sustainability of this support could inhibit investment, innovation, and productivity, and destabilize financial markets. Whilst consensus forecasts are still positive, ae delay or ineffectiveness of the vaccine roll-out could result in an increasing share of the negative shock on GDP level and growth rate becoming permanent.

As Covid-19 affects SCOR's risk profile across the risk categories identified by SCOR, the related risks for SCOR are addressed within the next sections. SCOR may be exposed to a number of other risks over the medium-term as the pandemic develops and as related consequences come to light.

C.1.2 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

SGLRI maintains a resilient solvency position. SGLRI monitors its Solvency Ratio sensitivity to the economic assumptions which could have the most significant impact on the Solvency Ratio over the coming year.

For more information on interest rate risk see Section C.3.1.1 – Interest rate risk.

Sensitivity to underwriting risks is evaluated through a variety of mechanisms explained in Section B.3.2.3 – Identification and assessment of risks. These include the analysis of extreme scenarios corresponding to the estimated post-tax net 1-in-200-year annual single event exposures or aggregate exposures. Sensitivity analysis for SGLRI is performed on a look through basis to reflect the risks related to the participation in SI. The most significant exposures for SGLRI under these measures are a long-term mortality deterioration, long term longevity improvements or a mortality shock (e.g. a pandemic).

C.2 Underwriting risks

The main risk SGLRI faces in relation to insurance and reinsurance contracts is that the actual amounts of claims and indemnity payments, or the timing thereof, differ from estimates. The frequency of claims, their severity, the actual payments made, the development of long-tail claims (whether they be litigated or not), and long-term mortality trends as well as external factors (such as those listed below), are all beyond the SGLRI's control Additionally, SGLRI is dependent on the quality of underwriting of its cedents for certain reinsurance treaties and on the quality of claims management by these companies and the data provided by them. In view of these uncertainties, SGLRI seeks to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover its liabilities.

Generally, SGLRI's ability to increase or maintain its portfolios of insurance and reinsurance risks may depend on external factors such as professional practices, legal, jurisdictional, regulatory, social, political, economic, financial and environmental conditions. These factors create uncertainties and may adversely affect SGLRI's business due to either an interpretation of the contracts leading to an extension of coverage (e.g. through inapplicability or interpretation or overriding of treaty clauses) or by increasing the frequency and/or severity of claims beyond what was anticipated at the time of the underwriting.

SGLRI mitigates its underwriting risks through the purchase of risk mitigation covers, in the traditional retrocession market and through internal retrocession with other SCOR entities. However, there is a risk that SGLRI may not be able to transfer its liabilities through the purchase of such instruments on economically viable terms and conditions in the future. For further details on retrocession and other risk mitigation techniques, see Section C.2.3 – Retrocession and other risk mitigation techniques.

SGLRI predominantly underwrites Life & Health Business from SCOR affiliates but also directly reinsures business from external clients.

C.2.1 LIFE BUSINESS

The main underwriting risks for SGLRI are described below. For quantitative information on Life underwriting risks refer to Section E.2.1 - Solvency Capital Requirement.

C.2.1.1 LONG-TERM MORTALITY DETERIORATION

This risk refers to potential negative deviations in future mortality relative to current best-estimate assumptions due to a higher than anticipated number of deaths (i.e. increased mortality rates) among the portfolio of lives reinsured by SGLRI. This could result from inherent volatility, incorrect estimation of the expected claim level or an adverse long-term trend.

C.2.1.2 PANDEMIC

In Life Reinsurance, a severe pandemic is a major risk. In the past century, three major outbreaks of influenza occurred and claimed millions of lives. Most recently in March 2020, the Covid-19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic. Please refer to Section C.1.1 for uncertainties relating to Covid-19 and how it has been impacting SCOR's risk profile. The occurrence of such events could cause large losses to SGLRI due to increased mortality far beyond the usual volatility. A lethal virus strain not only of influenza but of any other communicable disease could lead to a material increase in mortality rates and increased medical costs which could significantly impact SGLRI's results.

C.2.1.3 LONGEVITY

Longevity risk refers to the risk of a negative deviation from expected results due to the insured or annuitant living longer than assumed in the pricing or reserves. This risk could have an impact on longevity swaps, annuity and on other longevity protection products.

C.2.1.4 POLICYHOLDER BEHAVIOUR RISKS

SGLRI is also exposed to risks related to policyholder behaviour, including risks such as lapsation and adverse selection.

Lapses refer to either non-payment of premiums by the policyholder, or to policies which are terminated by the policyholder before the maturity date of the policy. Depending upon the product design and other factors, higher or lower policyholder lapses than assumed in the pricing or reserving may reduce SGLRI's expected future income.

Adverse selection refers to the problem of asymmetry of information between the insured and the insurer. An individual applying for Life or Health insurance cover usually has better knowledge about his or her own state of health than the insurer. The risk to the (re)insurer is of policyholders deliberately deciding among other things to:

- take out a policy in the knowledge that either their chance of claiming is high or higher than average;
- terminate a policy in the knowledge that their chance of claiming is low or lower than average; or
- choose and exercise a policy option which increases the policyholder's expected benefit.

This might lead to a portfolio composition which differs from the one assumed during pricing and might imply lower than expected profits for both the direct insurer and the reinsurer.

C.2.1.5 MORBIDITY RISKS

Products such as Critical Illness, Short-Term and Long-Term disability and Long Term Care, which all contain morbidity risk, are subject to the risk of negative trends in health, as well as to the consequences of improved medical diagnosis capabilities which increase the number of claims due to conditions that otherwise may have remained undetected. Medical progress may in the future enable better treatment, resulting in higher claims, since certain diseases would have otherwise led to a much shorter life expectancy of the insured. Products providing cover for medical expenses are in particular subject to the risk of higher than expected incidence and inflation of medical costs.

Other risks

Risk concentrations

Accepting large amounts of risks may produce risk concentrations, such as exposure to certain regions or events. The largest concentration of risk in the Life business is in relation to long term mortality deterioration and mortality shock events (e.g. pandemics).

C.2.1.6 OTHER RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Other factors could have an adverse impact, whether related to policyholder behaviour such as morbidity, resale or purchase of policies by third parties with no insurable interest, or other risk factors such as risks related to product guarantees.

Climate change could also have impacts on the Life reinsurance business which could manifest both in adverse events and in long-term trends. For instance, increases in the frequency and severity of extreme heat events have the potential to negatively influence mortality and morbidity through, for example, the aggravation of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. Natural catastrophes, such as wildfires and hurricanes, are likely to claim more lives with increasing severity. Over a longer time horizon, rising temperatures could change the patterns of disease distribution, for example, through expansion in the geographic range of disease vectors such as mosquitos. Various other mechanisms through which climate change could impact the life reinsurance business are being investigated.

C.2.1.7 MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWRITING RISKS RELATED TO THE LIFE REINSURANCE BUSINESS

In addition to the transversal risk management mechanisms described in the introduction to this section, SGLRI also implements mechanisms to mitigate certain risks specific to Life reinsurance:

- Claims deterioration risks are mitigated through yearly renewable terms for parts of the mortality business, and through premium adjustment clauses for some products;
- Lapse risks are mitigated through appropriate reinsurance treaty clauses, as well as product and client diversification;
- Adverse selection risks are mitigated through careful product design and a well-defined medical and financial underwriting process;

- Generally, the Life reinsurance business is underwritten throughout the year and is monitored on a quarterly basis against prior year development. In addition, the Business Plan and regular updates are provided to the Board Committees and Executive Risk Committees;
- The Life business is underwritten following internal underwriting and pricing guidelines. Mandates for underwriting Life reinsurance business are assigned to teams on a mutually exclusive basis;
- In order to ensure that SGLRI is continually up-to-date with biometric trends and scientific developments, the expertise of specialists is used to analyse and assess the key factors underlying mortality, longevity, morbidity and policyholder behaviour. These teams provide recommendations for the implementation of the research results into the pricing, underwriting and determination of exposure limits. Regarding the potential impacts of climate change, SCOR's specialists are following medical literature to identify the links between climate change and certain medical conditions and diseases. Where appropriate, this information is fed into decisions related to current and future underwriting, pricing and the valuation of reserves;
- Guidelines and other documents defined by the Life business unit specify the underwriting rules and principles to be complied with, underwriting capacities delegated to the underwriters and pricing actuaries in each of the markets in which the Group operates, as well as maximum acceptable commitments per risk and event. These guidelines outline contract types and terms and conditions of acceptance. Furthermore, they set out the level of retention of SCOR's Life business unit for various risks and types of cover. Revisions and updates follow a formalised approval process;
- Business opportunities going beyond the stipulations of these guidelines and documents are subject to a special referral process in order to ensure that the business complies with established risk-adjusted return criteria and risk tolerance limits. These cases are examined at the Life business unit level by Business Acceptance Department and, where applicable, the Finance Department. Cases which may have a significant impact on the Group's balance sheet are submitted for a second review by the Risk Coverage Department. Thresholds or conditions for a referral to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) area are outlined in specific SGLRI guidelines;
- Accumulations of risk particularly exposed to catastrophes in the Life business are regularly assessed in "footprint" scenarios and local catastrophe scenarios. Specific tools are used to monitor known Group cover accumulation in selected geographical areas. Specifically designed retrocession programs aim at protecting the Life reinsurance business. One program protects assumed catastrophe excess of loss acceptances; another one protects the net retained lines in respect of proportional and per-risk acceptances. SGLRI uses the Risk Management Solution (RMS) model for infectious diseases in order to assess the potential exposure to risk arising from global pandemics;
- Maximum underwriting capacities are established to limit SGLRI's exposure from various types of treaties underwritten, whether proportional or non-proportional, covering individual or Group policies. These capacities are reviewed each year, taking into account the capacities obtained by retrocession coverage. The exposure is monitored throughout the year against defined risk limits and used for decisions on mitigating measures. Monitoring of peak exposures is included in Life regular risk reporting. See Section C.2.3 - Retrocession and other risk mitigation techniques for further information on how these instruments are managed;
- Claims handling is performed by local claims teams or outsourced to other SCOR affiliates as appropriate. Claims exceeding a predefined threshold are reviewed by the Life business unit's medical underwriting and claims specialists. In addition, where deemed appropriate, audits are conducted on claims or specific lines of business at the ceding companies' offices;
- The adequacy of SGLRI's Technical Provisions is monitored based on specific procedures. For further information on how risks related to Technical Provisions are managed, please see Section C.2.2 - Risks related to Technical Provisions;
- Risks specific to the management of contracts are mitigated by specific controls supported by SCOR's IT systems which include numerous automatic controls and additional tools;
- A review of technical results is performed on a quarterly basis;
- SGLRI's CRO area organizes regular meetings of the Board Risk Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the main risks to which SGLRI is exposed.

C.2.2 RISKS RELATED TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

C.2.2.1 SGLRI'S RISKS RELATED TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

SGLRI's technical provisions are established based on the information it receives from its cedent insurance companies, including their own assessments, as well as on the basis of its knowledge of the risks, the studies it conducts and the trends it observes on a regular basis. As part of the technical provisions process SGLRI reviews available historical data and tries to anticipate the impact of various factors such as changes in laws and regulations, judicial decisions, social and political attitudes, trends in mortality and morbidity, and changes in general economic conditions.

If some information were incorrect and/or incomplete, this could have an adverse effect on SGLRI.

As is the case for all other reinsurers, the inherent uncertainties in estimating technical provisions are compounded by the significant periods of time that often elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss and the reporting of the loss to the primary insurer and ultimately to SGLRI.

The fact that some of SGLRI's activities are long-term in nature such as, whole Life products or, longevity reinsurance is another factor of uncertainty. In the past SGLRI has had to revise estimated potential loss exposure on such lines of business.

C.2.2.2 MANAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS RISK

With regards to technical provisions risk, SGLRI seeks high confidence in their adequacy based on the implementation of generally accepted actuarial methodologies, fit for purpose tools and robust processes, controls and reconciliation validated by extensive risk management actions, in particular on assumptions, expert judgment, model, data quality and results. This also includes independent internal and external reviews.

SGLRI's Solvency II Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL) are audited as part of the Central Bank of Ireland's requirement to have an external audit of Solvency II regulatory returns. If necessary, internal audits of its portfolios are performed.

All of these processes and controls tend to minimise the risk of inadequate technical provisions.

In order to ensure an adequate and efficient monitoring of the reserves, the Actuarial Function Report (AFR) is prepared on a yearly basis by the Actuarial Function Holder who provides his or her opinion on the adequacy of the reported year-end technical provisions. The main objective of this report is to provide the Board, Audit Committee and management with an overall opinion on the adequacy of SGLRI's technical provisions but also to highlight the inherent uncertainties surrounding this assessment.

Solvency II Technical Provisions

The Solvency II Technical Provisions are composed of BEL and the Risk Margin. The Actuarial Function holder coordinates the calculation of Technical Provisions. It relies upon the existing processes and controls as provided in the AFR. The AFR provides evidence that the duties of the Actuarial Function, insofar as they relate to Technical Provisions, are being fulfilled, which are specifically to:

- Coordinate the calculation of the technical provisions;
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Compare best estimates against experience;
- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II Directive;
- Inform the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.

For further information on how technical provisions are valued, refer to Section D.2 – Technical provisions.

The contribution of the Actuarial Function to the management of the risk on technical provisions includes additional specific controls:

- The BEL is computed centrally based on projected Best Estimate cash flows. Consistency checks on projected cash flows are carried out, as well as analysis on changes in the BEL compared to previous periods;
- The risk margin is calculated in SCOR's internal model, which is subject to an independent validation (for further information on the IM related governance, refer to Section B.3.3 – Internal model contribution to the ERM framework). The methodology used is aligned with Solvency II requirements.

For further information on how the Actuarial Function contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management system, see Section B.6 – Actuarial function.

C.2.3 RETROCESSION AND OTHER RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Reinsurers typically purchase reinsurance to cover their own risk exposures. Reinsurance of a reinsurer's business is called retrocession. SGLRI remains primarily liable to the direct insurer on all risks reinsured, while the retrocessionaire is liable to SGLRI to the extent of the cover limits purchased.

The level of retrocession is set each year to ensure that SGLRI's adopted risk profile respects the SGLRI risk appetite framework and to help SGLRI achieve its return on capital and solvency objectives.

SGLRI aims to diversify its retrocession and risk mitigation instruments as well as its counterparties in order to take advantage of all different sources of capacities on the market. This enables the retrocession and risk mitigation program to be constructed with complementary mitigation effects offering optimal efficiency and also avoids overdependence on a small number of counterparties.

SCOR has implemented a "Capital Shield Strategy", which combines the following solutions:

- traditional retrocession (proportional or non-proportional);
- capital markets solutions and alternative risk transfer solutions (collateralized retrocession, Insurance-Linked Securities including catastrophe bonds);
- solvency buffer: SCOR has set out a solvency scale with clear and well-defined buffers safeguarding the Group's franchise.

SGLRI's CRO Area co-ordinates with a Life centralised retrocession team to determine and place retrocession coverage. The retention and the retrocession structure are revised every year.

The availability and efficiency of SGLRI's retrocession and risk mitigation program is regularly monitored in order to ensure that SGLRI's overall exposure remains within predefined risk tolerances.

For further information on how credit default risk related to retrocessionaires is managed, refer to Section C.4.1.1 - Credit risk related to bond portfolios.

In addition to externally placed retrocession, SGLRI uses intragroup reinsurance/retrocession mainly in order to:

(1) manage SGLRI's net risk profiles, required solvency capital and volatility of results;

(2) organize an internal pooling of risks to transfer to the external retrocession covers.

C.3 Market risks

C.3.1 OVERVIEW OF MARKET RISKS

Market risk is the risk that the fair value for future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market prices or macro-economic variables. This includes:

- interest rate risk;
- currency risk;
- equity risk;
- real estate risk;
- credit spread risk on these invested assets.

For further information on credit risk, refer to Section C.4 – Credit risks.

Market risks can be influenced by various overarching factors, including political, macroeconomic, monetary, societal and environmental trends. Environmental trends include risks linked to sustainability, including those as a consequence of climate change, which can impact any of the market risks listed above. Specifically, climate risks correspond to the risk that the value of assets could be negatively impacted by acute physical risks, risks linked to the transition to a low carbon economy and the possibility that investment choices may result in risks to SCOR's reputation. Longer-term, uncertainties, mainly around policy responses for transition risks and climate evolution for physical risks may lead to higher volatility in assets valuations.

For further information on how other macro-economic changes (such as changes in the general price level from its current trend) may impact SGLRI's assets, refer to Section C.7.1.1 – Risks related to the macroeconomic environment affecting SCOR's strategy.

For quantitative information on market risk on invested assets, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement. The presentation of SGLRI's assets giving rise to market and credit risks is provided in Section D.1 – Assets.

C.3.1.1 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in interest rates. Interest rate fluctuations have direct consequences on both the market value and the return on SGLRI's assets.

Interest rates are very sensitive to a number of external factors, including monetary and budgetary policies, the national and international economic and political environment, and the risk aversion of economic actors.

During periods of declining interest rates, income from investments is likely to fall due to investment of net cash flows and reinvestments of redemptions at rates lower than those of the existing portfolio (dilutive effect of new investments). For callable bonds for which the issuer has an option to redeem earlier than the ultimate maturity, the probability of having to reinvest the early proceeds at lower interest rates is increased. The current low yield environment increases the potential materialisation of this risk.

On the other hand, an increase in interest rates could lead to a fall in the market value of fixed income securities that SGLRI holds.

SGLRI's underwriting business is exposed to interest rate risk. The value of certain life insurance contracts, the risk margin and deposits with cedents are also subject to discounting. The discounting impact from a change in interest rates on assets and liabilities will offset to some extent. For information on interest rate sensitivities see Section C.1.2- Sensitivity analysis.

Finally, the interest rate risk depends on the duration mismatch between assets and liabilities. As such, changes in interest rates can affect Eligible Own Funds, the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Solvency Ratio of SGLRI.

C.3.1.2 CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk of loss arising due to adverse changes in or volatility of foreign exchange rates. This would impact the value of SGLRI's assets (e.g. through direct investments in assets denominated in various currencies) and liabilities (e.g. reinsurance treaties with liabilities denominated in specific currencies).

Translation risk

SGLRI reports in USD, which is consistent with the majority of its liabilities. Nevertheless, a material part of its liability portfolio is denominated in currencies other than USD. Consequently, fluctuations in the exchange rates used to convert these currencies into USD may have a significant impact on its reported net income and net equity from year to year.

C.3.1.3 EQUITY RISK

SGLRI has a participation in SI. However, from a risk profile perspective this is considered on a look through basis.

C.3.1.4 REAL ESTATE RISK

SGLRI does not currently have any real estate holdings.

C.3.1.5 CREDIT SPREAD RISK

Credit spreads reflect the market's assessment of the credit quality of a financial instrument (e.g. a bond) and are derived from the market value of the instrument. Credit spread risk is the risk that the credit spread increases i.e. the market value deteriorates leading potentially to a loss on the financial instrument.

Credit spread risk on invested assets is the risk of incurring a financial loss as a result of a change in market assessment of the counterparty risk of the financial instruments or counterparties. Credit spread variations could have a direct impact on the market value of SGLRI's fixed-income securities and loans.

C.3.2 MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISKS

C.3.2.1 OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

The investment strategy is prudent with the majority of assets held in cash and fixed income securities. It is defined in line with the risk appetite and risk tolerance limits and considers the economic and market environment and the ALM (Asset Liability Management) process.

Investment Guidelines outline the investment universe and limits, including concentration limits, in line with the risk appetite. They are approved by the Board of Directors or Investment Risk Committee.

SGLRI has outsourced the implementation of its investment strategy to SCOR SE who have in turn outsourced the activity to the asset management company "SCOR Investment Partners SE". They are provided with the Investment Guidelines.

