

2023 annual report



This document is a free translation of the Annual report, originally issued in French and provided for information purposes only. The original French version takes precedence over this translation.

Combining our strengths,
protecting tomorrow



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Covéa, a solid and dynamic mutual insurance group

Day in, day out, with its employees in France and abroad, Covéa supports its customers and members. Drawing on its expertise and brands, the Group offers effective, targeted protection solutions to meet their needs.

A group built around four brands



A mutual insurer with its own distribution network offering comprehensive solutions for individuals and small businesses



A mutual insurer with a third-party operated distribution network providing cover for individuals, small and large businesses, non-profit organisations and local authorities



A mutual insurer with its own distribution network and a leading provider for French public sector employees, offering cover for individuals

PartnerRe



A leading global reinsurer, with a broadly diversified portfolio

Specialist structures



Asset management, affinity insurance, assistance and legal protection



Non-life, health and protection insurance

A major insurance and reinsurance group

Gross earned premiums in 2023

€26.8 bn

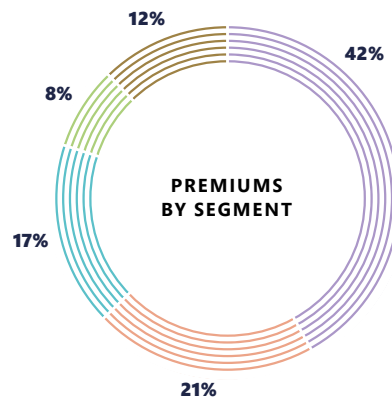
EARNED PREMIUMS

63%

INSURANCE

37%

REINSURANCE



INSURANCE

- Property and casualty
- Life, health and protection

REINSURANCE

- Property and casualty
- Specialty
- Life and health

Competitive position

1st
PROPERTY AND CASUALTY,
MOTOR⁽²⁾, HOME⁽³⁾,
LEGAL PROTECTION

FRANCE⁽¹⁾
2nd
COMMERCIAL
LINES⁽⁴⁾

4th
INDIVIDUAL
HEALTH

PARTNERRE
10th
LARGEST NON-LIFE
REINSURER WORLDWIDE⁽⁵⁾

(1) Position at 31 December 2022 – sources: see page 12. (2) Including corporate fleets.

(3) Comprehensive home insurance. (4) Excluding corporate fleets.

(5) Source: AM Best report, *World's 50 Largest Reinsurers*, August 2023.

Diverse expertise to meet customers' needs

Insurance

€16.9 bn

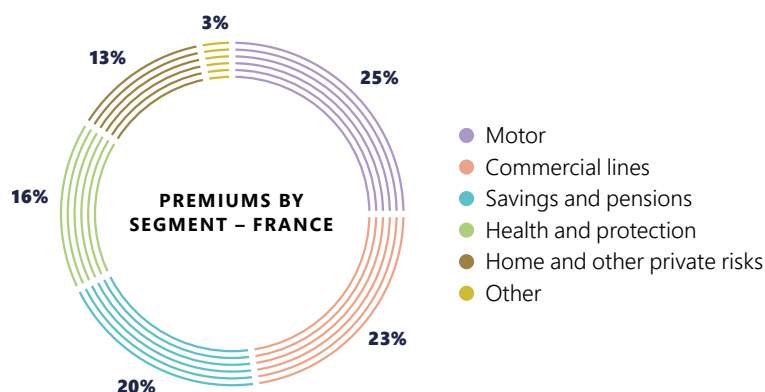
EARNED PREMIUMS

94%

FRANCE

6%

INTERNATIONAL



PORTFOLIOS IN FRANCE

11.4 m

CUSTOMERS
AND MEMBERS

10.8 m

VEHICLES
INSURED⁽¹⁾

7.9 m

HOMES
INSURED

3.0 m

HEALTH INSURANCE
BENEFICIARIES

2,404

POINTS
OF SALE

(1) Including corporate fleets.