Exposures to major risks are monitored frequently and stress tests measure the impact of parametric or footprint scenarios on the invested assets portfolio. These scenarios cover changes in interest rates, inflation, equities, credit spreads and the real estate market. Analysis of portfolio sensitivity to major risks is an important management technique which is performed when making portfolio reallocation or hedging decisions.

In currency and geographic terms, SGLRI is exposed to USD denominated assets with a strong focus on fixed income, through its participation in SI. In terms of business sector, SGLRI is mainly exposed to Consumer Business and Government bonds. For more information regarding the principles applied to invest the assets in a prudent manner see Section B.3.2.7 – Asset management.

To better address climate risks and improve the resilience of its asset portfolios, SCOR carefully monitors Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria when managing invested assets, based on exclusions of issuers most exposed to sustainability risks and ESG screening of assets in which the Group invests.

C.3.2.2 MANAGEMENT OF INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is managed from a holistic point of view. SGLRI monitors the interest rate sensitivity in the EBS. Stress tests and regular monitoring enable the exposures to be compared with risk tolerance limits set by SGLRI.

SGLRI aims to maintain an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. It also manages the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets.

C.3.2.3 MANAGEMENT OF CURRENCY RISK

As SGLRI matches the currency risk on a Group IFRS basis, for other reporting bases such as Solvency II, SGLRI may have a residual exposure to currency risk. In particular, fluctuations of the non-US currencies, particularly Sterling and Euro, may have an adverse effect on eligible own funds from year to year.

C.3.2.4 MANAGEMENT OF EQUITY RISK

SGLRI's only equity is its participation in SI. The exposure to SI is closely monitored by SGLRI and the risks stemming from it are considered on a look through basis to provide an appropriate view of the actual risk profile of the Company.

C.3.2.5 MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE RISK

SGLRI does not currently have any real estate holdings.

C.3.2.6 MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT SPREAD RISK

SGLRI applies strict limits in terms of asset concentration by asset class but also within a single asset class and actively diversifies its portfolio (by type of investment, by issuer, by country and by sector). The application of these limits also helps to mitigate the counterparty default risk arising from investments.

C.4 Credit risks

For quantitative information on credit risk, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement. The presentation of SGLRI's assets giving rise to market and credit risks is provided in Section D.1 – Assets.

C.4.1 OVERVIEW OF CREDIT RISKS

Credit risk is the risk of incurring a loss as a result of an unexpected change in the financial situation of a counterparty.

This includes credit default risk which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument or other asset will cause a financial loss to the other party by unexpectedly failing to discharge, either partially or fully, an obligation. Credit risk also includes credit migration risk, which is the risk of incurring a financial loss, due to a change in the value of a contractual agreement following unexpected changes in the credit quality of our counterparties.

SGLRI is mainly exposed to the following credit risks or the accumulation of such risks in a single counterparty, the same sector of activity or the same country: from bond portfolios, retroceded liabilities also called share of retrocessionaires in contract liabilities, deposits with cedents, future cash-flows from Life reinsurance treaties and cash deposits at banks.

Credit risk is actively monitored and managed. The processes for managing the respective credit risks and the methods used to measure these risks are further described below. For further information on risk concentrations, refer to Section C.7.2 - Significant risk concentrations.

C.4.1.1 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO BOND PORTFOLIOS

A deterioration in the financial situation of an issuer (sovereign, public or private) can, for example, lead to its insolvency and to the partial or total loss of coupons and of the principal invested or lead to a loss in value. The financial situation of companies to which SGLRI is exposed through its invested asset portfolio could be affected by physical and transition risks from global climate change. Physical risks relate to exposures to climate-related extreme events (acute) or to global trends due to climate change (chronic). Transition risks mainly concern carbon-intensive industry sectors or companies working with carbon-intensive industries that may have stranded assets if new regulations are not anticipated.

C.4.1.2 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO RETROCEDED LIABILITIES

SGLRI transfers part of its risk to retrocessionaires via retrocession programs in exchange for the payment of premiums. The retrocessionaires then assume the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts. If a retrocessionaire defaulted, or its financial situation deteriorated, SGLRI could lose part or all of the coverage provided by its retrocessionaire whereas it would retain its liability towards the cedent for the payment of all claims covered under the reinsurance contract.

SGLRI could also lose receivables from the defaulting retrocessionaire (receivables are due to a timing difference between statement accounts received and real payment due for positive balances of retrocessionaire accounts).

C.4.1.3 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO DEPOSITS WITH CEDENTS

SGLRI may be exposed to credit risk in relation to amounts deposited with ceding companies in respect of reinsurance reserves which cover its liabilities. However, depositing these amounts does not in principle discharge SGLRI of its liability towards the cedent in cases where it is unable to recover all or part of these amounts in the event of a cedent default or a deterioration in the financial situation of that cedent. In principle, it is therefore possible that SGLRI will remain liable for claims due under the reinsurance treaty without being able to offset all or part of the corresponding deposits.

A legal opinion was obtained in respect of those jurisdictions where it has deposited material amounts with cedents, to provide assurance that the contractual right of offset exists.

C.4.1.4 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO FUTURE CASH-FLOWS OF LIFE REINSURANCE TREATIES

Under most of its Life reinsurance contracts, SGLRI expects to receive premiums from its cedents over several years. These often exceed expected future payments for claims, commissions, etc., meaning that SGLRI expects to receive future positive cash flows.

Credit risk on future cash flows from Life reinsurance policies arises from two risk factors:

- the payment of future cash flows expected under Life reinsurance contracts requires that the cedent is financially sound. Therefore, SGLRI risks a reduction in the value of its portfolio of Life contracts in the event of a deterioration in the financial strength of the cedent;
- a reduction in the value of future cash flows could arise from material unexpected lapsation of policies following a deterioration of the cedent's credit rating or standing or an event which has a negative effect on the cedent's reputation.

C.4.1.5 CREDIT RISK RELATED TO CASH DEPOSITS AT BANKS

SGLRI is exposed to the risk of losing all or part of any cash deposited with banks in the event a bank is no longer able, due to insolvency, to honour its commitments (e.g. following liquidation). The current main risk for SGLRI is the significant concentration of deposits in a small number of banks. This risk is a direct result of the selection of the most stable banks.

C.4.2 MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISKS

Management of credit risk related to bond portfolios

SGLRI mitigates the credit risk related to bond portfolios by careful analysis and selection of issuers, by a policy of geographic sector diversification, and by setting up mitigation tools such as collateral, as in the case of the internal collateralized bond with SGLAH. SGLRI maintains its investment policy in high-quality assets and in countries with the lowest sovereign risk.

Exposure analyses are performed on a regular basis (sector, geographical area, counterparty and rating) and enables critical risks to be identified and evaluated so that appropriate action can be taken.

SCOR uses different approaches to assess climate-related risks and other sustainability risks in investment activities, including quantitative models and simulations, scenario and stress-testing and portfolio screening. SCOR excludes certain activities or issuers from its investment universe in line with its sustainable investing policy. The list of exclusions is communicated to all investment managers. New investments in excluded activities or issuers are prohibited and the remaining positions are actively managed in order to accelerate their liquidation.

Management of credit risk related to retroceded liabilities

SGLRI selects retrocessionaires carefully, taking into account their financial strength, and regularly monitors its exposure to retrocessionaires and provides summary reports to the Board Risk Committee on a regular basis.

Management of credit risk related to deposits with cedents

SGLRI favours deposit arrangements with the ability to offset liabilities against deposits with high legal certainty.

Deposits with cedents are monitored through a quarterly analysis of exposure and associated risks. Actions aiming at reducing or limiting the exposure (e.g. ad-hoc legal opinions, introduction of offset clauses) can be implemented where needed.

Management of credit risk related to future cash flows from Life reinsurance treaties

A substantial proportion of SGLRI's contracts are with SCOR affiliates. SGLRI monitors the development of its cedents' financial situation through regular contact, which enables SGLRI to take appropriate action when deemed necessary. In addition, credit risk on future cash flows from Life reinsurance policies is mitigated by industry-wide protection solutions in several countries.

Management of credit risk related to cash deposits at banks

SGLRI selects bank counterparties according to their rating and credit quality. Concentration risk from cash deposits at banks is mitigated by setting counterparty exposure limits. SGLRI takes into consideration the public assistance (e.g. loans, guarantees of deposits, nationalizations) which certain banks may benefit from during a financial crisis, as they are important in the economy of their respective countries.

For further information on how risks related to invested assets are managed, see Section C.3 - Market risks.

C.5 Liquidity risks

C.5.1 OVERVIEW OF LIQUIDITY RISKS

Liquidity risk is the risk of not having sufficient financial resources available to meet obligations as they fall due, or only being able to secure them at excessive cost.

C.5.1.1 LIQUIDITY NEEDS

SGLRI needs liquidity to pay claims, operating expenses, interest payments and declared dividends on its share capital. Without sufficient liquidity, SGLRI may be forced to curtail its operations, and business will suffer.

Liquidity needs may also arise from increased collateral requirements. Some of the facilities that SCOR uses to grant letters of credit to cedents require 100% collateral from SCOR, for example in case of default (non-compliance with financial covenants, a significant decrease in the Group's financial strength rating …etc.), which would result in a deterioration of the Group's liquidity level. In addition, cedents have the right to draw down on letters of credit issued by a bank in SCOR's name at any time, however the impact on their relationship with SCOR would be considered. The risk of this occurring would increase if cedents' concerns of SCOR not honouring its obligations increase. In a severe scenario for SCOR, multiple cedents could draw down on letters of credit simultaneously, requiring SCOR to provide the total amount of required cash or fungible assets resulting in a liquidity strain for SCOR. Collateral arrangements, including the posting of assets or Letters of Credit, are used by SGLRI when the jurisdiction(s) in which it operates demand collateral or when clients demand collateral for risk mitigation purposes. Letters of Credit carry the risk of a duration mismatch i.e. that short-term Letters of Credit are covering long-term business and might have to be renewed at less favourable conditions, creating additional costs.

C.5.1.2 SOURCES OF LIQUIDITY

The principal internal sources of SGLRI's liquidity are reinsurance premiums, cash flows from its investment portfolio and other assets, consisting mainly of cash or assets that are readily convertible into cash.

External sources of liquidity include bank overdraft facilities.

SCOR's, and SGLRI's, ability to access external sources of liquidity may be subject to adverse capital and credit market conditions.

Liquidity risks are increased when capital and credit markets experience extreme volatility or disruption, as SCOR may need to sell a significant portion of its assets quickly and on unfavourable terms, particularly if current internal resources do not satisfy its liquidity needs.

This risk may be increased due to the characteristics of certain assets held, whose liquidity may be limited due to contractual or regulatory constraints (e.g. investments in corporate, real estate or infrastructure loans).

C.5.2 MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISKS

SGLRI assesses liquidity risks arising from both short-term and long-term liquidity needs. SGLRI manages these risks via different mechanisms which consider:

- actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance business areas to take into account both short-term and long-term liquidity risk; and
- the appropriateness of the composition of the assets in terms of their nature, duration and liquidity in order to meet obligations as they fall due.

Short-term liquidity, or cash management, includes the day-to-day cash requirements under normal business conditions.

Liquidity considerations over the long-term need are assessed in a way which takes into consideration the possibility of various unexpected and potentially adverse business conditions where assets may not be sold for current market values. SGLRI estimates the level of its immediately tradable assets (i.e. non-pledged assets) which could be sold within a reasonable timeframe.

C.5.3 EXPECTED PROFITS INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS

SGLRI's expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP) as at December 31, 2021 amounts to USD 499 million. EPIFP results are produced by SCOR solely for the purposes of QRT reporting. They are not used for internal processes regarding capital management, the details of which are provided in Chapter E – Capital Management.

C.6 Operational risks

C.6.1 OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONAL RISKS

For quantitative information on operational risk, refer to Section E.2.1 – Solvency Capital Requirement.

Operational risks are inherent to all businesses including SGLRI's. Operational risks may be split into four main causes further described below: related to staff, systems or facilities, processes or external events.

C.6.1.1 RISKS RELATED TO STAFF

Risks related to staff can arise as follows:

- incidents due to mistakes or non-compliance with instructions, guidelines or policies; these could also be caused by additional strain on staff resulting from heavy backlog of tasks and multiple project involvements;
- malicious or fraudulent acts by internal staff mandated by SGLRI with authorized access to SGLRI's offices or systems, or taking advantage of SGLRI's assets for personal gain e.g. through the misappropriation of assets, intentional mismarking of positions or bribery;
- intentional damage to assets (including data) required by SGLRI to perform its operations by internal or external staff, which could lead to significant remediation costs (including these released to rebuilding databases or systems);
- the failure to attract or retain key personnel or the loss of crucial information/skills concentrated in a single person, or of a whole team.

C.6.1.2 RISKS RELATED TO SYSTEMS OR FACILITIES

Risks related to systems or facilities can arise as follows:

- a malfunction or a major breakdown in IT systems, outages, disruptions due to viruses, attacks by hackers and thefts or data breaches. This can occur within SGLRI's own environment or to a third-party providing services or data to SGLRI;
- interruption of any IT systems leading to loss of data, delays in service or in a loss of efficiency of teams, which could lead to remediation costs, loss of contracts or damage to SCOR's reputation. In addition, these incidents could increase other operational risks such as external fraud or human error (e.g. delay in the recognition of adverse business development). The interruption of these systems could damage commercial activities including underwriting, pricing, reserving, premium and claims payment, commercial support, and asset management;
- in addition, the facilities in which SGLRI and outsourced providers operates might be impacted by natural or man-made hazards. They could also be affected by legal or management decisions (e.g. due to pandemic or social conflict).

C.6.1.3 RISKS RELATED TO PROCESSES

SGLRI's risk management policies, procedures and controls may not be appropriate or sufficient. In particular, any additional workload to the planned activities could reduce the effectiveness of some processes and controls. For example, the creation of a new entity, the development of a new line of business, or any other project, may lead to an accumulation of operational risks.

Some of SGLRI's processes are partially or fully outsourced both externally and to other entities within the SCOR Group. The failure of outsourced processes could lead to direct losses and other operational incidents.

Since SGLRI remains responsible for commitments or services contracted, including for outsourced activities, inappropriate client relationship management or inadequate level of service and/or product quality provided by SGLRI to its clients or a breach of contract may lead to a loss of profitable business relationships.

In addition, SGLRI may be involved in legal and arbitration proceedings due to third parties challenging the terms of a contract, which could lead to an unfavourable outcome.

For further details on the main current regulatory developments which may have an impact on SGLRI, please refer to Section C.7.1.3 - Risks related to legal and regulatory developments.

C.6.1.4 RISKS RELATED TO EXTERNAL EVENTS

SGLRI may be exposed to an unfavourable business environment such as evolving or additional regulatory constraints potentially hindering its business model.

Legal and regulatory risk in SGLRI's operating environment

As a member of an international group, SGLRI must comply with national and international laws, regulations and applicable accounting standards. This includes all applicable economic sanctions, programs relating to anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, in addition to anti-terrorism laws, and laws and regulations applicable to its operations. Laws and regulations applicable to SGLRI's operations refer *inter alia* to the economic trade sanction laws and regulations administered by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and to certain laws administered by the United States Department of State. They also refer to applicable economic trade sanction laws, regulations and directives of the European Union and its member states. Other international directives with which SGLRI complies apply to anti-money laundering, corruption, terrorism financing and insider trading. Regarding anti-corruption laws and regulations, SGLRI must comply with, amongst others, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other laws such as the UK Bribery Act. Additionally, SGLRI must comply with regulatory requirements regarding data management (both SGLRI's data and that of its clients), in particular the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) enacted by the European Union and the Chinese Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL), which was passed on August 20, 2021 and came into effect on November 1, 2021.

The level of legal, regulatory, tax or accounting requirements depends on several factors including the type of business (e.g. primary insurance or reinsurance business), the location and the legal structure of SGLRI. The large number of different regulatory environments, in which SGLRI operates, as well as changes in present and future regulations increase the complexity and risks of the related processes. Any violation of laws, regulations or accounting requirements could potentially expose SGLRI to fines, class actions with compensation payments, account restatements or business restrictions and reputational damage.

Other risks related to external events

SGLRI is exposed to external fraud which is characterized by the theft of certain SGLRI assets by third parties or by cedents. External fraud may be committed using various means including cyber-attacks and usually target cash or data. Should an act of fraud succeed in bypassing the controls, or protection measures in place, this could generate a direct loss for SGLRI.

Risks related to cyber attacks

SGLRI is exposed to cyber-attacks which can be very diverse in their sophistication and execution. The main targets are system functions, data and cash management. Immediate repercussions include:

- systems could be slowed down, corrupted or stopped potentially resulting in loss of productivity, corrupted data and remediation costs;
- funds could be stolen through fraudulent wire transfers;
- data could be stolen, deleted or corrupted, or made public in violation of SGLRI's regulatory or contractual obligations.

Any of the above could inflict significant damage to SGLRI's systems or data, create a reputational risk, give rise to a breach of SGLRI's legal responsibility, and may result in regulatory sanctions depending on the level of sensitivity of the data or system that is successfully attacked.

A cyber attack could also assist those who commit external fraud, resulting in a financial loss.

C.6.2 MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONAL RISKS

The two main principles driving the operational risk management approach are:

- exhaustiveness: ensure that a complete and exhaustive identification of all risks within SGLRI is carried out to the extent possible;
- proportionality: once operational risks are identified, management uses appropriate and proportionate responses, resources and procedures, focusing on key risks.

The process owners are responsible for managing operational risks within the processes. To meet high quality standards, SGLRI relies on highly qualified staff to manage processes and the risks within these processes.

In order to support the staff, SCOR has developed Internal Control System (ICS) standards which SGLRI has locally adopted. According to the ICS standards, process owners should be in a position to identify the critical operational risks within the processes assigned to their area of responsibility. The process owners design, implement and operate appropriate key controls and maintain the net risk exposure at or below an acceptable level of possible damage.

SGLRI has also implemented regular risk reporting mechanisms in order to provide an overview of operational risks across the Company.

In addition, through its assignments, Group Internal Audit (GIA) contributes to the oversight of operational risk management.

Outsourcing some activities or processes may improve or streamline some aspects of a process, but SGLRI is still expected to deliver the same level of service. Principles to properly manage potential operational risks stemming from outsourcing of certain functions are set out in dedicated policies and guidelines.

On risks which may develop rapidly, such as external fraud, SGLRI adapts its risk management, for example by organizing specific training programs and sending regular warnings and detailed instructions to its employees.

In relation to climate risk, the exposure of SGLRI and SCOR's operations to acute and chronic physical climate risks is principally managed through the Business Continuity Plan. In addition, SCOR manages the Carbon footprint generated by its direct operations by focusing on three main areas:

- environmental certification of office buildings;
- energy consumption management – using renewable energy sources where possible;
- voluntary offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions via initiatives such as afforestation projects.

C.7 Other material risks

C.7.1 STRATEGIC RISKS

Strategic risk can be defined as the risks related to losses arising from an unsuccessful strategy or objectives. Strategic risks can arise as a consequence of either the strategy itself (such as the accumulation of or development of risks in lines of business or less known markets), from external risks (such as an adverse economic environment), or from internal risks (such as certain causes of operational risk). Therefore, many of the risks discussed throughout Chapter C - Risk profile, in addition to emerging risks, could also impact the success of the strategy.

The main strategic risks to which SGLRI is exposed are described below.

C.7.1.1 RISKS RELATED TO THE MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AFFECTING SCOR'S STRATEGY

The main risks are the uncertain economic environment, particularly with regards to the future development of economic growth, interest rates and inflation, due to the current Covid-19 pandemic that may affect SGLRI's growth in both emerging and advanced economies, and a drop in the returns on financial markets exacerbating the adverse competitive environment.

A deterioration of financial markets and the global economy will have significant implications for SGLRI's activities and results.

SGLRI's results could be significantly affected by the economic and financial situations particularly in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and elsewhere around the world. The threat of a global economic depression due to public health, cyclical and/or commercial reasons (e.g. the ongoing US – China trade war) remains, and a lasting macroeconomic deterioration could affect SGLRI's activities and results. The current low interest rate environment is reaching unprecedented levels and, in the event that interest rates rise, the current exceptional level of indebtedness would become a source of major financial instability. Current monetary policy seems to have reached a point where any additional easing would probably have little significant economic effect. These trends could result in financial markets experiencing a period of very high volatility, with consequences including waves of corporate bankruptcies and potentially sovereign defaults in vulnerable regions, a fall in the value of asset classes (bonds, equity and real estate), and even a major liquidity crisis.

Global economic uncertainties are again mounting due to the combination of the Omicron variant, the comeback of inflation that defies Central Banks' expectations, the potential fiscal crisis driven by persistently high public debts and the slowdown of economic activity. This slowdown is due to a saturation of production capacities, insufficient investment hampered by high corporate debt levels, multiple unforeseen bottlenecks on strategic products and rising energy prices. All these economic factors converge towards a major risk of stagflation in the months and years to come, especially if the pandemic confirms its tendency to become endemic. Pressure is also being added by potential negative impacts on global growth from a Chinese property sector deleveraging.

Economic uncertainties are amplified by geopolitical trends, such as tensions between superpowers involving the US, Russia, China and European countries, which are further increasing through looming regional conflicts. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, with its recent military escalation, have the potential to further negatively impact global economy and trade.

Impact on SGLRI's Investment activities

In the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as global credit crises, SGLRI could incur significant losses given its large investment portfolio.

Even in the absence of a market downturn, SGLRI remains exposed to a substantial risk of losses due to market volatility.

Impact on SGLRI's reinsurance business

SGLRI is also dependent on customer behaviour and premium growth. SGLRI's premiums could decline in the event of an unfavourable macroeconomic environment and its profit margins could erode. In an economic downturn, the demand for SGLRI's and its clients' products could be adversely affected. Factors such as government and consumer spending, corporate investment, the volatility and strength of both debt and equity markets, and inflation, all affect the business and economic environment and ultimately, the size and profitability of SGLRI's business. In addition, the ongoing low interest rate environment continues to stimulate the inflow of alternative capital, which has been contributing to a softening (re)insurance market observed in recent years, i.e. the reduction in (re)insurance premium rates. Whilst the market has hardened recently, alternative capital is still abundant and expected to continue impacting market conditions.

SGLRI may also experience an elevated incidence of claims or be impacted by a decrease in demand for reinsurance and increased surrenders of policies from cedents (see paragraph on lapse risk in Section C.2.1.4 – Policy behaviour risks) that could affect the current and future profitability of its business. Although written premiums have seen steady growth in prior years, a prolonged economic crisis could result in lower written premiums in the future.

SGLRI is exposed to significant and protracted deviations of inflation from its trend

SGLRI's assets are also exposed to increased inflation or inflationary expectations, accompanied by a rise in the yield curve with a subsequent reduction in the market value of its fixed income portfolios. Increased inflation could also have a negative impact on the solvency of bond issuers; a widening of credit spreads would lead to a loss of value for the issuers' bonds.

While the risk of a prolonged period of highly elevated inflation remains less likely in the current macroeconomic environment, at least in the short term, the risk that the economy could experience a period of stagflation, comprising a decline in activity and a surge in prices, has increased significantly following the current explosion of money creation and public debt as well as the impacts of the pandemic on supply chains and consumer behaviour. In this case, underwriting volumes would also be negatively impacted, and with them SGLRI's net combined ratio, net income and net asset value. The risk of deflation, defined as a fall in prices and usually associated with an economic slowdown, also cannot be ruled out in the current environment, characterised by the imminent risk of depression and a lack of room for manoeuvre in relation to economic policies.

A prolonged period of deflation could impact SGLRI in several ways. For example, the value of SGLRI's invested assets would be impacted if deflation is associated with a fluctuation in interest rates and corporate credit spreads. Another scenario could be that a fall in prices, leading to a decrease in premiums for a given amount of risk, combined with a decrease in organic growth due to the economic slowdown, would result in a drop in the volume of newly acquired premiums.

In conclusion, both high inflation and a protracted period of deflation could have a material adverse impact on SGLRI.

Management of risks related to the macro-economic environment

These risks are monitored via regular risk reporting mechanisms to the Board Risk Committee, including complementary risk analyses on ad-hoc topics, where deemed necessary. Potential impacts on SGLRI's risk profile are managed through a variety of dedicated and transversal risk management mechanisms.

C.7.1.2 RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

SGLRI, as a member of SCOR Group operates in a highly competitive sector and would be adversely affected by losing competitive advantage or if adverse events had an impact on the reinsurance industry.

Reinsurance is a highly competitive sector. As is the case for all other reinsurers, SCOR's position in the reinsurance market is based on several factors, such as its financial strength as assessed by the rating agencies, its underwriting expertise, its reputation and experience in the lines written, the countries in which it operates, the premiums charged, as well as the quality of the proposed reinsurance products and services offered, particularly in terms of claims settlement and payment. The Group competes for business in the European, American, Asian and other international markets with numerous international and domestic reinsurance companies, some of which have a larger market share than SCOR, greater financial resources, state backing, and, in certain cases, higher ratings from the rating agencies.

Therefore, SCOR remains exposed to the risk of losing its competitive advantage. Particularly, when available reinsurance capacity, via traditional reinsurers or capital markets, is greater than the demand from ceding companies. Its competitors, in particular (re)insurers with higher ratings than SCOR or other competitors in alternative capital markets, may be better positioned to enter new contracts and gain market share at SCOR's expense. Furthermore, competitors are currently promoting innovation, impacting all areas of the business, alongside its products and services, and the underlying risks. If competitors are quicker at integrating innovative solutions into their business, products and services, or make choices which have a bigger impact on future reinsurance trends, SCOR could lose its competitive advantage.

Finally, the Group's reputation is sensitive to reinsurance sector information. It can be affected by adverse events concerning competitors but also by its own business activity, such as financial difficulties following a major market event. Loss of reputation due to internal risks would also weaken SCOR's competitive position.

Consolidation in the insurance and reinsurance industries could adversely impact SGLRI

There has been no significant M&A activity in 2021, but in December 2021 Covéa entered into an agreement with Exor to acquire PartnerRe, a transaction aimed to be closed in 2022. The sub-par performance of some industry players, linked to challenging business conditions in recent years, the continued convergence of alternative and traditional capital, the impact of Covid-19 as well as other challenges, could result in more mergers in the next few years.

Within the insurance industry, these consolidated entities may use their enhanced market power and broader capital base to negotiate price reductions for SCOR's products and services, and reduce their use of reinsurance, and as such, the SCOR group (including SGLRI) may experience price declines and possibly underwrite less business.

Within the reinsurance industry, such external growth activity could potentially enhance these players' competitive position, allowing them for example to offer greater capacity or broader product offerings, which could enable them to gain market share at SCOR's expense.

Management of risks related to the competitive environment

As for risks related to the macro-economic environment, risks related to the competitive environment are monitored via a robust strategic planning approach and regular risk reporting mechanisms to the Board Risk Committee, including complementary risk analyses on ad-hoc topics, where deemed necessary. For further information on risk reporting mechanisms, refer to Section B.3 - Risk management system including the ORSA and Section B.1.3 – Group Governance structure at Group and legal entity level.

C.7.1.3 RISK RELATED TO LEGAL AND REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Main risks related to legal and regulatory developments

SCOR is subject to comprehensive and detailed regulations and to the supervision of the insurance and reinsurance competent authorities in every country in which it operates. Some of these authorities are considering or may in the future consider enhanced or new regulatory requirements. These tightened measures of control and higher capital requirements, intended to further strengthen the protection of policyholders and/or financial stability, could affect the calculation of the local solvency ratio and have a material adverse impact on the Group (including SGLRI), including a restricted underwriting capacity. Insurance and reinsurance supervisory authorities have broad administrative powers over many aspects of the reinsurance industry and SCOR cannot predict the timing or form of any future regulatory initiatives.

Regulatory uncertainties include those stemming from protectionist trends, the ongoing Solvency II review and the United Kingdom (UK) withdrawal from the European Union (EU).

The ongoing Solvency II review, by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority, could lead to additional requirements for insurance and reinsurance undertakings. The regulatory impetus on systemic regulation emerging from the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) holistic framework and the Solvency II review, may lead to a new recovery and resolution framework for insurance and additional liquidity risk management requirements. Restrictions and additional reporting on internal model capital requirements may also emerge from the Solvency II review.

Restrictions on dividends could be re-imposed in crisis situations, bearing in mind that in 2020, EIOPA called for regulated entities to suspend dividend distributions.

As part of the IAIS common framework for Internationally Active Insurance Groups (IAIGs), the "ComFrame", the IAIS intends to develop Insurance Capital Standards (ICSs) to be applied by all IAIGs, with full implementation in 2025. This could jeopardize the scope of recognition of diversification effects and the use of internal models and involve risks in terms of fair competition.

Similarly, changes in tax legislation and regulations, or in their interpretation, may have a negative impact on SGLRI's performance, including its financial results and business model.

Additionally, SCOR's strategy might be impacted by future legal or regulatory developments related to environmental, social or governmental (ESG) issues, particularly climate change or biodiversity loss. Other legal and regulatory developments

The reinsurance sector has been exposed in the past, and may be exposed in the future, to involvement in legal proceedings, regulatory inquiries and actions initiated by various administrative and regulatory authorities, as well as to regulations concerning certain practices used in the insurance sector.

Large and material contracts may also expose SGLRI to the risk of financial and reputational impacts in the event of non-performance of the contracts and related formal or informal dispute resolution proceedings.

More generally, adverse changes in laws or regulations or an adverse outcome of any legal proceeding could negatively impact on SGLRI. For further information on risks related to current legislation and regulations and their impact on SGLRI's operations, see Section C.6.1.4 – Risks related to external events - Legal and regulatory risks in SGLRI's operating environment.

Management of risks related to legal and regulatory developments

SGLRI has extensive experience in managing risks related to the continuous evolution of laws and regulations. SGLRI takes an active position in relation to the requirements to which it is exposed or could be exposed in the different jurisdictions where it operates, for example through associations and forums. In addition, developments in existing or emerging prudential regulations (such as Solvency II, ComFrame or the regulations on systematic risk) are monitored at Group level by the Prudential and Regulatory Affairs Department. Regulations relating to corporate law and business compliance are monitored by the General Secretariat and, within it, the Legal Department. SGLRI benefits from these monitoring activities at Group level.

C.7.1.4 DOWNGRADE RISK

Overview of SCOR's downgrade risk

Credit ratings are very important to all reinsurance companies, including SCOR, as ceding companies wish to reinsure their risks with companies that have a satisfactory financial position. For more details on the current rating of the Group, refer to SCOR 2021 Universal Registration Document, Section 1.2.4 - Ratings Information. Due to parental support, the rating of SGLRI is aligned with that of the Group. Therefore, the downgrade risk of SGLRI is equivalent to the downgrade risk on SCOR's group.

Impact on SGLRI's reinsurance business

Some of the credit models or reinsurance guidelines of cedents face regulatory capital requirements or depend on their reinsurers' credit rating. If SCOR's rating deteriorates, cedents could be forced to increase their capital requirements in respect of their counterparty risk on SCOR. This could result in a loss of competitive advantage for SCOR.

Consequently, SGLRI's Life reinsurance activities are affected by the way its existing and prospective clients perceive its financial strength, particularly through its ratings.

Many of SGLRI's reinsurance treaties, notably in the US, and also increasingly in Europe, contain clauses concerning the financial strength of SCOR, and provide for the possibility of early termination for its cedents if the rating of SCOR Group is downgraded. Early termination may also occur when the net financial position of SCOR falls below a certain threshold, or if it carries out a reduction in share capital.

Impact on the SGLRI's letters of credit

Some of SGLRI's reinsurance treaties contain a requirement to put in place letters of credit (LOC) as a general requirement or when triggered by a downgrade of SCOR or one of its subsidiaries. In certain circumstances, the cedent has the right to draw down on a LOC issued by a bank in SCOR's name.

Some LOCs issued by banks providing such facilities may be collateralized with securities. The value of the collateral can be different from the amount of the LOC. For some facilities, initial collateral requirements may be increased following a downgrade of SCOR's rating, impacting the Group's liquidity level. In the case of a LOC being drawn by a cedent, the bank has the right to request a cash payment from this collateral, up to the amount drawn by the cedent.

In the case of a large number of LOCs being drawn simultaneously, SGLRI could encounter difficulties in providing the total amount of required cash or fungible assets, i.e. exposing itself to a liquidity risk.

Moreover, some of SGLRI's facilities contain conditions about its financial position which, if not met, constitute a default and might result in the suspension of the use of current credit facilities and/or a prohibition on obtaining new lines of credit or result in the need to negotiate new LOC facilities under adverse conditions.

For more details on liquidity risks, refer to Section C.5 - Liquidity risks.

Impact on capital resources

A significant multiple-notch downgrade of the Group could negatively impact the ability of SGLRI to generate new business or retain in-force business (potentially leading to a reduction in eligible own funds due to a reduction in expected future cash flows under existing reinsurance treaties e.g. Life business).

Management of downgrade risk

SCOR's current ratings are at the highest levels within the reinsurance sector. It is currently rated by Standard & Poor's as "AA-/Negative", by Fitch at AA-/Stable, by Moody's at "Aa3/Stable" and by AM Best at "A+/Stable. Therefore, a downgrade by one notch would have a limited impact on its future business development, its liquidity position or its capacity to raise funds. For further information on SCOR's current rating, see Section 1.2.4 Ratings Information of the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

SGLRI has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA- and a Fitch rating of AA-.

SCOR monitors its ratings assigned by the top four rating agencies via a dedicated team placed under the supervision of the Group CFO.

This team analyses rating agencies' methodologies and reports published on the reinsurance market, on SCOR and on its main competitors, in order to anticipate any potential rating actions. It also monitors specific qualitative and quantitative Key Performance Indicators developed by the four main rating agencies and performs analyses of selected deterministic scenarios. The team also monitors the capital adequacy level as measured by the capital models developed by rating agencies.

C.7.1.5 OTHER STRATEGIC RISKS

SGLRI may be exposed to other less significant strategic risks described below.

Risks related to capital

Overview of risks related to capital

SGLRI is reliant on the SCOR Group for access to capital and liquidity. Adverse capital and credit market conditions may significantly affect SCOR's ability to access capital and/or liquidity or increase the cost of capital.

Disruptions, uncertainty or volatility in the capital and credit markets may also limit SCOR's access to the capital required to operate its business, most significantly its insurance operations. Such market conditions may limit its ability to:

- replace, in a timely manner, maturing debts;
- access the capital needed to grow its business;
- satisfy statutory and regulatory capital requirements and maintain a Solvency Ratio in line with its risk appetite framework.

As such, SCOR may be forced to delay raising capital, issue shorter term securities than it prefers, or bear an unattractive cost of capital which could decrease its profitability and significantly reduce its financial flexibility.

Disruptions to financial markets, and more particularly credit market conditions, could also affect SCOR's ability to access liquidity.

For further information on Risks related to the macro-economic environment that could impact SGLRI, refer to Section C.7.1.1. – Risks related to the macroeconomic environment affecting SCOR's strategy.

Management of risks related to capital

SGLRI's ability to access capital is facilitated through the Group. However, as a legal entity, it may be exposed to the risk of increased local regulatory constraints. Within SGLRI, the capital position is monitored each quarter and if necessary action is taken to keep the solvency ratio above the monitor level as defined in its Risk Appetite Statement.

For further information on capital management, refer to Chapter E – Capital Management.

Risks related to Acquisitions

Acquisitions are managed at Group level, in coordination with each division depending on the size of the operation or the lines of business concerned. SCOR Group's acquisitions may impact SGLRI, either directly, by participating in the financing of the acquisition or taking on all or parts of the acquired business, or indirectly, by entering into risk-sharing or retrocession agreements with other SCOR affiliates directly impacted by the acquisition.

C.7.2 SIGNIFICANT RISK CONCENTRATIONS

Risk concentrations mainly impact three categories of risk, individually or collectively:

- Underwriting risks, in particular through mortality risk and other accumulation risks across lines of business or within certain geographical areas. For further information on SGLRI's exposure to mortality risk and how these and other risks are managed, see Section C.2.1 – Life Business;
- Market risks, in particular in case of major events impacting specific types of assets to which SGLRI is exposed. For further information on market risks and how they are managed, see Section C.3 – Market risks;
- Credit risk, in case of major events impacting certain types of counterparties or certain individual counterparties to which SGLRI is exposed. For further information on credit risks and how they are managed, see Section C.4 – Credit risks.

For further information on the accumulation of risks within SGLRI and how these risks are managed, see Section B.3.2.3 – Identification and assessment of risks.

C.8 Any other information

Not applicable to SGLRI.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Solvency II requires SGLRI to produce an economic balance sheet (subsequently referred to as EBS) representing a market view of its assets and liabilities as at the reporting date. The Solvency II regulations require the EBS to include assets valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction and liabilities valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In addition, liabilities are not adjusted to take account of the credit standing of the reporting entity.

The details of the valuation principles applied in the EBS, including the differences between the valuation principles and those applied in the financial statements, are outlined in this chapter.

In the EBS, both assets and liabilities relating to in-force business are recognized at market-consistent values which constitute the valuation for solvency purposes. SGLRI's EBS as at December 31, 2021 has been prepared based on the assumption that SGLRI will continue as a going concern, in line with the preparation of the financial statements. SGLRI prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The preparation of the EBS requires management to make certain judgments, assumptions and estimates. These affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the additional disclosures. Management reviews these estimates and assumptions periodically, based on past experience and other factors. The actual outcome and results could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions made. The most material financial statement line items for which SGLRI uses estimates and assumptions are reinsurance reserves, receivables and liabilities relating to reinsurance operations and the fair value and impairment of financial instruments and deferred taxes.

The EBS for SGLRI is presented in Quantitative Reporting Template S.02.01 (see Appendix A). The relevant extracts of the EBS are included at the beginning of each section together with a clear reference to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation bases and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

D.1 Assets

The table below presents the assets of SGLRI as per the EBS together with references to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation basis and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

SGLRI Assets as at December 31, 2021 in USD thousands	EBS Solvency II	Sections
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	**920**	**D.1.1**
Investments	**3,713,585**	
Participations and related undertakings	3,234,574	D.1.2
Bonds	476,080	D.1.3
Derivatives	2,922	D.1.3
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	D.1.3
Reinsurance recoverables	**218,105**	**D.1.4**
Life and Health similar to Life, excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	218,105	
Health similar to Life	(10,376)	
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	228,481	
Deposits to cedents	**1,548,298**	**D.1.4**
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**344,635**	**D.1.4**
Reinsurance receivables	**9,082**	**D.1.4**
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**13,795**	**D.1.5**
Cash and cash equivalents	**85,923**	**D.1.3**
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**5,054**	**D.1.5**
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,939,399**	

D.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Valuation for solvency purposes

Property, plant and equipment (referred to as property) is distinguished in the EBS between property held for own use by SGLRI and property other than for own use (investment property).

Property held for own use primarily relates to office furniture, equipment, leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets. SGLRI does not hold any direct investment in property.