Reinsurance

€9.9 bn

EARNED PREMIUMS

47%

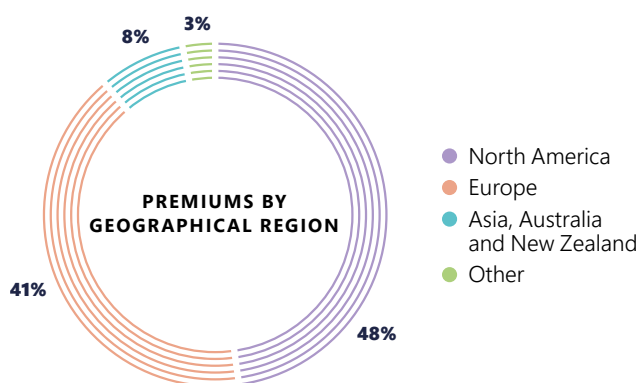
PROPERTY AND CASUALTY

32%

LIFE AND HEALTH

21%

SPECIALTY



More than
2,000
CUSTOMERS

16
OFFICE LOCATIONS
WORLDWIDE

Key figures

(at 31 December 2023)

Financial position

€1,480 m

NET INCOME

€18.8 bn

GROUP EQUITY

200%

SOLVENCY RATIO

Ratings

STANDARD⁽¹⁾
&**POOR'S**

AA-
Stable outlook

MOODY'S⁽²⁾

Aa3
Stable outlook



A+ (Superior)
Stable outlook

(1) Rated entities: Covéa Coopérations, MMA IARD SA, MMA Vie, MAAF Vie, GMF Vie, Covéa Insurance, Covéa Life.

(2) Rated entity: Covéa Coopérations.

Workforce

HEADCOUNT

24,000

EMPLOYEES

including 21,000

IN FRANCE

DIVERSITY

63%

WOMEN

37%

MEN

53%

WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL
POSITIONS

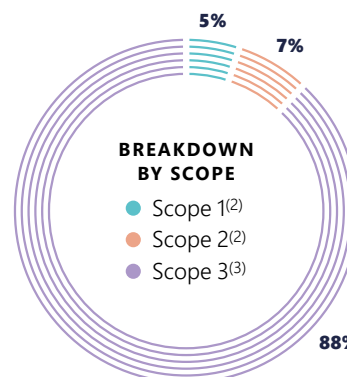
Environment

CARBON FOOTPRINT⁽¹⁾

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 (across operations)

59.4

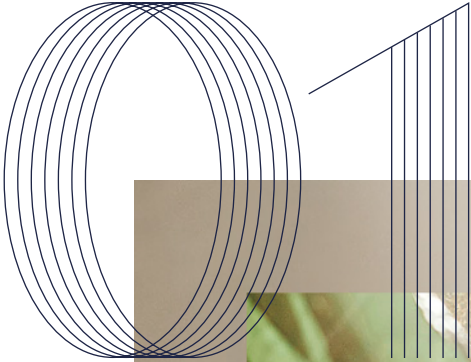
ktCO₂e



(1) For Covéa economic and social unit, PartnerRe and Covéa Insurance.

(2) Emissions from energy consumption on our operating sites.

(3) Emissions from staff travel, supplies purchased, maintenance of operating sites, etc.



About Covéa

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1.1. History

Covéa, a group two centuries in the making

The first mutuals: the mutual societies that flourished during the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century left a lasting imprint on the French insurance sector. From that era, Covéa has inherited three powerful brands and three core values – commitment, prudence and long-term thinking – that are firmly embedded in its culture.

Development: during the second half of the 20th century, mutual societies expanded across France. They also embarked on a period of international expansion, establishing and building up subsidiaries and partnerships.

Union: in 2003, and then again in 2005, France's long-standing mutual societies decided to join forces. Initially, on an institutional level, they set up Covéa SGAM, a vehicle establishing cross-support mechanisms and paving the way for the adoption of a common strategy. Subsequently, they founded Covéa Coopérations and pooled their operational capabilities. The final step was to unify the employment status of all the employees belonging to the Group's *Unité Économique et Sociale* (Economic and Social Unit or UES) in France.