SGLRI has applied IFRS 16 – Leases (please refer to the Note 2 – Accounting Principles in the 2021 Financial Statements) that requires the recognition of a lease liability reflecting the present value of future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for lease contracts on the balance sheet. Right-of-use assets are included in the balance sheet line item Property, plant and equipment held for own use. Lease liabilities are included on the EBS item Financial Liabilities. Depreciation of the right-of use assets and interest expense on the lease liability in accordance with the effective interest rate method are recognized in the income statement.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Property held by SGLRI is carried in the financial statements at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. There are no valuation differences between the EBS and the financial statements.

For further details on IFRS balances and valuation methods applied to property, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles and Note 13 - Tangible assets.

D.1.2 PARTICIPATIONS AND RELATED UNDERTAKINGS

The participations value in the EBS represents SGLRI's share in SCOR Ireland dac (formerly SCOR Life Ireland dac).

Valuation for solvency purposes

For the purpose of the EBS, SGLRI values its holding in SI using the adjusted equity method. The value of the participation reflects SGLRI's share of the excess of assets over liabilities of the related undertaking valued in accordance with Solvency II rules.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

The participation is recognized in the financial statements of SGLRI at acquisition cost. The difference between the EBS and the statutory value is therefore driven by the revaluation, as explained above.

SCOR Ireland dac has published its own Solvency and Financial Condition Report. Please refer to SI's SFCR and Note 12 - Investment in subsidiary in the 2021 Financial Statements for more information.

D.1.3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS, OTHER THAN PARTICIPATIONS

SGLRI			**As at December 31, 2021**
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Bonds	476,080	476,080	-
Derivatives	2,922	2,922	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	-	10
Cash	85,923	85,933	(10)
Total investments and cash	**564,935**	**564,935**	**-**

Valuation for solvency purposes

Investments in the EBS include financial assets such as bonds (corporate bonds, government bonds and collateralised securities), derivatives and cash. SGLRI does not hold any assets in index-linked or unit-linked funds.

The economic value of financial assets that are traded in an active financial market is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. Quotations are considered as active market prices if the quoted prices or rates represent actual and regularly occurring transactions that are available from a stock exchange, dealer or broker.

Financial assets valued using quoted prices comprise corporate bonds and government bonds. For collateralised securities the values are based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs. For derivative financial instruments, fair value is determined by reference to either published bid values, or values based on models prepared by internal and external experts using observable market inputs.

If quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are not available, the following valuation methods may be used:

- quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets, with adjustments to reflect specific factors (including the condition or location of the asset or volume or level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed);
- other models based on market inputs; and
- models using inputs which are not based on observable market data.

Bonds (government, corporate and collateralised securities)

SGLRI's investments in bonds comprise government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities. SGLRI's investments in government and corporate bonds are all traded in an active financial market and so the value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices, at the close of business on the reporting date. Collateralised securities are valued based on amortised cost.

Derivatives (assets and liabilities)

Derivative instruments are carried as assets when the economic values are positive and as liabilities when the economic values are negative.

SGLRI uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at economic value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at economic value.

Cash and cash equivalents (including deposits other than cash equivalents)

SGLRI applies the same definition of cash for both IFRS and Solvency II reporting purposes, which means that cash and cash equivalents (including deposits other than cash equivalents) includes cash, net bank balances and short-term deposits or investments which have maturity less than three months at the reporting date.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

There are no valuation differences between the EBS and the financial statements. The reclassifications between investment categories result from the difference between the Solvency II definitions and those used in the financial statements.

For further details on IFRS balances and valuation methods applied to investments, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles, Note 14 - Financial instruments (excluding derivatives), Note 17 - Derivative financial instruments and Note 23 - Cash and cash equivalents.

D.1.4 INSURANCE TECHNICAL ASSETS

SGLRI			As at December 31, 2021
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	-	168,238	(168,238)
Reinsurance recoverables	218,105	748,197	(530,092)
Deposits to cedents	1,548,298	1,312,630	235,668
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	344,635	625,780	(281,145)
Reinsurance receivables	9,082	9,082	-
Total insurance technical assets	**2,120,120**	**2,863,927**	**(743,807)**

Valuation for solvency purposes

Insurance technical assets are balances that relate to insurance and reinsurance contracts.

In the EBS, assumed and ceded technical provisions are recognized in line with Solvency II methodology (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). The calculation of Solvency II best estimate liabilities considers all cash flow projections related to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts, including premium, benefit and expense payments. As a result, some balances that exist in the IFRS balance sheet are either cancelled or adjusted on transition to the EBS, as follows:

DAC

DAC which represents the deferral of costs directly associated with the acquisition of new contracts (mainly commission) is not recognized in the EBS. Reimbursements of initial incurred acquisition costs are included in future premiums and thus included in the calculation of technical provisions.

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables (ceded technical provisions) reflect the estimated amounts which are recoverable under reinsurance contracts (retrocession) in respect of SGLRI's reinsurance treaties.

Reinsurance recoverables in the EBS are calculated using essentially the same methodology, systems and processes as the best estimate liabilities (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). Assumptions are set based on the type of business retroceded and the valuation takes into consideration the recoverability of the balance, where appropriate.

Deposits to cedents

These balances represent deposits made at the request of ceding companies as collateral for SGLRI's reinsurance commitments.

Under IFRS, deposits to cedents are valued based on the fair value of the underlying collateral posted in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. In the EBS, the IFRS value of deposits to cedents is adjusted to a revaluation of the funds by discounting the future cash flows.

The calculation of these cash flows is based on the characteristics of the underlying contracts, thus creating two different categories of deposits for SGLRI:

- Deposits with a contractual fixed and guaranteed return rate: SGLRI calculates the market value of this category of deposit as the IFRS value plus a market value adjustment (MVA). The MVA for these deposits is derived from the discounted value of projected cash flows in respect of the deposited reserves. The calculation of cash flows related to deposits reflects the characteristics of the underlying contract, in particular the reimbursement of interest thereon. As for best estimate liabilities, these are discounted with risk-free interest rates aligned to those published by EIOPA;
- Deposits with a variable return rate depending on a specified portfolio of assets: the fair value of the deposits is the market value of the underlying assets.

Insurance, intermediaries' and reinsurance receivables

Insurance and intermediaries' receivable balances included separately in the EBS represent amounts linked to reinsurance business that are due (and overdue) from cedents, but that are not included in the projected cash flows used for the calculation of technical provisions.

Reinsurance receivables are amounts linked to reinsurance (retrocession) due (and overdue) from reinsurers which are not included in reinsurance recoverables. The receivables include amounts due from reinsurers relating to settled claims. Receivables are carried at cost (with allowance for recoverability, if appropriate) as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

As explained above, technical cash flows are taken into account within the Solvency II best estimate liabilities. As a result, acquisition costs and insurance receivables that are included in the projected cash flows used for the calculation of technical provisions are not recognized separately in the EBS.

Adjustments to the value of deposits to cedents are calculated consistently with the adjustments to best estimate liabilities. Insurance and intermediaries' receivables include a reclassification of assumed outstanding claims estimates from IFRS Life contract liabilities, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

Reinsurance recoverables and receivables includes a reclassification of outstanding claims from IFRS contract liabilities as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

For the remaining insurance technical assets, the valuation method applied in the Solvency II EBS does not differ from IFRS.

For further details on IFRS valuation methods and balances applied to insurance technical assets, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles, Note 15 - Funds withheld and accrued interest, Note 18 - Net technical reserves, Note 20 - Assumed reinsurance accounts receivable, Note 21 - Accounts receivables from ceded reinsurance transactions and Note 22 - Deferred expenses- assumed.

D.1.5 OTHER ASSETS

This section covers all other assets recognized in the EBS, including trade receivables and any other assets.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Trade receivables include amounts receivable from various business partners, the State (for example Irish tax authorities) and others that are not insurance or reinsurance related.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Other assets are carried at a value that is not materially different from market value and there are small valuation differences between IFRS and the EBS mainly due to reclassifications between line items and timing differences.

D.2 Technical Provisions

SGLRI's technical provisions are calculated as the sum of best estimate liabilities (BEL) and risk margin (RM). BEL is valued as the net present value of future cash-flows. SGLRI determines the risk margin under Solvency II according to the specified cost-of-capital method, using the risk-free rate for discounting and the cost of capital rate. In order to estimate future SCRs, SGLRI uses the SCOR internal model. Consistent with the prescribed transfer scenarios for the RM calculation, the future SCRs capture underwriting, credit and operational risks.

The calculated risk margin is then allocated to underlying lines of business.

This chapter provides an overview of the Technical Provisions at December 31, 2021. In addition, the bases, methods and assumptions used for the calculations are described including an analysis of significant simplifications and the related uncertainties. Where deemed appropriate, the valuation of deposits to cedents and from retrocessionaires are commented on as they are closely linked to the BEL calculation.

The risk-free interest rates used are those provided by EIOPA. For some minor currencies, no risk-free rate is provided by EIOPA, and SCOR derives risk free rates using the methodology specified by EIOPA. Unadjusted risk-free rates are used with no transitional or long-term guarantee measures (e.g. volatility adjustments).

The table below presents the Life Technical Provisions of SGLRI.

SGLRI **As at December 31, 2021** **in USD thousands**	**EBS**
Life technical provisions	**1,430,036**
TPs – Health SLT	82,032
Best estimate	*(33,403)*
Risk margin	*115,435*
TPs – Life (excl. Health and unit linked)	1,348,004
Best estimate	*990,933*
Risk margin	*357,071*
Life reinsurance recoverables	**(218,105)**
Health SLT	10,376
Life (excl. Health and unit linked)	(228,481)
Net Life technical provisions	**1,211,931**

D.2.1 SEGMENTATION BY LINES OF BUSINESS

Life Technical Provisions are segmented in the SGLRI EBS into life (excl. health and unit-linked) and health similar to life (SLT). These correspond to the assumed reinsurance life and assumed reinsurance health lines of business as required under Solvency II.

SGLRI **As at December 31, 2021** **in USD thousands**	**Best estimate liabilities (BEL)**	**Reinsurance recoverables**	**Risk margin**	**Total net technical provisions**
Reinsurance Life	990,933	(228,481)	357,071	**1,119,523**
Reinsurance Health	(33,403)	10,376	115,435	**92,408**
Total net Life provisions	**957,530**	**(218,105)**	**472,506**	**1,211,931**

D.2.2 BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITY

The BEL is calculated as the net present value of future cash flows in respect of assumed reinsurance contracts (i.e. gross of retrocession), projected deterministically using best estimate assumptions. Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts are projected separately and follow the same valuation methodology as the BEL.

The cash flows considered for the BEL cover all liability cash flows related to premiums, benefits and expenses including the time value of options and guarantees. In general, cash flows are projected using actuarial valuation models that reflect the specific contractual conditions.

Actuarial bases and methodologies

Cash flows are projected using SGLRI's best estimate assumptions. For the vast majority of SGLRI's exposure, projections are based on recent data of individual policyholders reinsured under the reinsurance contracts, with modelling either at an individual policyholder level (seriatim models) or based on aggregated model points derived from individual policyholder data.

The term of the projection usually corresponds to the projected run-off of the block of business until natural expiry of the policies (subject to contract boundaries), or 65 years if shorter.

All technical cash flows arising from the reinsurance contracts are projected with an allowance for relevant expenses.

Cash flows are generally calculated and reported in the relevant original currency, with some minor exposures mapped to similar currencies and discounted at the assumed risk-free rate for the relevant currency.

Best estimate assumptions

The main categories for best estimate assumptions are related to biometric risks, policyholder behavioural risks, expenses associated with the management of reinsurance contracts including investment management expenses and economic assumptions. Assumptions are regularly reviewed and updated, where appropriate, based on the best available information at the date of valuation, including both internal and publicly available information. The information and data used to set assumptions for material portfolios is re-evaluated annually. Assumptions are derived by actuarial modelling teams and relevant experts and are subject to independent internal and external reviews.

The main biometric assumptions are for mortality (e.g. mortality rates, mortality improvement, impact of selection and anti-selection), morbidity (e.g. claims incidence rates, recovery rates) and longevity.

Policyholder behaviour is modelled by the use of assumptions related to lapse, surrender and premium payment patterns.

SGLRI’s total actual expenses are subdivided between maintenance, covering administrative and claims management expenses, acquisition, investment and one-off expenses based on the related activities. Projected cash flows include projected maintenance expenses, with an allowance for future inflation, and projected investment expenses.

Collateral costs are projected using assumptions based on the characteristics of the relevant collateral.

Economic assumptions (inflation rates, exchange rates, interest rates, implied volatility rates) have been calibrated to the prices of relevant financial market instruments observable at the date of valuation.

Foreign exchange rates used at the valuation date are the same as IFRS closing rates, assuring consistency with the IFRS balance sheet, which forms the base for the EBS as of that date.

Comparison to prior period

Compared to last year, the main changes were from a significant retrocession with one retrocessionaire, enhancements of actuarial projection models, updates to the Asia-Pacific assumptions, new business and economic impacts.

D.2.3 SIGNIFICANT SIMPLIFIED METHODS USED

SGLRI applies a number of simplifications in the methodology used to calculate certain cashflows within the Technical Provisions, such as the allowance for future actions on the part of SGLRI or its cedents and the use of a deterministic projection of future cashflows. SGLRI operates a process for estimating the impact of these simplifications. In addition, SGLRI has adopted simplified methods to quantify a range of potential impacts on the Technical Provisions from the uncertainty around recently emerging experience, which reflect the mixture of lighter and heavier claim experience among difference subsets of SGLRI’s population of insured lives. In both cases, SGLRI has taken account of the potential effects on the different components of the Technical Provisions and the interaction with the SCR. This work is validated in accordance with the system of governance applying to the full set of Technical Provision calculations; the processes have identified that individual components of these analyses may be material and have concluded that SGLRI’s aggregate Technical Provisions are appropriate.

SGLRI uses simplified methods to value approximately 15% of its Life and Health portfolio, measured in terms of the present value of projected future claims. These simplified methods either rely on model polices which are not derived from recent seriatim policy data; or are purely based on the historic aggregate accounting data of a treaty, extrapolating existing accounting data history under a duration and run-off assumption; or are models with other simplifications. Adjustments may be made to better reflect treaty conditions.

D.2.4 LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY - SENSITIVITIES

The key area of uncertainty associated with the value of the Technical Provisions arises from the setting of best estimate assumptions. Assumptions are therefore reviewed on a regular basis, updated based on the best available information and are subject to independent reviews. In particular, while some assumptions can be reliably observed from market information or derived from recent experience data, other assumptions must be set for periods far in the future and so must allow for the development of trends and external influences, or for exposures for which less experience data are available. In these cases, SGLRI applies expert judgement to enrich data, derive parameters for the forecast, and reduce uncertainty in estimations. SGLRI applies expert judgement within a framework to make sure that its application is proportionate to the quantity and quality of data available, and to its potential impact.

The sensitivity of the BEL to the best estimate assumptions is analysed through sensitivity tests. Their impacts are described below.

Mortality sensitivity

The most significant set of parameters in determining SGLRI’s Technical Provisions are those for the projection of current and future mortality rates. A deterioration of expected mortality would cause a significant increase in the Technical Provisions, as mortality risk is a core element of SGLRI’s risk appetite.

Some reduction in technical provisions would be observable on the annuity business in the case of a mortality increase. However, this is less material compared to the potential impact from the mortality business for the comparable scenario.

Morbidity sensitivity

A deterioration of expected morbidity would significantly increase SGLRI’s Technical provisions. The impact would not be as severe as a comparable change to expected mortality, as the exposure of SGLRI’s portfolio to morbidity risk is lower. SGLRI’s exposure to morbidity risk has grown in recent years due to its Asia Pacific business.

Lapse sensitivity

Technical Provisions for SGLRI would increase and the market value of deposits would decrease with an increase in assumed future lapse rates. Lapse rates can change due to the influence of external factors.

Interest rate sensitivity

A parallel upward shift to the yield curve would reduce the overall SGLRI's Technical Provisions. This would be partly offset by a decrease of the market value of deposits. A parallel downward shift would cause the opposite impact.

D.2.4.1 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

SGLRI transfers part of its risks to retrocessionaires via retrocession programs. The reinsurance recoverables associated with these programs are calculated using the same methodology, systems and processes as the underlying BEL of assumed reinsurance treaties. Special purpose vehicles are not in place for SGLRI's life portfolio retroceded. The exposure to default risk on the retrocession recoverables is minor, as in most Life retrocessions, positive cash flows are expected to be ceded.

D.2.4.2 RISK MARGIN

The underwriting risk capital charge calculation applies an estimated runoff pattern to homogenous lines of business, or in some cases more granularly on individual perils.

The projected SCRs also capture underwriting, operational and credit risk and are run off in proportion to the projected underwriting risk. SGLRI thereby derives the estimated future total capital requirement of the prescribed reference undertaking.

The calculated risk margin is then allocated to underlying lines of business. SGLRI allocates the calculated risk margin to the underlying lines of business in proportion to their contribution to SCR.

D.2.5 COMPARISON WITH VALUATION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This section presents the main differences between the Solvency II net technical balances and the corresponding statutory IFRS balances for SGLRI reported as at December 31, 2021, which are shown in the following table.

SGLRI **As at December 31, 2021** **in USD thousands**	**EBS**	**Statutory - IFRS**	**Difference**
Net deferred acquisition costs	-	168,240	(168,240)
Net deposits	1,548,298	1,312,630	235,668
Reinsurance recoverables	218,105	748,197	(530,092)
(Re)insurance receivables / payables	(143,491)	373,161	(516,652)
Technical provisions / BEL	(957,530)	(2,603,498)	1,645,968
Risk margin	(472,506)	-	(472,506)
Total net Life technical balances	**192,876**	**(1,270)**	**194,146**

The analysis of valuation differences between economic valuation and IFRS in the table above considers BEL, risk margin and market value adjustment on deposits in comparison to the corresponding statutory IFRS amounts. A neutral element is the difference in (re)insurance receivables/payables, which represents a reclassification of IFRS technical provision component, which is not modelled in the BEL. As mentioned in Section D.1.4 – Insurance technical assets, DAC (deferred acquisition costs) recognized in IFRS, are eliminated for the purpose of the EBS, as underlying cash-flow projections are already considered in best estimate liabilities and reinsurance recoverables.

In addition to the above for SGLRI, valuation differences are due to differences:

- in the methodology for assessing the reserves;
- in prudency margins, both implicit and explicit, allowed for under IFRS but not under Solvency II;
- between best estimate and non-economic assumptions;
- in interest rate assumptions;
- in allowance for specific fees; and
- in allowances for internal administration expenses.

The main sources of valuation difference are the methodology used and the difference in non-economic assumptions.

For further detail on the IFRS valuation method and balances, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles, Note 15 - Funds withheld and accrued interest, Note 18 - Net technical reserves and Note 22 - Deferred expenses - assumed.

D.3 Other liabilities

The table below presents the liabilities of SGLRI as per the EBS together with references to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation bases and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

SGLRI Liabilities as at December 31, 2021 in USD thousands	EBS Solvency II	Sections
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**1,430,036**	**D.2**
Technical provisions - Health (similar to Life)	82,032	
Technical provisions - Life (excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked)	1,348,004	
Deferred tax liabilities	**27,241**	**D.3.2**
Derivatives	**7,984**	**D.3.3**
Debts owed to credit institutions	**-**	**D.3.3**
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**371,536**	**D.3.4**
Insurance and intermediaries payables	**488,193**	**D.3.1**
Reinsurance payables	**9,015**	**D.3.1**
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**8,845**	**D.3.3**
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**7,104**	**D.3.3**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,349,953**	

D.3.1 INSURANCE TECHNICAL LIABILITIES

SGLRI in USD thousands	EBS	As at December 31, 2021 Statutory IFRS	Difference
Insurance and intermediaries payables	488,193	38,041	450,152
Reinsurance payables	9,015	223,660	(214,645)
Total insurance technical liabilities	**497,208**	**261,701**	**235,507**

Valuation for solvency purposes

Insurance technical liabilities are balances that are related to insurance and reinsurance contracts, other than technical provisions.