1819-1950

Powerful mutual societies with deep roots in the French insurance sector

- 1819: formation of Assurances Mutuelles de France.
- 1828: formation of Mutuelles du Mans Assurances.
- 1934: formation of La Garantie Mutuelle des Fonctionnaires.
- 1950: formation of MAAF Assurances.

1958-2001

Beginning of international diversification

- 1958: MMA established Norman Insurance in the United Kingdom, which was to become Covéa Insurance.
- 1981: GMF bought a stake in CSE in the United States, before subsequently gaining full ownership.
- 2001: MAAF and MMA became shareholders in the Spanish group Caser.

2003-2005

Covéa SGAM formed

- 2003: MAAF Assurances and MMA decided to establish a mutual insurance group company (or SGAM to use the French acronym), a new type of corporate vehicle under French law.
- 2005: Azur-GMF joined Covéa SGAM, making it a leading property and casualty insurer in France, with four mutual insurer "families" under its umbrella.

2011

Further development in France and abroad

- The provident institution (*institution de prévoyance*) APGIS joined Covéa SGAM, bringing on board its research, development, distribution and management capabilities in group health insurance.
- Acquisition of an 81% stake in Bipiemme Vita and Bipiemme Assicurazioni in Italy.
- Provident in the United Kingdom was acquired and its activities transferred to Covéa Insurance.

2012

Covéa Coopérations founded

- Covéa Coopérations was founded to streamline the Group's corporate structure. It is held jointly by the main mutual insurance companies within Covéa SGAM. Covéa Coopérations directly or indirectly holds the majority of the Group's operational activities.

2013

Integration of SMI

- SMI (*société mutuelle interprofessionnelle*) was brought into the fold, strengthening the Group's positions in group health insurance.

2015

Greater diversification

- Covéa Coopérations adopted reinsurance company status to build up its inwards reinsurance business.
- It acquired Sterling Insurance Group in the United Kingdom and integrated its non-life activities within Covéa Insurance.

2017

Employment status harmonised

- Under the June 2017 agreement reached with employee representative bodies, all the employees belonging to the Group's UES in France were given the same employment rights and conditions, making Covéa more agile as well as boosting its ability to innovate and effectively serve its customers and members.

2018-2020

Further streamlining

- DAS Assurances Mutuelles, DAS SA and Assistance Protection Juridique, the Covéa Group's specialists in legal protection, combined their operations under the Covéa Protection Juridique banner.
- The Swinton group, a non-life insurance broker, was sold to focus the Group's business in the United Kingdom on insurance activities.
- The Group's 20% stake in the Spanish group Caser was sold.

2021-2023

Acquisition and integration of PartnerRe

- 2021-2022: Acquisition of PartnerRe, one of the world's leading reinsurance companies, allowing for the formation of a leading European insurance and reinsurance group.
- 2023: Transfer to PartnerRe of rights of renewal for Covéa Coopérations' non-Life, as well as life and health reinsurance business.

Further simplification of the Group's structure

- 2022: Sale of the Group's Italian subsidiaries Bipiemme Vita and Bipiemme Assicurazioni.
- 2022: Transfer of Assurances Mutuelles de France's portfolio to La Sauvegarde and merger of Assurances Mutuelles de France into La Garantie Mutuelle des Fonctionnaires, renamed AM-GMF.
- 2023: Sale of the Group's subsidiary based in Ireland, Medical Insurance Company DAC (MIC), which had entered into runoff in 2015.

1.2. Profile and organisation

The Covéa mutual insurance group aims to bolster the long-term success and growth of its affiliated entities and their subsidiaries.