In the EBS, assumed and ceded technical provisions are recognized in line with Solvency II methodology (see Section D.2 - Technical provisions). The calculation of the Solvency II best estimate liabilities and risk margin takes into account all cash flow projections related to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts, including premium, benefit and expense payments. As a result, some liability balances that exist in the IFRS balance sheet are adjusted on transition to the EBS.

Insurance, intermediaries and reinsurance payables

Most payables related to insurance and reinsurance contracts are taken into account in the net best estimate liabilities as Solvency II requires the transfer of future cash flows from (re)insurance receivables/payables to technical provisions.

The insurance and intermediaries payable balances included separately in the EBS represent amounts linked to insurance business which are due to cedents but that are not included in the cash flows of technical provisions.

The reinsurance payables are amounts linked to retrocession costs which have not yet been settled and therefore cash flows are still due to the reinsurer.

Payables are carried at amortized cost as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

As explained above, technical cash flows that are taken into account in the Solvency II net best estimate liabilities are not recognized separately in the EBS. Reinsurance payables include a reclassification of ceded outstanding claims estimates from IFRS technical reserves, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions.

For the remaining insurance technical liabilities the valuation method applied in the Solvency II EBS does not differ from IFRS, however there are reclassifications between line items.

For further details on IFRS balances and valuation methods applied to insurance technical liabilities, please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles, Note 24 - Assumed reinsurance accounts payable and Note 25 - Accounts payable on ceded reinsurance transactions.

D.3.2 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

SGLRI			As at December 31, 2021
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Net deferred tax liability	**27,241**	**3,036**	**24,205**

Valuation for solvency purposes and comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Deferred taxes in the EBS are recognized using the balance sheet liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the EBS.

The temporary differences primarily relate to the impact of Solvency II adjustments to bring IFRS figures to EBS market value. These adjustments result in an increase in net assets, therefore all deferred tax impacts arising from the recording of economic adjustments are reflected in the deferred tax liability.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

Deferred taxes retained on the EBS are recorded in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Measurement of deferred taxes for the Solvency II EBS is generally consistent with IFRS, the difference being the fact that the deferred tax asset or liability is established based on the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognized in the EBS and their values recognized for tax purposes (instead of the differences between the asset or liability carrying amount in the IFRS balance sheet and its tax base).

Deferred tax balances are adjusted for the impacts of the differences between the IFRS and Solvency II valuation bases – the main difference being driven by revaluation of technical balances. For the purpose of the EBS, the appropriate deferred tax effect of all adjustments between the IFRS balance sheet and EBS is recognized using the appropriate tax rate applicable to the adjustment.

For further details on IFRS balances and valuation methods applied to deferred taxes please refer to the following notes in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 – Accounting principles and Note 19 – Tax receivable and payable.

D.3.3 FINANCIAL AND OTHER LIABILITIES

SGLRI			As at December 31, 2021
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Derivatives	7,984	7,984	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	8,845	8,845	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	7,104	7,104	-
Total financial and other liabilities	**23,933**	**23,933**	**-**

Valuation for solvency purposes

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities in the EBS include derivatives and debts owed to credit institutions (incl. overdrafts).

Derivative instruments are carried as liabilities when the economic values are negative. Derivatives are valued based on quoted market prices. For more information on derivatives please refer to Section D.1.3 Cash and investments, other than participations.

Other liabilities including trade payables

This section covers all other liabilities recognized in the EBS, including trade payables and any other liabilities.

Trade payables include amounts due to various business partners, employees, the State (for example Irish tax authorities) and others that are not insurance or reinsurance related.

Any other liabilities primarily include accruals. Trade and other liabilities are carried at amortized cost as it is a good approximation of their market value.

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

Other liabilities (including trade payables) are carried at their fair value for IFRS. The difference between the value of trade payables in the EBS and the financial statements is attributable to reclassifications between line items and timing differences.

For further details on IFRS balances and the valuation methods applied to financial and other liabilities, please refer to the following note in the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 - Accounting principles, Note 17 - Derivative financial instruments and Note 26 - Other liabilities.

D.3.4 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OTHER THAN DEBTS OWED TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Valuation for solvency purposes

Financial liabilities, other than debts owed to credit institutions in the EBS, consist of two loan principal amounts from related parties, SCOR Switzerland AG and SCOR SE. SGLRI initially recognises its financial liabilities at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measures at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities, other than debts owed to credit institutions in the EBS, include lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are recognized under financial liabilities in accordance with the IFRS 16 standard on lease contracts (please refer to Note 2 – Accounting principles in the 2021 Financial Statements).

Comparison with the valuation in the financial statements

The valuation method applied to financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions in the Solvency II EBS does not differ from IFRS.

For further details on the IFRS balance and valuation methods applied please refer to the following notes it the 2021 Financial Statements: Note 2 – Accounting Principles, Note 16 – Intercompany loans and Note 26 – Other liabilities.

D.4 Alternative methods of valuation

As noted in Sections D.1 - Assets and D.3 - Other liabilities, in certain circumstances for some assets and liabilities, SGLRI uses alternative valuation methods (including models) to estimate the market value. These methods are applied where the valuation is not possible using the default method (valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities) or using quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities with adjustments to allow for the specific differences. All valuation methodologies applied by SGLRI are explained within the relevant sections: D.1 - Assets and D.3 - Other liabilities.

D.5 Any other information

No other material information was identified by SGLRI over the reporting period other than valuation of assets and liabilities presented in Sections D.1 - Assets to D.4 - Alternative methods of valuation.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

This section provides an overview of the year end 2021 capital position for SGLRI.

The table below includes the key results as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

SGLRI in USD thousands	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020	Variance
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	**3,398,696**	**3,687,007**	**(288,311)**
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	**1,189,929**	**1,915,120**	**(725,191)**
Excess Capital (EOF - SCR)	2,208,767	1,771,887	436,880
Solvency ratio	**286%**	**193%**	**93%**

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 OWN FUNDS

For more information on own funds please also refer to Quantitative Reporting Template S.23.01.01 – Own funds, presented in Appendix A.

E.1.1.1 OWN FUNDS STRUCTURE

SGLRI is a 100% subsidiary of SCOR SE. SGLRI own funds eligible to cover the SCR are USD 3,399 million at December 31, 2021.

SGLRI Own funds structure as at December 31, 2021

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Ordinary share capital	3,352	-	-	3,352
Share premium	110,632	-	-	110,632
Reconciliation reserve	3,203,532	-	-	3,203,532
Other items approved by supervisory authority	81,181	-	-	81,181
Ancillary own funds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total available own funds	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**

SGLRI Own funds structure as at December 31, 2020

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	**3,687,007**	**-**	**-**	**3,687,007**
Ordinary share capital	3,352	-	-	3,352
Share premium	110,632	-	-	110,632
Reconciliation reserve	3,491,843	-	-	3,491,843
Other items approved by supervisory authority	81,181	-	-	81,181
Total available own funds	**3,687,007**	**-**	**-**	**3,687,007**
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	**3,687,007**	**-**	**-**	**3,687,007**
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	**3,687,007**	**-**	**-**	**3,687,007**

SGLRI considers all its basic own funds, identified in line with Solvency II rules and resulting from economic adjustments made to the SGLRI's equity under IFRS, as available and eligible to cover the SCR.

Solvency II own funds are classified into three tiers depending on whether it is a basic or ancillary own funds item, and on whether it is permanently available to absorb losses on a going concern basis and/or is subordinated such that it is available to absorb losses in the event of a winding-up, and as described in the Articles 71, 73, 75 and 77 of the Delegated Acts.

The table above presents the components of basic own funds. SGLRI does not recognize any ancillary own funds.

Ordinary paid-in share capital and the related share premium of SGLRI are classified as tier 1 basic own funds. The components of the reconciliation reserve are also classified as tier 1 basic own funds.

The reconciliation reserve represents the reserves from the 2021 Financial Statements, net of any adjustments, and the economic valuation differences. The economic valuation differences result from adjustments made to the statutory financial statements balance sheet to arrive at the economic value of all assets and liabilities recognized in the Solvency II EBS.

The reconciliation reserve is classified as tier 1 basic own funds.

"Other items approved by supervisory authority" relate to a capital contribution which received approval from the Central Bank of Ireland as tier 1 own funds in 2015.

E.1.2 ELIGIBILITY OF OWN FUNDS

For the purposes of compliance with the SCR, tier 1 capital must account for at least half of the required capital (50% of the SCR), the sum of eligible tier 2 and tier 3 capital must account for a maximum of 50% of the SCR and the eligible amount of tier 3 capital must account for less than 15% of the SCR.

The application of the above limits determines SGLRI's eligible own funds. As at December 31, 2021, none of these limits are exceeded by SGLRI.

E.1.3 RECONCILIATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The table below presents the differences between the shareholders' equity in the 2021 Financial Statements prepared under IFRS and the net assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes and presented in the EBS.

SGLRI Reconciliation between statutory IFRS equity and EBS net assets
in USD thousands

SGLRI **in USD thousands**	**December 31, 2021**
Statutory - IFRS Shareholders' equity	**1,776,068**
Economic adjustments	**1,813,378**
Investments	1,643,573
Net technical balances	194,148
Net technical balances, excluding risk margin – Life	*666,654*
Risk margin – Life	*(472,506)*
Deferred taxes	(24,206)
Other assets and liabilities	(137)
Excess of assets over liabilities in the Solvency II EBS	**3,589,446**
Deductions for foreseeable dividends	(190,750)
Total available own funds	**3,398,696**

The economic adjustments represent revaluations necessary to remeasure all of SGLRI's assets and liabilities calculated in accordance with IFRS as economic values under Solvency II rules. For further details on valuation principles and differences, please refer to Chapter D - Valuation for solvency purposes.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The solvency capital requirement (SCR) of SGLRI is calculated using its approved internal model, which is consistent with that of the SCOR Group. Therefore, the risk categories are the same as those described in the SFCR of the SCOR Group and SCOR SE, except in relation to P&C underwriting risks which are not relevant for SGLRI as at December 31, 2021.

This section provides a breakdown of the SCR by risk category. This is followed by an overview of the internal model, including a description of the risk categories.

This section is linked to the Quantitative Reporting Template S.25.03 – SCR-IM in the Appendix A.

E.2.1.1 SCR BY RISK COMPONENT

SGLRI's SCR is USD 1,190 million as at December 31, 2021 and has decreased by 38% or USD 725 million over the year from USD 1,915 million as at December 31, 2020.

The table below shows the standalone 0.5% Value-at-Risk (VaR) for each risk category, and the diversification and tax components. The risk categories are described in Section E.4.1 – Overview of the internal model.

SGLRI In USD thousands	0.5% VaR as at December 31, 2021	0.5% VaR as at December 31, 2020	Changes from 2020 to 2021
Life underwriting	1,431,858	2,164,101	(732,243)
Market	756,210	1,255,747	(499,537)
Credit	240,743	389,595	(148,852)
Operational	164,077	137,391	26,687
Required capital before diversification	**2,592,887**	**3,946,833**	**(1,353,946)**
Diversification	(1,116,380)	(1,591,134)	474,755
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(286,579)	(440,578)	153,999
SCR	**1,189,929**	**1,915,120**	**(725,192)**

The standalone required capital, before diversification between risk categories and tax, has decreased by USD 1,354 million compared to December 31, 2020. This is mainly due to the following:

- Life underwriting standalone risk has decreased by USD 732 million compared to December 31, 2020. This is mainly due to the Life in-force transaction which affects both the direct business of SGLRI and the life business of SI, which is 74% owned by SGLRI and thus also visible in the table above on a look-through basis[5]. Higher interest rates in the UK and the US contribute further to this decrease;
- Market standalone risk includes invested assets, FX, interest rate, and credit spread risk. It has decreased by USD 500 million compared to December 31, 2020. This decrease is mainly due to the Life in-force transaction and refinements in the market consistent valuation of life items. The impact on the SCR after diversification is much less than the decrease in standalone capital because market risk diversifies well with other risk categories;
- Credit standalone risk includes default risk and credit rating migration risk on assets. It has decreased by USD 149 million compared to December 31, 2020. This is mainly due to the Life in-force transaction and model refinements, which are partly offset by business updates. The impact on SGLRI's SCR is small after diversification because credit risk diversifies well with other risk categories;
- Operational standalone risk has increased by USD 27 million; mainly due to scenario refinements and data updates.

Diversification and the loss absorbency benefit of taxes decreases the SCR by a reduced amount of USD 629 million, compared to December 31, 2020. This decrease mainly results from the Life in-force transaction.

E.2.2 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

SGLRI In USD thousands	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Variation	% Variation
MCR Minimum (25% of SCR)	297,482	478,780	(181,298)	(38)%
MCR Linear	704,297	536,091	168,206	31%
MCR Maximum (45% of SCR)	535,468	861,804	(326,336)	(38)%
MCR with Internal Model cap & floor	**535,468**	**536,091**	**(623)**	**(0)%**

The table above presents MCR calculations based on the internal model SCR.

The life linear Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) is obtained by applying pre-defined factors to the net best estimate technical provisions classified by product type as well as to the capital at risk for all life exposures.

The MCR is the result of this specified linear formula subject to a floor of 25% and a cap of 45% of the SCR calculated based on the internal model. For SGLRI, the MCR as at December 31, 2021 is equal to the maximum MCR (45% of SCR).

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

SGLRI does not use a duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the solvency capital requirement.

[5] A look-though basis is where risk exposures arising from SGLRI's participations are allocated to the underlying risk categories.

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

The following sections describe SCOR's internal model and show how it is used within SGLRI.

E.4.1 OVERVIEW OF THE INTERNAL MODEL

SCOR developed its internal model to ensure that its solvency is properly measured: the model is part of a comprehensive solvency framework which seeks to ensure that SCOR, including SGLRI, is solvent now and will continue to be solvent in the future. It is deeply embedded in SCOR's Risk Management system and used extensively for strategic purposes and business steering. The model is materially complete in its coverage of risk and entities. For this purpose, material is defined as being at a level above which information could influence the decision-making or judgment of the intended users of that information.

Since 2003 SCOR has used its experience and knowledge to develop an internal model which accurately reflects SCOR's risk profile as a global reinsurer. SCOR received approval from regulators to use its internal model for the calculation of its Solvency II SCR from the effective in-force date of Solvency II (January 1, 2016).

This section gives an overview of the internal model. Section E.4.2 gives examples of SCOR's use of the internal model. Section E.4.3 provides more detail on the operation of the internal model, describing how SCOR forecasts the probability distributions for its risks, Section E.4.4 provides further information about the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes and Section E.4.5 describes the key differences between the standard formula and SCOR's internal model.

Summary of the approach

The internal model produces a probability distribution of SCOR's economic balance sheet at a date one year in the future. It does this by calculating, for many thousands of scenarios, the value of the balance sheet items exposed to risk. SCOR leverages its experience to forecast a probability distribution for each of these risks and to determine how the different risks interact. SCOR then uses this to produce a single probability distribution of the change in economic value. See Section E.4.3 for more details. The model allows for diversification and for the loss absorbing effect of deferred taxes.

Scope of the internal model

Business units

The internal model is a global model and operates under the same standards across the Group, within and outside the Solvency II regime. SCOR manages its business using a Group and business unit approach as described in Section A.1.1.5 - Legal and organizational structure of the Group, under which the activities of the Life and P&C business units are represented alongside SCOR Global Investments.

The internal model covers the entirety of SCOR's worldwide (re)insurance activities. It is therefore designed to include all known material quantifiable risks to which the Group is exposed and SCOR has robust processes in place to ensure the continued adequacy of the internal model to its risk profile.

The internal model is used to calculate the Solvency II SCR of the Group and the following Solvency II regulated entities: SCOR SE, SGLRI and SI.

Risk measure and time period

The risk measure used to determine the Solvency Capital Requirement is the Value-at-Risk (VaR) of the change in basic own funds over a one-year period with a confidence level of 99.5% (i.e. VaR 0.5%).

Risk categories

SGLRI groups the risks modelled into four categories[6] as at December 31, 2021: Life underwriting, market, credit and operational risks. The definitions of the risk categories are as follows:

- **Life underwriting** risk is the risk of change in the value of life and health liabilities. It also includes related risks such as those associated with deposits to cedents, reinsurance recoverables and reinsurance payables, and interest income on funds withheld. Underwriting risk covers risks from business written to date and business planned to be written over the next year;
- **Market** risk is the risk of loss to balance sheet items (for instance provisions, payables, investments and debt) from changes in the level of market prices;
- **Credit** risk is the risk resulting from the default or changes in the creditworthiness of insurance or investment counterparties;

[6] The SCOR Group also models P&C underwriting risk but SGLRI has no exposure to this risk as at December 31, 2021.

- **Operational** risk is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risks, and excludes risks arising from strategic decisions and reputational risks.

The risk categories are reported before tax and diversification. These are then shown separately:

- **diversification.** This is the impact of determining the joint capital requirements of the four risk categories. The aggregated capital requirement is less than the sum of the individual capital requirements because of SGLRI's diversified portfolio which significantly reduces the likelihood of simultaneous occurrence of adverse experience and because losses in one area are offset by gains in another;
- **loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.** For each modelled scenario, the internal model calculates the tax impact of the change in economic value. In unprofitable scenarios, like the 1-in-200 loss scenario associated with the SCR, it captures the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes by modelling the change in value of the deferred tax positions which reduces the impact of the loss on the basic own funds. See Section E.4.4 – Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes for more details.

Data used in the internal model

The probability distribution forecast of SGLRI's economic balance sheet requires forecasts to be made for the economic background, for each risk factor, and for the dependencies between the various risk factors. These forecasts rely on actuarial, economic, financial and business portfolio assumptions and data. Because the accuracy and appropriateness of this data are important, SGLRI carefully manages data to ensure its proper and structured storage, reliability, and accessibility. SGLRI applies a data quality management framework to identify key data affecting internal model results, in particular the SCR, and data quality criteria to all of this data. Section E.4.3 describes in more detail the data used for each risk category and how SGLRI ensures that the data is appropriate.

In some areas, there is little data available, the data lacks reliability, or its relationship to the forecast being made is only indirect. In these cases, SGLRI applies expert judgement within a framework to make sure that its application is proportionate to the quantity and quality of data available, and to its potential impact on the SCR.

E.4.2 USES OF THE INTERNAL MODEL

The internal model is used to support the Group's business initiatives and to provide input for management decisions. See for example Sections B.3.1.3 – Risk tolerances, B.3.2.3 – Identification and assessment of risks and C.2.2 – Risks related to technical provisions. Other examples are as follows:

- SCOR uses the internal model to determine solvency and profitability and for economic and solvency capital assessment. The internal model is used to produce distributions of scenarios for changes in basic own funds over the coming year for SCOR Group and material Group entities, in accordance with Solvency II principles;
- SCOR uses the internal model for strategic solvency management. The internal model is the core tool for setting and maintaining SCOR's strategic solvency target to align shareholder returns, business growth, profitability and solvency protection for clients;
- the internal model plays an important role in SCOR's System of Governance, and Risk Management System and helps to optimize shareholder return. SCOR designed and developed the model specifically for its own risks, so the internal model provides a better understanding of its risk profile than an industry-standard or standard formula approach;
- SCOR's Capital Shield strategy, uses a range of protection mechanisms to ensure that the retained risk profile remains in line with the risk appetite framework and risk tolerances;
- SCOR's SCR is mainly driven by its underwriting risks, with high diversification through well-balanced Life and P&C portfolios. Full distribution modelling and capital allocation steer SCOR's risk return profile to the optimum allocation of economic capital to business units and lines of business, and to new business. Thus, the pricing of new business with an understanding of the resulting capital allocation assists SCOR in targeting business which is expected to provide an attractive return on capital;
- SCOR uses the internal model for risk analysis to support acquisitions and other major decisions and to assess the impact on the Group's (and relevant entity's) solvency.