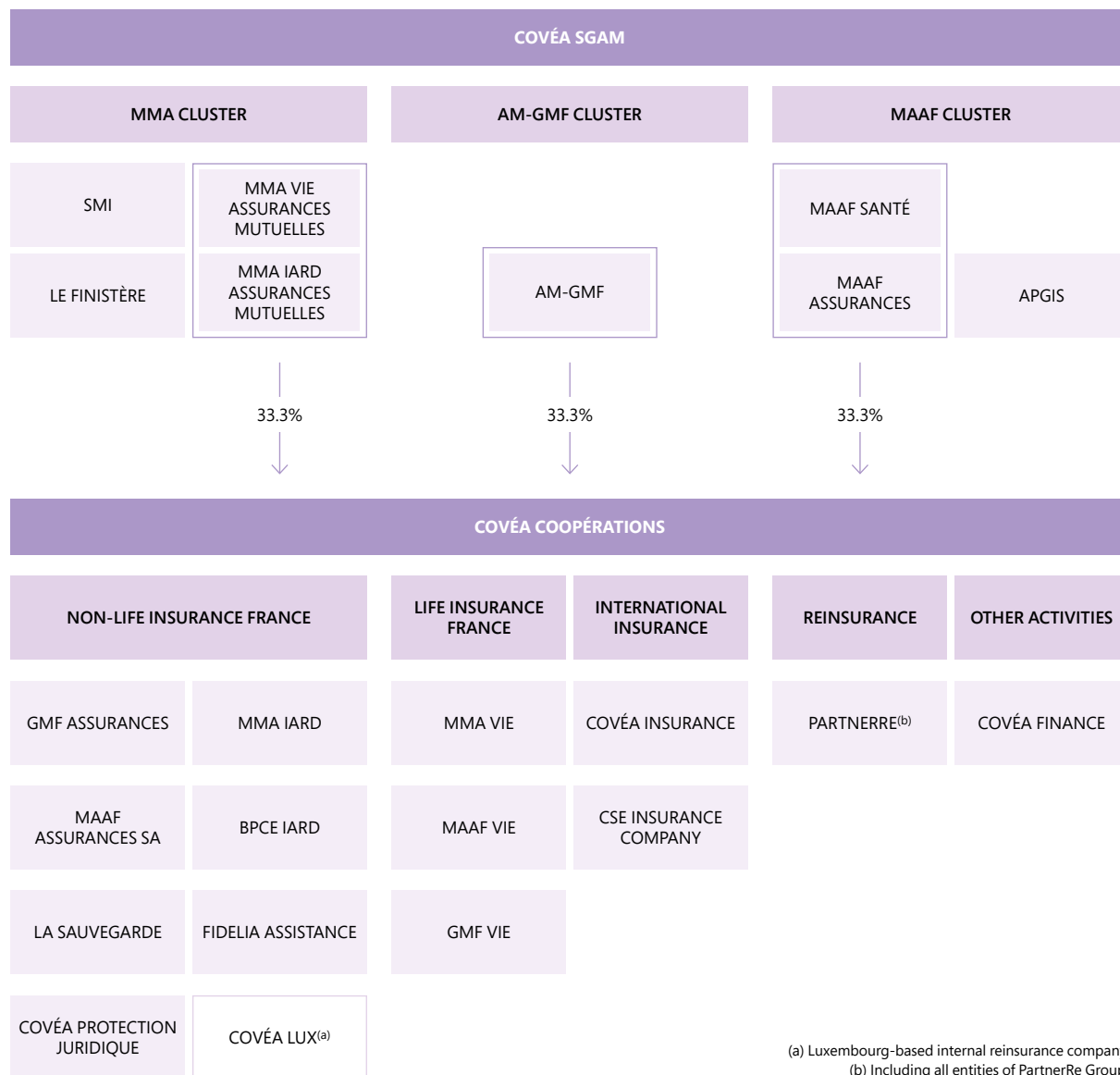
The Covéa Group's parent company is a SGAM (*Société de Groupe d'Assurance Mutuelle*), a French legal structure for a group of insurance mutuals. It exercises dominant influence, coordinating the decisions made (including in financial affairs) by its affiliates and possessing control powers. It establishes and maintains strong and lasting financial relationships with its affiliated entities.

The eight mutual or jointly managed insurance companies that are affiliated with Covéa SGAM are divided into the following three families:

- **MMA:** MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles, MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles, Le Finistère Assurance, SMI;
- **MAAF:** MAAF Assurances, MAAF Santé, APGIS;
- **AM-GMF:** AM-GMF.

Some entities affiliated with Covéa SGAM hold shares in Covéa Coopérations, a reinsurance company registered in France, which directly or indirectly owns all or part of the capital that makes up the Group's main operational companies. Covéa Coopérations serves as the hub between Covéa SGAM's affiliated entities and the Group's main operational companies.

Simplified organisational chart of the Covéa Group at 31 December 2023



Covéa is a mutual insurance group registered in France, and is overseen by the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution – ACPR, 4 place de Budapest, CS 92459, 75436 Paris Cedex 09). It prepares combined financial statements according to French GAAP. Its statutory auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, represented by Gérard Courrèges and Frédéric Trouillard-Mignen, and Mazars, represented by Christophe Berrard.

1.3. Activities and distribution networks

1.3.1. Covéa, a mutual insurance and reinsurance group

Covéa is a multi-brand mutual group operating in the insurance and reinsurance markets:

- In the French insurance market, Covéa operates primarily via three strong complementary brands – MAAF, MMA and GMF – offering a comprehensive and diversified range of products covering all the needs of its customers and members. Market

leader in property and casualty insurance in France, Covéa protected 11.4 million customers and members at the end of 2023. Covéa also has insurance operations outside France, primarily via Covéa Insurance, its subsidiary in the United Kingdom operating in the non-life insurance market;

- In the reinsurance market, Covéa operates mainly via PartnerRe, which offers a wide range of non-life and life reinsurance cover, and works with insurance companies all over the world. Covéa is also present in the reinsurance market via Covéa Coopérations.

The Group's earned premiums broke down as follows at 31 December 2023:

In € millions	2023	2022
Insurance – France	15,875	15,306
Insurance – International	1,038	1,568
Insurance – total	16,914	16,874
Reinsurance	9,855	5,822
Total earned premiums	26,768	22,696

The acquisition of PartnerRe was finalised on 12 July 2022. The Group's earned premiums for 2022 therefore include a contribution from PartnerRe over the period from 12 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.

1.3.2. Insurance activities

1.3.2.1. FRENCH ENTITIES' INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Activities

In France, Covéa principally operates under three strong brands:

- **MAAF**, a mutual insurer with its own distribution network offering comprehensive solutions for individuals and small businesses;
- **MMA**, a mutual insurer with a third-party-operated distribution network providing cover for individuals, small and large businesses, non-profit organisations and local authorities;
- **GMF**, a mutual insurer with its own distribution network and a leading provider for French public sector employees, offering cover for individuals.

The Group also operates through APGIS and SMI, which are present in the health and protection market, and through Le Finistère, operating in particular in the home insurance and commercial risk market.

Through MAAF, MMA, GMF, APGIS, SMI and Le Finistère, the Group offers a complete range of products to best meet all the needs of its customers and members and give them the best possible insurance experience.

In property and casualty, Covéa provides a range of products for individuals, small and large businesses, non-profit organisations and local authorities. The Group has built a comprehensive range of personal lines, principally covering motor insurance, home insurance, personal assistance and legal protection needs. In commercial lines, Covéa's general liability, property and casualty, corporate fleet, construction and agricultural insurance solutions cater for a wide range of needs among small and large businesses.

In health and protection, Covéa offers a full range of products providing both complementary health insurance and protection cover for individuals and small businesses as well as people employed by companies of all sizes. Covéa's individual and group policies cater for a vast range of needs, including cover for healthcare expenses, together with adapted related services, and income protection should policyholders be unable to work, become disabled or die. The Group's protection solutions encompass temporary individual death insurance policies, creditor insurance products, whole life and funeral policies, as well as policies covering everyday accidents.

In savings, Covéa provides life insurance products and multi-unit capitalisation policies including a wide range of carefully selected unit-linked funds that offer an alternative to euro-denominated products. The Group's **pension** solutions primarily comprise individual pension savings products called *Plan d'Épargne Retraite* (PER), which were launched by MAAF and MMA in the first half of 2020.