E.4.3 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FORECASTS

This section describes how SCOR forecasts the probability distribution for each risk category. The approach can be summarized as follows:

- SCOR determines the exposure of the economic balance sheet items exposed to risk using the economic characteristics of its portfolio;
- SCOR analyses each risk category into a number of risk factors and generates probability distributions for each of these risk factors, using its own experience and expertise applied to internal, external and market data;

- SCOR uses Monte-Carlo simulation techniques to produce the full probability distribution forecast for each risk category.

Life Underwriting Risk

To model its life and health risks SCOR combines global expertise and significant amounts of experience, including data from acquisitions. It uses this to derive the statistical characteristics of these risks, particularly their current probability distributions, the nature of the dependencies between them and their expected behaviour over the next year.

Probability distribution functions are chosen to model the underlying risk factors such as mortality, longevity and policyholder behaviour. SCOR applies expert judgment and scenario analyses where experience data are relatively scarce, for example lapse and morbidity risks.

The internal model takes future management actions into account, reflecting the optionality available to SCOR on certain blocks of business in the event of adverse mortality or critical illness experience.

Market Risk

The market risk category comprises a number of risk factors, including interest rates, credit spreads, inflation and currency exchange rates (FX).

SCOR applies probability distributions for these risk factors to the values of economic balance sheet items. Within this risk category, SCOR also applies probability distributions for interest rates to the modelled values of discounted best estimate liabilities and deposits to cedents.

SCOR forecasts the probability distributions of the risk factors, and the dependencies between them, using economic scenarios for a number of major currencies. These economic scenarios are created by SCOR’s Scenario Generator Model (SGM), which produces scenarios representing various plausible states of the world specified in terms of life and economic risk factors, to determine how the economic balance sheet would react under these various scenarios.

The internal model determines, for each scenario, the impact on the underlying economic balance sheet item. Repeating this exercise many times for different future scenarios gives the full probability distribution forecast for market risk.

Credit Risk

The probability distribution forecast for credit risk includes migration and default risk and is determined in three stages. Firstly, using historical data, the risks of counterparty rating migration (including default) are forecasted. Secondly, the impact of the rating migration or default is determined from the exposure to the counterparty. Finally, this exercise is repeated many times for different future economic scenarios to arrive at the probability distribution forecast for credit risk.

Operational Risk

SCOR models annual losses at the entity level and by operational areas. There are two main data sources for modelling operational risk: scenario analyses from experts and historical losses. The methodology for modelling losses for each operational risk area is based on a Bayesian approach. This allows for the combination of several input data sources for each modelled operational risk area to obtain credible data.

Other

Minor balance sheet items, such as intangible assets or debt, are assumed to carry a low intrinsic risk. These are modelled in a simplified way and included in the relevant risk category.

E.4.4 LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAXES

The modelled economic balance sheet includes deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized at valuation date. For each modelled scenario, the internal model calculates the tax impact of the change in economic value (i.e. economic profit or loss).

In unprofitable scenarios, like the 1-in-200 scenario associated with the SCR, it captures the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes by modelling the change in value of the deferred tax positions which reduces the impact of the loss on the modelled basic own funds. The internal model determines this item by modelled entity and by scenario. The Group tax effects represent the aggregated tax effects of the modelled entities. A recoverability test is performed based on an estimated evolution of profits in future years to verify that they are sufficient to support the amount of deferred tax assets. This is calculated based on assumptions about the future profitability, which includes a prudent allowance for the increasing uncertainty over time. The tax model parameters are calibrated on the basis of expert judgment provided by experts from the Finance, Tax and Risk Management functions.

At December 31, 2021, the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes reduces the SCR by USD 287 million (or 19% of the SCR before tax), which is expected to be recoverable based on the projected future profits.

E.4.5 KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND THE INTERNAL MODEL

SGLRI uses its approved internal model to calculate its SII SCR (see Section E.4.1), as opposed to the Solvency II standard formula. SCOR designed and developed the internal model specifically for its own risks, so it provides a better understanding of its risk profile than an industry-standard or standard formula approach.

SCOR's internal model is similar to the standard formula in that both use a risk category approach, apply diversification between the risk categories, and calculate the SCR at a 99.5% VaR. However, in contrast to the simplified factor approach of the standard formula, the full distribution is modelled in the internal model (including stochastically modelling tax).

SCOR's internal model structure reflects geographical market specificity by use of appropriate risk factor calibration. The standard formula uses generic diversification factors for all (re)insurers, whereas the SCOR internal model reflects the benefits of risk diversification specific to a global reinsurer as compared to a less diversified local insurance undertaking.

Additional key differences are summarized below by risk category:

- for Life underwriting, a wider range of risk factors than considered in the standard formula is modelled. In addition, for Life underwriting, the standard formula only covers risks from business in force, whereas the SCOR internal model also includes risks from future business expected to be written over the next year according to the business plan;
- for Market risk, SCOR uses its own scenario generator which reflects dependencies over the full range of outcomes (not just those at the 99.5th percentile) between the different components of market risk;
- for Credit risk, SCOR models migration and default risk comprehensively for marketable securities and covers default of future profits from cedents. Migration risk reflects a potential loss in the book value of assets due to changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, despite no actual default;
- for Operational risk, SCOR adopts a granular approach, which reflects actual historical operational loss data from key operating areas.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

As at December 31, 2021, SGLRI is compliant with the requirements regarding the coverage of the minimum capital requirement and solvency capital requirement.

E.6 Any other information

SGLRI has no other material information, in addition to that already contained in other sections, to report about its capital management.

ADDENDUM (P&C BUSINESS)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In continuance of its strategy of streamlining its group structure and enhancing its financial strength the SCOR Group has initiated in 2021 a corporate restructuring aimed in particular at simplifying the internal reinsurance structure and optimizing the use of capital within its the reinsurance entities.

Accordingly, effective since January 1, 2022, - SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland (SGLRI) reinsures Property and Casualty as well as Life business.

The purpose of this addendum is to present the expected impacts for SGLRI across all areas of accepting P&C business effective January 1, 2022. As set out in section 1.1.2, SGLRI has accepted intragroup proportional and non-proportional business effective January 1, 2022. Financial and capital impacts also include the impacts on SGLRI's participation in SCOR Ireland dac (SI), formerly SCOR Life Ireland dac. Effective January 1, 2022, SI also accepts Property and Casualty business and for the purposes of this addendum all impacts assume all transactions in SI are effective January 1, 2022.

This addendum follows the standard structure of the SFCR and covers either updates or additional information after completion of the full transaction effective as at January 1, 2022. For all sections and items which are not explicitly listed below, there are no material changes with respect to the sections and items covered in the main body of the SFCR.

1. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

1.1 Business

1.1.1 OVERVIEW

Details of SGLRI's life reinsurance operations have been included in section A.1.2. This section of the addendum covers updates reflecting the new P&C reinsurance business after the completion of the full transactions.

As at January 1, 2022, SGLRI has extended its underwriting activity to include P&C Reinsurance business, replacing another SCOR subsidiary as an aggregator for P&C risks originally written by a number of other SCOR branches and subsidiaries around the world, excluding the US.

1.1.2 BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

The P&C reinsurance portfolio is diversified in terms of business and geography covering various lines of business such as Property, Property Cat, Motor, Credit & Surety, Casualty, Engineering, Marine and Offshore and other smaller portfolios from SCOR entities across Asia Pacific (China, India), South Africa, United Kingdom and Europe (Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy).

This P&C intragroup retrocession business which has transferred to SGLRI is comprised of both Proportional and Non-Proportional business and consists of:

- Inwards intragroup retrocession contracts with branches and subsidiaries of SCOR SE; and
- Outwards intragroup retrocession contracts with SCOR SE.

SGLRI underwrites EEA risks on the basis of its European Passport and risks outside the EEA on a non-admitted basis to the extent permitted.

The lines of business currently written by SGLRI since January 1, 2022, include:

Property

Property lines cover damage to the physical assets of the insured, as well as to their business income. It provides financial compensation, renovations or replacements for the physical damage sustained, and financial compensation for the loss of income that a business may experience as a consequence of the physical damage, if its business activity has been interrupted. Perils insured are both natural and man-made, and include notably fire, floods, water damage, explosion and theft. The sum insured and the specific types of events covered depend on whether the coverage is property or property catastrophe.

Casualty or Liability

The Casualty or Liability lines of business provide coverage for a broad variety of underlying liability indemnity products, encompassing both general and professional liability business. The underlying products, events or circumstances covered are driven by the underlying market the risks originate from.

Some specific types of Liability products covered, worth mentioning are:

- **Auto/Motor Liability** – Personal and business insurance for cars, trucks, motorcycles, and other road vehicles. The policy responds when the insured driver or vehicle causes or is accused of physical damage or bodily injury resulting from any liability that arising from incidents in or around a vehicle;
- **Medical Malpractice** – Med Mal provides coverage for the acts, errors, and omissions of physicians, surgeons, and allied healthcare operates such as nurses. This liability policy can encompass physicians only, hospitals only, or physicians and hospitals combined.

Other Speciality Risks

The lines of business considered Specialty consist of the following:

- **Aviation** covers damages to aircraft or equipment, operated by airlines, aircrafts manufacturers, space companies, or operators on the ground. The coverage is often split between hull (damage to or loss of the physical asset) and liability (damages to the passengers), with liability typically representing the largest and longest exposure of the two. SCOR affiliates participate in the aviation business through reinsurance and insurance solutions in all sectors of the Aviation market: airlines, aerospace and general aviation;
- **Marine and Energy** typically includes a hull and a liability part, for damages to cargos or other equipment at sea, such as drilling platforms. SCOR affiliates participate in the marine and energy business through (re)insurance solutions covering hull and cargo as well as marine liability and energy;
- **Engineering** covers risks resulting from the design and constructions of building, as well as related equipment & machinery. SCOR affiliates participate in the Engineering business through a broad range of reinsurance and

insurance covering: Construction All Risks (CAR) and Erection All Risks (EAR) insurance, as well as advance loss of profits or delay in startup following a CAR or EAR loss, contractors' plant and machinery, electronic equipment, machinery, machinery loss of profits and combined machinery/electronic equipment and property;

- **Agriculture** SCOR affiliates provide customized risk transfer solutions and innovative approaches in the field of crop/crop hail, aquaculture, forestry, greenhouse and livestock/bloodstock insurance;
- **Credit and Surety** includes covers for payment default, frustration of assets, surety. It applies particularly to businesses trading abroad. SCOR affiliates participate in the Credit and Surety business e.g.
    - Domestic and Export Credit Insurance,
    - Various surety lines, like market surety and professional surety, and
    - Political Risks: Confiscation Expropriation Nationalisation Deprivation (CEND), embargo and no currency transfer.
- **Decennial** covers inherent defects insurance for construction works. SCOR affiliates participate in the Decennial business through customised products and solutions tailored to local situations e.g.
    - basic cover of construction damage caused by inherent defects in structural works,
    - tailored cover, including material damage caused by inherent defects in waterproofing works and/or in other specific parts of construction, and
    - additional extensions to Insurance Defects Insurance ('IDI') policies such as waiver of subrogation against builders and consequential third-party liability.

Natural and Man-made Catastrophes

Natural Catastrophe insurance is coverage dedicated to low-probability, high-cost catastrophic events such as: Hurricanes and typhoons, Extratropical cyclones, Earthquakes and tsunamis, Floods, Thunderstorms including tornados, Hailstorms, Wildfires, as well as man-made risks such as terrorism etc. Catastrophe covers may not be limited to specific perils in the wording, however, generally, what is key to classify a loss as being covered is that the loss effects multiple insureds with amounts aggregating together defining the catastrophic event.

Solvency II lines of business

Under Solvency II, insurance and reinsurance obligations are analysed by defined lines of business. The material lines of SGLRI's Non-Life business are as follows:

- Motor vehicle liability insurance;
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance;
- Fire and other damage to property insurance;
- General liability insurance;
- Credit and suretyship insurance;
- Non-proportional property reinsurance;
- Others (regrouping smaller Lines of Business).

1.2 Underwriting performance

As this is a new transaction, no prior year underwriting performance exists.

2. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The system of governance and operating model have been adapted following the acceptance of P&C business, leading notably to:

- Reinforcement of Board Membership and Board Committees with P&C expertise, both from within SCOR and from new external independent directors;
- Existing Board and Executive Risk Committees will extend their respective roles to the new P&C activity based on their terms of reference;
- Addition of new key Senior positions and Pre-approved Control Functions roles (e.g., P&C Chief Underwriting Officer and a P&C Head of Actuarial Function);
- Updated policies (including those relating to the internal control system/framework and SII governance), guidelines, terms of reference and control procedures;
- Addition of two new internal outsourcing arrangements with SCOR Switzerland Services AG covering actuarial and accounting;
- A new management level dedicated P&C Reserving Committee dedicated to review the methodology, assumptions, results and reporting for the P&C Solvency II Best Estimate Liability (BEL) and P&C IFRS reserves.

3. RISK PROFILE

SGLRI continues to have strong Risk oversight over its operations and the risks it faces, including the additional risks introduced after accepting P&C business. The existing Risk Framework has been enhanced to have sufficient oversight of these new risks, leveraging on the existing mature Group Risk Framework.

Section C covers the risk profile for SGLRI and remains unchanged on completion of the full transaction apart from the addition of P&C underwriting risks. This section covers the main risks linked to the P&C reinsurance business (and insurance activity).

3.1 P&C Reinsurance

The main risks linked to the P&C reinsurance business (and insurance activity) underwritten by SGLRI are P&C long-tail risks, such as large liability losses, natural catastrophes, and other P&C short-tail risks, such as acts of terrorism, as well as other risks beyond its direct control, including systemic crises or the cyclicality of the business.

3.1.1 P&C LONG-TAIL RISKS

Long-tail lines of business, such as all casualty lines (including general liability, professional liability and financial lines amongst others) are exposed to material reserve deteriorations (or long-tail reserve deteriorations). This is due to the materiality of insured losses driven by man-made casualty loss events and to the long periods of time taken for claims materialization and settlement.

Long-tail reserve deteriorations is the risk that the P&C claims frequency and severity are higher than assumed in the calculation of the Best Estimate Liabilities (BEL). For SCOR's casualty business, the frequency and severity of claims and the related amounts of indemnity paid can be affected by several factors. The most significant factors are claims inflation and the changing legal and regulatory environment, including changes in civil liability law and jurisprudence. Claims inflation is influenced by, but not directly linked to general inflation.

For further information on risks related to technical provisions, please see Section 3.2 – Risks related to technical provisions.

Casualty loss events

The specific nature of the catastrophic casualty loss events to which SGLRI is exposed can vary widely, from systemic liability events caused by the negative health impacts of commonly used materials on human health (with asbestos as a typical example) to massive product liability losses emanating from items produced by a single manufacturer. Casualty events can also be triggered by a single disastrous event (e.g. Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion),or events related to cyber fraud and data theft.

The amount of information available on casualty catastrophes is limited. In contrast to property catastrophes, which are short term in nature (limited number of days between insured event and loss emergence) and for which reasonable estimates of the size of the loss can be calculated, most casualty catastrophes emerge gradually and the full extent of the losses is often not known for decades.

Depending on the type of man-made event triggering these casualty losses, property lines of business may also be affected simultaneously, e.g. if the explosion at a large industrial site destroys the industrial facility, but also pollutes the surrounding environment and causes property damages and bodily injuries affecting the population in the vicinity of the explosion.

SCOR is engaged in the development of advanced liability catastrophe analytics, using data mining and specific modelling techniques to improve its prediction capabilities for man-made casualty loss events.

3.1.2 NATURAL CATASTROPHES

SGLRI's property business is exposed to multiple insured losses arising from single or multiple events, which can be catastrophic. Natural catastrophes, such as hurricanes, typhoons, windstorms, floods, hail, severe winter storms and earthquakes can generate material insured losses in property, engineering and possibly other lines of business.

The most material natural catastrophes to which SGLRI is exposed include windstorms in Europe.

In modelling losses, the natural catastrophe models focus on the property damage and consequential business interruption losses triggered when a natural catastrophe affects the insured's property. Sophisticated tools are used to model the underlying physical phenomena and their impact on SGLRI's risk profile.

With respect to climate change, SGLRI's P&C underwriting business could be exposed to physical climate risks, caused by changes in the frequency and severity of certain natural catastrophe events that are predicted in climate warming scenarios. Although scientific understanding of the causal mechanisms between climate warming and the occurrence of particular natural phenomena is still being established, catastrophe events that are potentially impacted include hurricane (including storm surge and pluvial flooding components), flood (both river flooding and pluvial flooding), heatwave, wildfire and drought. In the event that climate change causes an increase in the occurrence and/or severity of natural phenomena for which SGLRI provides protection, or has knock-on impacts on other business lines underwritten, claims frequency and/or severity on property, business interruption/contingent business interruption and agricultural lines of business could increase, with possible impacts on long-term profitability and ongoing insurability.

3.1.3 P&C OTHER SHORT-TAIL RISKS

SGLRI's property business is exposed to multiple insured losses arising from single or multiple man-made events, which can be catastrophic. The short-tail lines of business mostly exposed to man-made catastrophe are Property (other than natural catastrophe), Marine, Credit and Surety, Aviation and Space, Engineering and Agriculture.

Man-made catastrophes refer to negligent or deliberate human actions, e.g. a large explosion and/or fire at a major industrial site and acts of terrorism. These events can cause major damage to property and lives. Acts of terrorism often target large cities and illustrious landmarks such as international airports and governmental facilities. Cyber-attacks can lead to business interruptions and damages to property and lives if critical safety systems (e.g. industrial control systems) are impacted by an event. SGLRI is exposed to single or multiple terrorist attacks through some P&C treaties Terrorism exposures are monitored on a worldwide basis as a fully integrated part of the Underwriting Management Framework. Underwriting guidelines stipulate the rules and procedures for terrorism risk for Reinsurance and Specialty Insurance. SCOR monitors this risk using a very conservative approach.

The extent of the loss event and the affected lines of business will vary depending on the man-made event.

Other risks

Other factors could have an adverse impact, such as systemic crises, which could be generated by transition risks resulting from action to tackle climate change, cyclicality of the business and concentration risks related to its broker business.

Systemic Crises

Historically, reinsurers have experienced significant fluctuations in operating income due to volatile and unpredictable developments, many of which are beyond the control of the reinsurer including general economic conditions, levels of capacity offered by the market, the level of competition with regards to pricing, and possible changes in regulations and societal attitudes regarding the support of industry sectors that contribute to climate change. In particular, some of SGLRI's lines of business which are directly linked to financial activities are more exposed to global economic recessions (e.g. the Global Financial Crisis), for example, liability risk such as Errors & Omissions and Directors & Officers Liability. Those areas of SGLRI's business that are most exposed to climate transition risks are those related to re/insurance of carbon-intensive industries.

Cyclicality of the business

P&C insurance and reinsurance businesses are cyclical. The primary consequences of a market softening are a reduction in the volume of P&C reinsurance premiums on the market, an increase in competition within the reinsurance market, and also a preference for those operators who are most attentive to the specific needs of the cedents and the most capable of meeting them. This could potentially lead to a loss of competitive advantage for SCOR.

Beyond the general trends, the premium rate cycle affects certain geographic markets and/or certain lines of business in different ways and to different extents, independently of each other.

Risk Concentrations

The accumulation of risks, such as by regions, by lines of business or by exposure to individual events, may produce risk concentrations. Material concentration of risk in the P&C business portfolio particularly relates to accumulation of exposures to natural catastrophes. In terms of individual events, the largest concentrations of exposure are to European Windstorms.