MMA also covers international risk via affinity insurance programmes under the freedom to provide services in Europe and by working with French companies operating worldwide.

Covéa Lux, a Luxembourg-registered reinsurance company, exists mainly to provide the Group with reinsurance capacity to supplement the market. Covéa Lux mainly reinsures the Covéa Group's French insurance companies.

Distribution networks

Covéa distributes its products through various networks mainly operated by employees, tied agents and brokers. The Group's distribution strategy leverages its complementary networks to effectively respond to the needs of customers and members.

• **Principal third-party-operated networks**

All MMA's products and services are sold via tied agents, i.e. independent business owners acting as intermediaries. Tied agents bring to bear their insurance expertise and local knowledge to sell MMA's insurance solutions as well as provide the high-calibre, seamless service its customers expect. The MMA network has 1,592 points of sale, with a sales force of over 5,400 agents and employees throughout France.

MMA also has a solid network of partner brokers focusing chiefly on commercial lines risk, covering all of France and coordinated on a local basis by Covéa's regional teams.

Affinity insurance programmes are sold by distribution companies (motor insurance, mass retail, etc.) and finance companies in addition to their own products and services.

• **Principal employee-operated networks**

MAAF and GMF have their own distribution networks within the Covéa Group where each brand employs its own workforce to distribute its products.

The MAAF network has over 3,000 employees dedicated to building relationships with its customers and members, 504 points of sale and 10 call centres. GMF's distribution network has over 2,300 employees, 304 points of sale and 11 call centres.

• **Partnerships**

In 1996, the Covéa Group and the Banques Populaires formed BPCE IARD, in which each held a 50% stake. BPCE IARD distributed non-life insurance products through the Banques Populaires (including BRED), Caisses d'Épargne and Foncia networks.

As part of changes to the partnership with the BPCE group negotiated in 2020, BPCE IARD stopped underwriting new business and replacements of personal motor and comprehensive home insurance products (excluding the BRED and Foncia networks). BPCE IARD has gradually shifted its focus to expanding its business in the commercial market. At the same time, it is continuing to sell certain products aimed at personal customers (motor and comprehensive home insurance via the BRED and Foncia networks, and legal protection), and continues to manage policies still in the portfolio.

Competitive position

Market	Ranking	Market share	Sources
Property and casualty	No. 1	14.2%	France Assureurs – 2022 data
Motor (incl. corporate fleets)	No. 1	17.9%	France Assureurs – 2022 data
Comprehensive home insurance	No. 1	16.3%	Argus de l'Assurance and France Assureurs survey – 2022 data
Legal protection	No. 1	16.4%	France Assureurs – 2022 data
Commercial lines (excl. corporate fleets)	No. 2	10.5%	France Assureurs – 2022 data
Individual health	No. 4	4.7%	Argus de l'Assurance and France Assureurs survey ^(a) – 2022 data

(a) Joint survey by France Assureurs, Fédération Nationale de la Mutualité Française (FNMF) and Centre Technique des Institutions de Prévoyance (CETIP).

1.3.2.2. INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES' INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The Group had insurance operations in two countries through two entities as at 31 December 2023: the United Kingdom, with Covéa Insurance and the United States with Civil Service Employees (CSE).

United Kingdom

Through its network of brokers, Covéa Insurance provides property and casualty cover for personal and business customers.

In January 2023, a plan to return to breakeven was launched, based mainly on:

- recentring activities on "core" segments and restoring their profitability. Consequently, during the 2023 financial year Covéa Insurance progressively exited a number of activities considered as non-strategic (affinity partnerships, underwriting via managing general agents [MGAs], etc.);
- simplifying operations and processes, together with an overhead reduction plan.

United States

Civil Service Employees (CSE) provides personal motor and home insurance, mainly in California and Utah. From 1 January 2024, CSE has ceased to underwrite new business and is no longer renewing existing policies.