SCOR generates its P&C business, part of which is retroceded internally to SGLRI, both through brokers and through direct relationships with insurance company clients. The risk for SGLRI is mainly the concentration of premiums written through a limited number of brokers. A significant reduction in the business generated through these brokers could potentially reduce premium volume and net income.

3.1.4 MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWRITING RISKS RELATED TO THE P&C BUSINESS

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) area is organized to enable the assessment and control of non-life underwriting risks. SGLRI writes predominantly internal retrocessions, assumed from other SCOR Group entities. The below describes how these risks are managed by the underlying cedents throughout the SCOR Group, in addition to details of how the risks are further managed once transferred to SGLRI.

- Most of the business underwritten will be renewed on agreed dates. This will enable SGLRI to establish annual underwriting plans, both qualitative (description of the environment) and quantitative (activity budget);

- The Property and Casualty Treaty underwriters manage external client relationships and offer reinsurance support after a careful review and assessment of the cedents' underwriting policies, portfolio profiles, exposures and management procedures. They are responsible for writing treaty business as well as associated support on small and medium size facultative risks in their respective territories within the limits of their individually delegated underwriting authority and the scope of underwriting guidelines. Initial pricing of retrocessions from SCOR affiliates to SGLRI will be constructed in line with the Group Internal retrocession applicable policies/guidelines and will be approved by SGLRI leadership. SGLRI will perform a pricing review of all business;
- Underwriting and pricing guidelines, defined by SCOR's P&C business unit and applicable to all Group entities including SGLRI, specify the underwriting capacities delegated to each underwriter in each entity, as well as the underwriting rules and principles to be complied with. These guidelines are subject to a regular review and approval process. SCOR's underwriting guidelines are more restrictive regarding certain areas with difficult or uncertain legal environments.
    - Underwriting guidelines in place within the P&C business unit specify (i) the underwriting rules and principles to be complied with; (ii) the underwriting capacities individually delegated to the underwriters in each of the markets and lines of business in which the SGLRI operates as well as (iii) the relevant maximum acceptable commitments per risk and per event,
    - Pricing guidelines and parameters apply to all treaties priced within the P&C business unit. There are additional guidelines related to Natural Catastrophes and others specific to certain products which include Agriculture, Credit & Surety and Cyber. These guidelines seek to ensure that the analyses provide: (i) a best estimate of the costs and profitability of a treaty as well as the uncertainty surrounding estimates; (ii) assistance with underwriting decisions; and (iii) the suitable outputs needed for the risk management process, in particular the internal model, such as probability distributions for losses/Net Present Value (NPV), cash flow patterns for premium/losses, etc. They are set to provide consistency and continuity across the organization but also to take into account differences between markets and lines of business as well as the geographical location of the client and the risks insured. Parameters are revised at least once a year to consider, as the case may be, changing market conditions and environment. Contracts that meet certain risk thresholds are subject to mandatory peer reviews that have to be performed and documented before pricing is completed. SCOR's P&C business unit uses a data system that allows management to monitor and review the results from pricing tools.
- The underwriting teams are supported by P&C business unit's Underwriting Management. This function provides worldwide treaty and facultative underwriting guidelines, policies regarding the delegation of capacity, underwriting support to specific lines of business or individual risks when required, ceding company portfolio analysis and risk surveys and is responsible for the monitoring and referral of non-standard business and for authorizing exceptions to the underwriting guidelines;
- Business opportunities going beyond the stipulations of the guidelines previously defined are subject to special referral procedures at two levels: (i) by Underwriting Management and, where applicable, by Legal and/or Finance; (ii) and for cases which may have a significant impact on the balance sheet (thresholds and/or conditions defined in a procedure or specific guidelines) by the Group CRO Area;
- The P&C Pricing and Modelling Department is responsible for the pricing of reinsurance business, which is done by individual treaty. Guidelines, methods and tools are set and maintained at the global level and used by the pricing teams across the SCOR offices. Delegation authorities specify criteria under which the underwriters may price certain contracts still subject to the use of the Pricing Guidelines and tools. Pricing results quantify expected underwriting statistics (such as loss and expense ratios), volatility measures, and profitability measures (such as NPV, Return on Risk Adjusted Capital (RORAC), and Profit Excess Targets). The results are also used as criteria for referrals within Underwriting teams. Pricing actuaries team up with underwriters and modelers by market or by line of business;
- The P&C Pricing and Modelling Department is responsible for monitoring Nat Cat accumulations. Earthquake and storm risks gross exposures are measured using proprietary external models from industry-leading catastrophe model suppliers, including Risk Management Solutions RiskLink® ("RMS") and AIR Worldwide Catrader® ("AIR"). These tools enable the Group to quantify its exposure in terms of a probable maximum loss ("PML") at various levels of probability for each peril and geographic location. The overall aggregate annual PML per peril, allowing for potential multiple events, provides the information required to determine the level of retrocession and other alternative risk transfer solutions (e.g. catastrophe bonds) that are needed to ensure that the net aggregate exposure is optimized for SCOR's risk appetite and remains within predefined tolerance limits. SGLRI monitors the overall capacity allocation for each region/peril at each Board Risk Committee;
- In relation to climate change, the models used to price natural catastrophe business (both new and renewing) are calibrated using recent claims data. In this way, changes in frequency and severity of the natural perils that SGLRI underwrites, whether related to climate change signals or not, are considered in the pricing of contracts. In terms of managing climate transition risks, SCOR has already made certain underwriting commitments that

make a start towards reducing the Company's exposure to certain carbon-intensive sectors. In addition, SCOR has introduced referral procedures and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring components for the underwriting of insurance and facultative reinsurance within the mining and energy sectors;

- For non-Nat Cat business, per-risk accumulation limits are defined in the underwriting guidelines;
- SGLRI transfers part of its P&C risks to SCOR SE via non-proportional retrocession programs. SCOR SE assumes, in exchange for the payment of a premium by SGLRI, the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts;
- The claims handling function is performed by the claims teams, which review, process and monitor reported claims. P&C business unit's Claims & Commutations is responsible for the implementation and overview of the overall claims handling and commutation management policy for the P&C business unit, implementing worldwide control and reporting procedures and managing commutation of portfolios and commitments. It supports and controls the day-to-day activity and takes over the direct management of large, litigious, serial and latent claims. In addition, periodic audits are conducted on specific claims and lines of business, and claims processing and procedures are examined at the ceding companies' offices with the aim of evaluating their claims adjustment process, valuation of case reserves and overall performance. When needed, recommendations are given to underwriters and SGLRI management;
- The adequacy of SGLRI's technical provisions is controlled based on specific procedures. For further information on how risks related to technical provisions are managed, see Section 3.2 – Risks related to technical provisions;
- Risks specific to the administration of contracts are subject to checks performed through the "Internal Control System" framework. The application of this framework is regularly controlled by Group Internal Audit. SCOR's Group Information System includes multiple automatic checks and additional tools. A quarterly review of technical results is performed by SGLRI The review enables the analysis of technical results by underwriting year, by nature and by line of business;
- SGLRI's CRO area organizes meetings of the Board Risk Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the main risks to which SGLRI is exposed;
- Cross reviews are conducted to assess the quality of underwriting, pricing and claims handling of particular market areas or lines of business. This includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and effectiveness of controls and proposals for additional risk management measures, including mitigating actions. The selection process to define the order of priority of Cross Reviews is guided by a risk-based approach.

3.2 Risks related to technical provisions

On completion of the full transaction, SGLRI's risks related to technical provisions remain unchanged from those covered in section C.2.2

The contribution of the P&C Actuarial Function Holder to the management of the risk on P&C technical provisions includes additional specific controls. Externally audited IFRS reserves (loss reserves and undiscounted IBNR) are the starting point for calculating the Solvency II technical provisions (before discounting). Thereafter, the adjustments made to move from IFRS reserves to the Solvency II technical provisions are reviewed internally and across functions according to the area of expertise of the appropriate stakeholders (Finance function, Actuarial Function Holder, etc.).

4. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

4.1 Assets

The table below presents the assets of SGLRI as per the EBS together with references to the relevant sections within this chapter explaining the valuation basis and methods used for Solvency II purposes.

The impact of participations in SI includes the estimated impact of SI accepting US Casualty business effective January 1, 2022 although this business is likely to be accepted later in the year.

SGLRI Assets in USD thousands	**January 1, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**	**Variance**
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	920	920	-
Investments	5,101,557	3,713,585	1,387,972
Participations and related undertakings	3,293,920	3,234,574	59,346
Equities	12,453	-	12,453
Bonds	1,268,472	476,080	792,392
Collective Investments Undertakings	523,780	-	523,780
Derivatives	2,922	2,922	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	10	-
Loans and mortgages	65,959	-	65,959
Reinsurance recoverables	670,848	218,105	452,743
Deposits to cedents	2,523,517	1,548,298	975,219
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	344,635	344,635	-
Reinsurance receivables	9,082	9,082	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	17,704	13,795	3,909
Cash and cash equivalents	85,923	85,923	-
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	5,054	5,054	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**8,825,201**	**5,939,399**	**2,885,802**

4.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The valuation approach for property, plant and equipment for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction.

4.1.2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

SGLRI			**As at January 1, 2022**
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Equities	12,453	12,453	-
Bonds	1,268,472	1,268,472	-
Collective investments undertakings	523,780	523,780	-
Derivatives	2,922	2,922	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	-	10
Cash	85,923	85,933	(10)
Total investments and cash	**1,893,561**	**1,893,561**	**-**

SGLRI			**As at December 31, 2021**
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Equities	-	-	-
Bonds	476,080	476,080	-
Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-
Derivatives	2,922	2,922	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	10	-	10
Cash	85,923	85,933	(10)
Total investments and cash	**564,935**	**564,935**	**-**

The valuation approach for cash and investments for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction. There are no valuation differences between the EBS and the financial statements. The reclassifications between investment categories result from the difference between the Solvency II definitions and those used in the financial statements.

4.1.3 LOANS AND MORTGAGES

The valuation approach for loans and mortgages for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same. There are no new loans or mortgages after completion of the full transaction.

4.1.4 INSURANCE TECHNICAL ASSETS

SGLRI			As at January 1, 2022
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	-	319,247	(319,247)
Reinsurance recoverables	670,848	1,222,018	(551,170)
Deposits to cedents	2,523,517	2,287,850	235,667
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	344,635	1,393,039	(1,048,403)
Reinsurance receivables	9,082	9,082	-
Total insurance technical assets	**3,548,082**	**5,231,235**	**(1,683,153)**

SGLRI			As at December 31, 2021
in USD thousands	**EBS**	**Statutory IFRS**	**Difference**
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	-	168,238	(168,238)
Reinsurance recoverables	218,105	748,197	(530,092)
Deposits to cedents	1,548,298	1,312,630	235,668
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	344,635	625,780	(281,145)
Reinsurance receivables	9,082	9,082	-
Total insurance technical assets	**2,120,120**	**2,863,927**	**(743,807)**

As covered in section D.1.4, technical cash flows are taken into account within the Solvency II best estimate liabilities. As a result, acquisition costs and insurance receivables that are included in the projected cash flows used for the calculation of technical provisions are not recognized separately in the EBS.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables include a reclassification of assumed outstanding claims estimates from IFRS Life contract liabilities, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions. Assumed and ceded outstanding claims estimates for P&C business continue to be include in Technical Provisions in the EBS, consistent with IFRS.

4.1.5 OTHER ASSETS

The valuation approach for other assets for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction.

4.2 Technical Provisions

As in previous sections, the focus of this section lies on the newly introduced P&C business and therefore no additional information is included for unchanged items. This includes valuation methods and assumptions for Life Technical provisions as well as any significant simplified methods used in their valuation.

Non-Life Technical Provisions are calculated as the sum of best estimate liabilities (BEL) and risk margin (RM). BEL is valued as the net present value of future cash-flows. SGLRI determines the risk margin under Solvency II according to the specified cost-of-capital method, using the risk-free rate for discounting and the cost of capital rate. In order to estimate future SCRs, SGLRI uses the SCOR internal model. Consistent with the prescribed transfer scenarios for the RM calculation, the future SCRs capture P&C underwriting, credit and operational risks.

The table below presents the Non-Life Technical Provisions of SGLRI.

SGLRI **As at January 1, 2022** **in USD thousands**	**EBS**
Non-Life technical provisions	**2,264,413**
TPs – Non-Life (excl. Health)	2,264,413
Best estimate	*2,255,377*
Risk margin	*9,037*
TPs – Health similar to Non-Life (NSLT)	-
Best estimate	-
Risk margin	-
Non-Life reinsurance recoverables	**(452,743)**
Non-Life (excl. Health)	(452,743)
Health NSLT	-
Net Non-Life technical provisions	**1,811,670**

4.2.1 SEGMENTATION BY LINES OF BUSINESS

The table below shows the valuation of P&C net technical provisions of SGLRI as at January 1, 2022, presented by line of business (LoB) as defined for Solvency II reporting purposes.

SGLRI **As at January 1, 2022** **in USD thousands**	**Best estimate liabilities (BEL)**	**Reinsurance recoverables**	**Risk margin**	**Total net technical provisions**
Income protection insurance	17,719	-	71	**17,790**
Workers' compensation insurance	3,315	-	13	**3,328**
Motor vehicle liability insurance	564,875	-	2,263	**567,138**
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	193,293	-	774	**194,068**
Fire and other damage to property insurance	900,767	-	3,609	**904,377**
General liability insurance	329,682	-	1,321	**331,003**
Credit and suretyship insurance	160,784	-	644	**161,428**
Miscellaneous financial loss	37,248	-	149	**37,397**
Non-proportional Health reinsurance	-	-	-	**-**
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	-	-	-	**-**
Non-proportional marine, aviation, transport	-	-	-	**-**
Non-proportional property reinsurance	47,693	(452,743)	191	**(404,859)**
Total net Non-Life provisions	**2,255,377**	**(452,743)**	**9,037**	**1,811,670**

The P&C net technical provisions of USD 1,812 million correspond to the sum of P&C best estimate liabilities net of reinsurance recoverables of USD 453 million and a risk margin of USD 9 million.

The P&C net best estimate liabilities of USD 1,803 million (comprising gross best estimate liabilities of USD 2,255 million and reinsurance recoverables of USD (453) million, as presented in the above table) are composed of two parts: net claims provisions (USD 2,193 million) and net premiums provisions (USD (391) million). The expected future premiums and premium estimates net of commissions are not shown on the assets side of the EBS but are netted down from the future claims on the liability side.

4.2.2 BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITY

Claims provisions methodology and assumptions

The elements of claims provisions recognized within best estimate liabilities in the SGLRI EBS are described below.

- IBNR corresponds to the reserves for claims incurred but not yet reported and not sufficiently reserved. It is calculated in the SCOR system at actuarial segment/underwriting year level using Best Estimate Ultimate Loss Ratios which are based on an annual analysis conducted each year by the local actuaries;
- Outstanding claims are the same as under IFRS. with the following exception: UK motor liability with cancellation of the discount on loss reserves. The impact on the final BEL number is minimal because the discount cancellation on case reserves is compensated by a longer payment pattern;
- Claims estimates mainly correspond to the loss corridor clause, which is a feature of the contract defining a range of loss ratios between which the reinsurer will pay a percentage defined in the contract. An estimation of the amounts to be paid is computed according to the best estimate loss ratios;

- In calculating the unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) and overhead expenses, SGLRI takes into account all cash flows arising from expenses that will be incurred in servicing the recognized insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. This includes administrative expenses, investment management expenses and claims management handling expenses;
- Claims discount represents the adjustment for the time value of money linked to claims estimates, outstanding claims, IBNR and ULAE reserves. The discount on claims reserves is calculated using underwriting years' claims patterns calculated by SGLRI and risk-free rates yield curves published by EIOPA;
- The underwriting claims patterns gross of retrocession are estimated each year by local actuaries at actuarial segment level. In most cases, patterns are calculated using the Chain-Ladder method, derived from the claims paid triangles;
- Each and every year, relevant assumptions made in the calculation of best estimates are reviewed and updated, especially for the annuities discount. SGLRI considers market exogenous information such as medical inflation and interest rates flows.

Premium provisions methodology and assumptions

The elements of Solvency II premium provisions are described below:

- Future premiums correspond to the part of the premiums not yet written and relate to the difference between EGPI and written premiums for bound contracts only;
- Future commissions correspond to commissions on future premiums;
- Future claims are the claims reserves related to future premiums and IFRS unearned premium reserves. The best loss ratio used for future claims calculation is derived by P&C reserving actuaries from either pricing loss ratios or experience loss ratios;
- The premium estimates correspond to the portion of written premiums not yet received in cash. Premium estimates include reinstatement and burning cost premiums which are calculated using the projected claims ultimate (so including IBNR). Given that IBNR under IFRS and EBS are not necessarily the same, reinstatement premiums and burning cost premiums will also vary;
- The commission estimates correspond to the commissions on premium estimates. Commission estimates include sliding scale commissions and profit commissions, which are calculated using the projected claims ultimate;
- Discount: claims discount principles apply to the premium discount.

List of the most commonly used methods

To assess the IFRS and Solvency II Best Estimate, SGLRI uses generally accepted actuarial methods, which take into account quantitative loss experience data, together with qualitative factors and exogenous data, where appropriate. The reserves are also adjusted to reflect reinsurance treaty terms and conditions, and the variety of claims processing that may potentially affect the Group's commitment over time.

SCOR uses in particular:

- deterministic methods (e.g. Chain Ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson, Average cost or Loss ratio methods) for Best Estimate and patterns assessment;
- stochastic approaches (e.g. Mack model, Bootstrap) for reserves' volatility estimates;
- experts' judgments (e.g. exogenous a priori loss ratios provided by SCOR Global P&C pricing or underwriting, market benchmark such as Reinsurance Association of America patterns);
- tailor made solutions: depending on data availability and portfolio complexity, SCOR develops tailor made solutions. Some parameters used in these models can be subject to dedicated studies. These parameters include, but are not limited to, interest rates, legal development and inflation.

4.2.3 LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY

In the P&C business, the uncertainty arises primarily from:

- the level of ultimate loss ratios used to compute the reserves. Some reserving methods require the use of a priori ultimate loss ratios. Pricing loss ratios are often used; sensitivities around these ratios are tested;
- the level of the case reserves which is tested through two tests: the first tests the tail development and the second tests outstanding claims reserves;
- the legal precedent. For some contracts (especially bodily injuries), the level of uncertainty arises from the annuities payment parameters such as mortality table and capitalization rate. These parameters can vary over time due to the economic environment, market changes and legal precedents.

The results of the above stress tests fall within a reasonable range of potential loss deviations from the best estimate and are absorbable by usual reserve volatility.

4.2.4 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

SGLRI transfers part of its P&C risks to SCOR SE via non-proportional retrocession programs. SCOR SE assumes, in exchange for the payment of a premium by SGLRI, the losses related to claims covered by the retrocession contracts.

Retrocession IBNR

For non-proportional retrocession under the Solvency II framework, it is considered that the retrocession IBNRs booked under IFRS reflect the best estimates position.

Retrocession discount

For non-proportional retrocession, the pattern linked to the LoB retrocession is used to calculate the cash flows of the retrocession contract.

Adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default (bad debts)

Since SGLRI has only internal retrocession programs with SCOR SE and due to the Parental Guarantees in place, Reinsurance Bad Debt is assumed to be nil.

Retrocession segmentation

For non-proportional retrocession, rules starting from the retrocession contract criteria are used.

4.2.5 RISK MARGIN

The general risk margin methodology is described in Section D.2 – Technical provisions.

4.2.6 COMPARISON WITH VALUATION IN PRO-FORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This section presents the main differences between the Solvency II net technical balances and the corresponding statutory IFRS balances for SGLRI, which are shown in the following table.