1.3.3. Reinsurance activities

PartnerRe

Founded in 1993, PartnerRe is one of the world's largest reinsurance companies, benefiting from a renowned brand and extensive technical expertise.

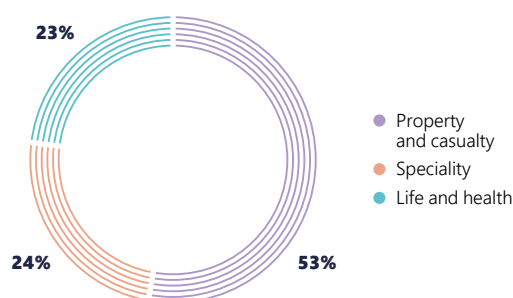
PartnerRe helps insurance companies reduce their earnings volatility, strengthen their capital and grow their businesses in the long term through reinsurance cover. PartnerRe provides reinsurance for its clients globally, on either a proportional or non-proportional basis through treaties or facultative reinsurance. Under a Bermudian group parent company, PartnerRe Ltd., reinsurance is provided by the parent company's principal wholly owned subsidiaries.

PartnerRe offers a wide range of solutions and monitors the performance of its operations in three segments: Property and Casualty, Speciality and Life and Health.

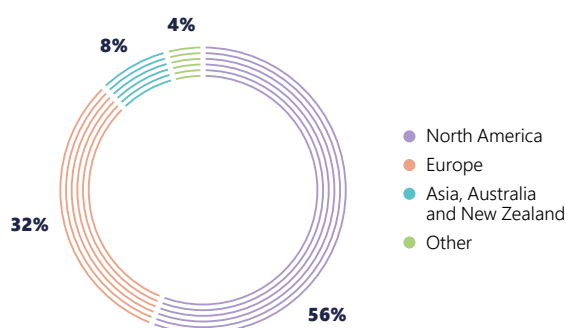
- Non-life reinsurance comprises the Property and Casualty and Speciality segments. Reinsured risks include but are not limited to agriculture, aviation and space, casualty, catastrophe, engineering, as well as financial risks, marine, motor, multiline, US health and property.
- In life and health reinsurance, PartnerRe writes mortality, morbidity, longevity and financial reinsurance solutions products.

PartnerRe generates business through brokers and through direct relationships with insurance companies, which accounted for 73% and 27% respectively of gross earned premiums for 2023.

By segment, PartnerRe's gross earned premiums broke down as follows for 2023:



PartnerRe's businesses are geographically diversified with premiums written on a worldwide basis. **By geographical region**, gross earned premiums broke down as follows for 2023:



PartnerRe's main offices are in Pembroke (Bermuda), Dublin, Stamford (United States), Toronto, Paris, Singapore and Zurich. As at 31 December 2023, it had more than 1,200 employees on a full-time equivalent basis.

Covéa Coopérations

At its meeting of 6 April 2023, Covéa Coopérations' Board of Directors approved the transfer to PartnerRe of rights of renewal for non-life, life and health reinsurance. Since 2 July 2023, new business and renewals⁽¹⁾ have therefore been underwritten by PartnerRe, with Covéa Coopérations retaining risks underwritten prior to this date. As at 31 December 2023, Covéa Coopérations' portfolio also includes two quota share treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland covering mainly mortality, morbidity and longevity risks, especially in the United States.

In 2023, Covéa Coopérations adjusted its underwriting policy to develop internal reinsurance operations. The change aims, in particular, to strengthen pooled risk management within the Group and the financial flexibility of Covéa Coopérations.

1.3.4. Other activities: asset management

Covéa Finance is the asset management company for the majority of the Covéa Group's French companies. As at 31 December 2023, Covéa Finance had €83.8 billion of assets under management, broken down as follows:

- 20 management mandates on behalf of Group companies or partner mutuals, representing a total of €70 billion;
- A range of 53 mutual funds including five private equity funds, representing a total of €13.7 billion.