SGLRI **As at January 1, 2022** **in USD thousands**	**EBS**	**IFRS**	**Difference**
Claims provisions	2,193,341	2,258,698	(65,357)
Premium provisions	(390,707)	573,194	(963,901)
TOTAL	**1,802,634**	**2,831,892**	**(1,029,259)**

The main differences between IFRS and Solvency II best estimate liabilities claims provisions arise from the reserve adequacy amount, the claims discount as well as a broader scope of the ULAE definition. Regarding ULAE, the IFRS definition includes only claims expenses, whereas the EBS definition also includes administrative and investment expenses.

The main differences between IFRS and Solvency II best estimate liabilities premium provisions arise from the inclusion of premium/commission estimates within technical provisions and future positions. Regarding the premium estimates, it is due to a difference of position in the balance sheet: the premium estimates are included in assets under IFRS whereas they are included in technical provisions in a Solvency II view.

The future positions do not exist in the IFRS balance sheet but replace the Unearned Premium Reserves and DAC (booked on the assets side under IFRS). They also include future cash flows relating to contract boundaries, which are not integrated into the consolidated financial statements (see Section 4.2.2 – Best Estimate Liability).

4.3 Other liabilities

The table below presents the liabilities of SGLRI as per the EBS as at January 1, 2022 and as at December 31, 2021, respectively.

SGLRI Liabilities in USD thousands	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2021	Variance
Technical provisions – Non-Life	2,264,413	-	2,264,413
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	1,424,668	1,430,036	(5,368)
Deferred tax liabilities	37,231	27,241	9,990
Derivatives	7,984	7,984	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	371,536	371,536	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	502,788	488,193	14,595
Reinsurance payables	509,276	9,015	500,261
Payables (trade, not insurance)	8,845	8,845	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	7,104	7,104	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**5,133,844**	**2,349,953**	**2,783,891**

4.3.1 INSURANCE TECHNICAL LIABILITIES

SGLRI in USD thousands	EBS	Statutory IFRS	As at January 1, 2022 Difference
Insurance and intermediaries payables	502,788	52,636	450,152
Reinsurance payables	509,276	738,176	(228,900)
Total insurance technical liabilities	**1,012,064**	**790,812**	**221,252**

SGLRI in USD thousands	EBS	Statutory IFRS	As at December 31, 2021 Difference
Insurance and intermediaries payables	488,193	38,041	450,152
Reinsurance payables	9,015	223,660	(214,645)
Total insurance technical liabilities	**497,208**	**261,701**	**235,507**

The valuation approach for other liabilities for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction.

Technical cash flows that are taken into account in the Solvency II net best estimate liabilities are not recognized separately in the EBS. While Life reinsurance payables include a reclassification of ceded outstanding claims estimates from IFRS technical reserves, as these are not included in Solvency II technical provisions, no reclassification is made for P&C reinsurance payables.

4.3.2 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

SGLRI in USD thousands	EBS	Statutory IFRS	As at January 1, 2022 Difference
Net deferred tax liability	**37,231**	**2,752**	**34,479**

SGLRI in USD thousands	EBS	Statutory IFRS	As at December 31, 2021 Difference
Net deferred tax liability	**27,241**	**3,036**	**24,205**

The valuation approach for deferred tax liabilities for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction and are covered in Section D.3.2.

4.3.3 FINANCIAL AND OTHER LIABILITIES

The valuation approach for financial and other liabilities for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction and are covered in Section D.3.3.

4.3.4 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OTHER THAN DEBTS OWED TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The valuation approach for financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions for solvency and financial statement purposes, remain the same after completion of the full transaction and are covered in section D.3.4.

4.4 Alternative methods of valuation

As noted in sections D.1 - Assets and D.3 - Other liabilities, in certain circumstances for some assets and liabilities, SGLRI uses alternative valuation methods (including models) to estimate the market value. These methods are applied where the valuation is not possible using the default method (valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities) or using quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities with adjustments to allow for the specific differences. All valuation methodologies applied by SGLRI for P&C business are explained within relevant sections in addendum sections 4.1 - Assets and 4.3 - Other liabilities.

4.5 Any other information

No other material information was identified by SGLRI arising from the transaction.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 Own Funds

This section provides an overview of the capital position for SGLRI.

The table below includes the key results as at January 1, 2022 and as at December 31, 2021, respectively.

SGLRI In USD thousands	As at January 1, 2022	As at December 31, 2021	Variance
Eligible Own Funds (EOF)	**3,500,607**	**3,398,696**	**101,911**
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) Internal Model	**1,375,268**	**1,189,929**	**185,339**
Excess Capital (EOF - SCR)	2,125,339	2,208,767	(83,428)
Solvency ratio	**255%**	**286%**	**(31)%**

The Solvency ratio reduced from 286% at year-end 2021 to 255% at the beginning of 2022 after completion of the full transactions. This (31)% reduction is the result of the increase in the SCR (16% compared to December 31, 2021) exceeding the increase in the Eligible Own Funds (3% compared to December 31, 2021). Further details on the contributors to these changes are given in section 5.1.1 – Own funds structure and 5.2.1.1 – SCR by risk components below.

5.1.1 OWN FUNDS

SGLRI own funds eligible to cover the SCR are USD 3,501 million at January 1, 2022, an increase of USD 102 million from December 31, 2021.

SGLRI Own funds structure as at January 1, 2022

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	**3,500,607**	**-**	**-**	**3,500,607**
Ordinary share capital	3,352	-	-	3,352
Share premium	110,632	-	-	110,632
Reconciliation reserve	3,305,443	-	-	3,305,443
Other items approved by supervisory authority	81,181	-	-	81,181
Total available own funds	**3,500,607**	**-**	**-**	**3,500,607**
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	**3,500,607**	**-**	**-**	**3,500,607**
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	**3,500,607**	**-**	**-**	**3,500,607**

SGLRI Own funds structure as at December 31, 2021

in USD thousands	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Basic own funds	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Ordinary share capital	3,352	-	-	3,352
Share premium	110,632	-	-	110,632
Reconciliation reserve	3,203,532	-	-	3,203,532
Other items approved by supervisory authority	81,181	-	-	81,181
Total available own funds	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Total eligible own funds to cover the SCR (after limit deductions)	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**
Total eligible own funds to cover the MCR (after limit deductions)	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**3,398,696**

SGLRI continues to consider all its basic own funds, identified in line with Solvency II rules and resulting from economic adjustments made to the SGLRI's equity under IFRS, as available and eligible to cover the SCR.

5.1.2 ELIGIBILITY OF OWN FUNDS

As at January 1, 2022, SGLRI remains in compliance with the SCR, with tier 1 capital accounting for 100% of the required capital.

5.1.3 RECONCILIATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The table below presents the differences between the pro-forma local statutory shareholders' equity prepared under IFRS as at January 1, 2022 and the net assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes and presented in the EBS.

SGLRI Reconciliation between statutory IFRS equity and EBS net assets in USD thousands	January 1, 2022	December 31, 2021	Variance
Statutory - IFRS Shareholders' equity	**1,748,704**	**1,776,068**	**(27,364)**
Economic adjustments	**1,942,654**	**1,813,378**	**129,276**
Investments	1,702,920	1,643,573	59,347
Net technical balances	274,067	194,148	79,919
Net technical balances, excluding risk margin – Life	*666,654*	*666,654*	-
Net technical balances, excluding risk margin – Non-Life	*83,588*	-	*83,588*
Risk margin – Life	*(467,138)*	*(472,506)*	*5,368*
Risk margin – Non-Life	*(9,037)*	-	*(9,037)*
Financial liabilities	0	-	-
Deferred taxes	(34,196)	(24,206)	(9,990)
Other assets and liabilities	(137)	(137)	-
Excess of assets over liabilities in the Solvency II EBS	**3,691,357**	**3,589,446**	**101,911**
Deductions for foreseeable dividends	**(190,750)**	**(190,750)**	**-**
Total available own funds	**3,500,607**	**3,398,696**	**101,911**

5.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

5.2.1 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

This section provides a breakdown of the SCR by risk category and describes the impact of the new P&C business on the SCR of SGLRI. This is followed by an overview of the internal model, in which a description of the P&C risk category is provided.

The impact of participations in SI includes the estimated impact of SI accepting US Casualty business effective January 1, 2022 although this business is likely to be accepted later in the year.

As in previous sections, the focus lies on the newly introduced P&C business and therefore no additional information is included for unchanged items in comparison to the official figures as at December 31, 2021. This includes in particular the general aspects of the internal model and the treatment of the other risk categories within the internal model. This information is provided in Section E. Capital Management.

5.2.1.1 SCR BY RISK COMPONENTS

SGLRI's SCR is USD 1,375 million after completion of the full transaction and has increased by 16% or USD 185 million in comparison to USD 1,190 million as at December 31, 2021.

The table below shows the standalone 0.5% Value-at-Risk (VaR) for each risk category, the diversification and tax components. The new P&C risk category is described in Section 5.3 – Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used for P&C risk.

SGLRI In USD thousands	0.5% VaR after transaction	0.5% VaR as at December 31, 2021	Changes due to transaction
P&C underwriting	1,246,516	-	1,246,516
Life underwriting	1,426,643	1,431,858	(5,215)
Market	779,095	756,210	22,885
Credit	333,500	240,743	92,757
Operational	193,111	164,077	29,034
Required capital before diversification	**3,978,865**	**2,592,887**	**1,385,978**
Diversification	(2,274,635)	(1,116,380)	(1,158,256)
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(328,962)	(286,579)	(42,383)
SCR	**1,375,268**	**1,189,929**	**185,339**

The standalone required capital, before diversification between risk categories and tax, has increased by USD 1,386 million compared to December 31, 2021. This change is the result of the internal restructuring, which mainly affects the P&C underwriting risk and which has secondary impacts on other risk categories.

After completion of the internal restructuring, the diversification benefit reduces the SCR by USD 2,275 million and the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes reduces the SCR by USD 329 million (or 19% of the SCR before tax), which is expected to be recoverable based on the projected future profits.

5.2.2 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The MCR for SGLRI remains capped at 45% of the SCR after the transaction, increasing from USD 535 million on December 31, 2021 to USD 619 million on January 1, 2022.

5.3 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

SGLRI uses the SCOR Group internal model for its SCR calculations. The extension of use of the internal model for P&C business was approved by the ACPR and CBI in November 2021.

The following sections describe the new risk category P&C within SCOR's internal model and shows how it is used within SGLRI, as well as key differences between the standard formula and SCOR's internal model for P&C underwriting risk.

5.3.1 OVERVIEW OF P&C UNDERWRITING RISK WITHIN THE INTERNAL MODEL

SGLRI groups the risks modelled into five categories[7]. The definition of the P&C underwriting risk category is as follows: **P&C underwriting** risk is the risk of change in the value of non-life liabilities. It also includes related risks such as those associated with expenses, deposits to cedents, reinsurance recoverables and reinsurance payables.

5.3.2 PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION FORECAST FOR P&C RISK

The business covered by the P&C risk category is all external and internal non-life re/insurance and retrocession contracts from both in force business and new business within the one-year time period. The forecasts are determined for three categories of business (Treaty, Facultative and Natural Catastrophe) and for reserve risk.

SCOR leverages its own experience to understand its P&C risks and to derive observed statistical characteristics of these risks, particularly probability distributions, the nature of the dependencies between them and their expected behaviour over the next year. Particular attention is paid to extreme events and SCOR uses a statistical (Bayesian) method to supplement the data on these. This method (PrObEx) combines expert judgment with existing industry and economic data, both internal and external, and improves SCOR's understanding of adverse scenarios.

Probability distributions are generated for each of the three different categories of business and for reserve risk, based on the nature of the underlying risks and forecast using claim inflation curves and economic trends.

5.3.3 KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND THE INTERNAL MODEL FOR P&C RISK

For P&C underwriting, SCOR determines the probability distributions, and models natural catastrophe risk using sophisticated proprietary tools applied to SCOR's own portfolio. The internal model also captures the specific characteristics of non-proportional reinsurance.

[7] SGLRI groups the risks into the following five categories after completion of the internal restructuring: P&C underwriting, Life underwriting, market, credit and operational.

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE QRTS SGLRI

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet

SGLRI
Assets as at December 31, 2021
In USD thousands

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	**-**
Deferred tax assets	R0040	**-**
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	**-**
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	**920**
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	**3,713,585**
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	3,234,574
Equities	R0100	-
Equities - listed	R0110	-
Equities - unlisted	R0120	-
Bonds	R0130	476,080
Government bonds	R0140	*51,867*
Corporate bonds	R0150	*141,209*
Structured notes	R0160	-
Collateralised securities	R0170	*283,003*
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	-
Derivatives	R0190	2,922
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	10
Other investments	R0210	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	**-**
Loans and mortgages	R0230	**-**
Loans on policies	R0240	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	-
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	-
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	**218,105**
Non-life and Health similar to Non-life	R0280	-
Non-life excluding Health	R0290	-
Health similar to Non-life	R0300	-
Life and Health similar to Life, excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	218,105
Health similar to Life	R0320	(10,376)
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	228,481
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	-
Deposits to cedants	R0350	**1,548,298**
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	**344,635**
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	**9,082**
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	**13,795**
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	**-**
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	**85,923**
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	**5,054**
TOTAL ASSETS	R0500	**5,939,399**

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (continue)

SGLRI **Liabilities as at December 31, 2021** **In USD thousands**		**Solvency II value**
		C0010
Technical provisions – Non-life	R0510	**-**
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	-
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	-
Best estimate	R0540	-
Risk margin	R0550	-
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	-
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	-
Best estimate	R0580	-
Risk margin	R0590	-
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	**1,430,036**
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	82,032
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	-
Best estimate	R0630	*(33,403)*
Risk margin	R0640	*115,435*
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	1,348,004
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	-
Best estimate	R0670	990,933
Risk margin	R0680	357,071
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	**-**
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	-
Best estimate	R0710	-
Risk margin	R0720	-
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	**-**
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	**-**
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	**-**
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	**27,241**
Derivatives	R0790	**7,984**
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	**-**
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	**371,536**
Insurance and intermediaries payables	R0820	**488,193**
Reinsurance payables	R0830	**9,015**
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	**8,845**
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	**-**
Subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds	R0860	-
Subordinated liabilities in basic own funds	R0870	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	**7,104**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	R0900	**2,349,953**
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	R1000	**3,589,446**

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

SGLRI		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
As at December 31, 2021 In USD thousands		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	**TOTAL**
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410							904,243	901,424	**1,805,666**
Reinsurers' share	R1420							214,539	262,178	**476,717**
Net	R1500							689,703	639,246	**1,328,949**
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510							908,120	901,579	**1,809,699**
Reinsurers' share	R1520							200,543	262,187	**462,730**
Net	R1600							707,577	639,392	**1,346,969**
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610							796,405	733,100	**1,529,505**
Reinsurers' share	R1620							248,020	532,858	**780,878**
Net	R1700							548,385	200,242	**748,628**
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710							-	-	**-**
Reinsurers' share	R1720							-	-	**-**
Net	R1800							-	-	**-**
Expenses incurred	R1900							140,006	370,796	**510,803**
Other expenses	R2500									**3,310**
Total expenses	R2600									**514,113**

S.05.02.01 – Premiums, claims and expenses by country

SGLRI As at December 31, 2021 In USD thousands		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		(CN) China	(GB) United Kingdom	(KR) Korea, Republic of	(BM) Bermuda	(JP) Japan	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	81,151	501,766	424,272	274,573	136,721	129,341	**1,547,823**
Reinsurers' share	R1420	15,196	94,287	124,050	79,191	45,641	37,260	**395,624**
Net	R1500	65,955	407,479	300,222	195,382	91,081	92,080	**1,152,199**
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	81,151	500,617	424,272	276,910	136,721	129,349	**1,549,019**
Reinsurers' share	R1520	15,196	85,234	124,050	78,162	45,641	37,014	**385,296**
Net	R1600	65,955	415,382	300,222	198,747	91,081	92,335	**1,163,722**
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	63,112	442,380	370,218	294,411	99,094	87,817	**1,357,032**
Reinsurers' share	R1620	16,988	89,978	179,260	86,029	33,696	62,901	**468,852**
Net	R1700	46,124	352,402	190,959	208,382	65,398	24,916	**888,181**
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net	R1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Expenses incurred	R1900	(7,350)	87,461	68,384	(14,057)	11,019	31,120	**176,577**
Other expenses	R2500							**2,837**
Total expenses	R2600							**179,415**

Home country

Ireland

S.12.01.02 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

SGLRI As at December 31, 2021 In USD thousands		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)	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		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	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 calculated as a whole	R0020									-	-					-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
Best Estimate																	
Gross Best Estimate	R0030									990,933	990,933					(33,403)	(33,403)
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080									228,481	228,481					(10,376)	(10,376)
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090									762,451	762,451					(23,027)	(23,027)
Risk Margin	R0100									357,071	357,071					115,435	115,435
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110									-	-					-	-
Best estimate	R0120									-	-					-	-
Risk margin	R0130									-	-					-	-
Technical provisions - total	R0200									1,348,004	1,348,004					82,032	82,032

S.23.01.01 – Own funds

SGLRI **As at December 31, 2021** **In USD thousands**		**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	**3,352**	3,352		-	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	**110,632**	110,632		-	
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	**3,203,532**	3,203,532			
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	**81,181**	81,181	-	-	-
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	**3,398,696**	**3,398,696**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	**-**			-	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	**-**			-	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	**-**			-	-
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	**-**			-	-
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	**-**			-	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	**-**			-	-
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	**-**			-	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	**-**			-	-
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	**-**			-	-
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	**-**			**-**	**-**
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	**3,398,696**	3,398,696	-	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	**3,398,696**	3,398,696	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	**3,398,696**	3,398,696	-	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	**3,398,696**	3,398,696	-	-	
SCR	R0580	**1,189,929**				
MCR	R0600	**535,468**				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	**285.62%**				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	**634.72%**				

SGLRI **As at December 31, 2021** **In USD thousands**		**Total**
		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	3,589,446
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	190,750
Other basic own fund items	R0730	195,164
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	**3,203,532**
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	498,965
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-
Total expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	**498,965**

S.25.03.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Full Internal Models

SGLRI
As at December 31, 2021
In USD thousands

Unique number of component	Components description	Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement
C0010	C0020	C0030
A.1	Life underwriting	1,431,858
A.2	Market	756,210
A.3	Credit	240,743
A.4	Operational	164,077

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)		
		C0100
Total undiversified components	R0110	2,592,887
Diversification	R0060	(1,116,380)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC (transitional)	R0160	-
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	1,189,929
Capital add-ons already set	R0210	-
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0220	1,189,929
Other information on SCR		
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0300	-
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0310	(286,579)
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for ring fenced funds	R0420	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	-
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for Article 304	R0440	-

		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	No
Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		
		C0130
Amount/estimate of LAC DT	R0640	(286,579)
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	(161,474)
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	(125,105)
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	-
Amount/estimate of LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	-
Amount/estimate of Maximum LAC DT	R0690	(289,199)

S.28.01.01 – Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

SGLRI
As at December 31, 2021
In USD thousands

S.28.01.01.01

Linear formula component for Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCR_{NL} Result	R0010	-

S.28.01.01.02

		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) Best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	-	-
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	-	-
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	-	-
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	-	-
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	-	-
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	-	-
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	-	-
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	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	-	-

S.28.01.01.03

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR_L Result	R0200	704,297

S.28.01.01.04

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) Best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	-	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	-	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	-	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	739,425	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		983,956,413

S.28.01.01.05

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	704,297
SCR	R0310	1,189,929
MCR cap	R0320	535,468
MCR floor	R0330	297,482
Combined MCR	R0340	535,468
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,093
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	**535,468**