Covéa Finance takes an active management approach as part of a rigorous and highly disciplined investment process in terms of risk control, in order to ensure long-term performance. Thanks to the work of its integrated research teams, the company is recognised for its analysis capabilities, allowing it to anticipate changes in its environment. Taking account of non-financial criteria is also a key focus of Covéa Finance's asset management approach.

Covéa Immobilier is an internal structure that pools the resources of MAAF, MMA and GMF, as well as their expertise in managing investment and operating properties.

Commercial properties make up 69% of assets managed by Covéa Immobilier and residential properties make up 31%. Most of these properties are in the Paris region, more specifically in the central business district. Covéa Immobilier has proactively and ambitiously undertaken to improve the energy and environmental performance of its investment portfolio.

1.4. Strategy

Covéa's business model is to provide effective, long-term support to its customers and members. Building on its fundamental values – the commitment of its employees, customer satisfaction, business diversification and a solid technical and financial base – the Group plans for the future through its 2022-2024 strategic plan called "Growing together". This plan is put into practice through a number of fundamental approaches within the Group's insurance entities in France.

Leadership

Covéa is the leading player in the French property and casualty insurance market and is continuing to grow in this segment. In personal lines, the Group is seeking to achieve profitable growth and develop its portfolio in its core markets of motor and home insurance, which are essential products for its customers and members.

Covéa supplements these core products with complementary ones for all of its customers and members, as well as those close to them: life, health, legal protection and protection insurance. These products effectively address the needs of customers and members, and help to strengthen the Group's foundations for the long term.

Covéa also wants to continue developing its affinity insurance business by adding to its portfolio outside of the motor insurance sector.

In commercial lines, the Group is aiming to increase its profitability while bolstering its position as a leading insurer for SMEs and pursuing controlled development in the small business market.

Transformation

Against a background of constant technological, social and environmental change, Covéa is continuing to transform its business in order to better meet the needs of its customers and members and address emerging challenges.

There has been a shift from face-to-face contact with insurers to more remote interactions, with customers and members now expecting a modular, multichannel insurance that adapts to address their specific needs at all times and offers speed, simplicity and advice in a way that is tailored to them. More generally, the Group is seeking to make its solutions more personal in terms of the products themselves and their distribution, prompting Covéa and its brands to enhance their products, services and customer and member pathways.

(1) With the exception of a small number of treaties, primarily in the Life Reinsurance scope.

Accordingly, Covéa offers cover and service packages, forging closer ties with customers and members by means of an enhanced multichannel approach, stepping up process automation efforts, increasing its use of artificial intelligence, and developing its B2B2C distribution capabilities. The strategic transformation programmes associated with these changes are being accompanied by ongoing changes to information systems in order to maintain a high level of security.

Committed

Covéa is committed to its customers and members, committed as a member of society, and committed alongside its staff. Offering appropriate, reliable and competitive products and a high-quality service combining the immediacy and simplicity of digital customer pathways with empathy and an ability to accommodate each person's needs: these are the fundamental building blocks on which the satisfaction of Covéa's customers and members is built. Those fundamentals are central to the Group's role in society, its future and the commitment of its people.

In addition, as well as the social utility of providing high-quality products and services on a large scale, Covéa pays particular attention to the example it sets and its impact in terms of the environment, equality and inclusion. Covéa is committed to women's rights, with an ambitious gender equality programme and efforts to combat violence against women. The Group is developing a programme that favours the integration of people with disabilities into its workforce and supports entities that promote their inclusion. Covéa also has a low-carbon strategy and since 2019 has been following a trajectory to reduce the emissions it generates 3% per year, by making changes in areas including its energy consumption, employee travel and certain purchases.

The Group's strength derives from its team spirit and from recognising the individuals within it. Accordingly, Covéa strives to develop the qualities of its people by strengthening its systems for listening to and interacting with its staff, and by adjusting each staff member's working conditions to changes in the world of work. Covéa also empowers each staff member in terms of their career development, helping talented staff to realise their potential and providing training in the occupations of the future.

Setting high standards in a responsible way

The Covéa Group implements its strategy through the relationships its brands develop with their customers and members in each market, and through their efforts to provide a first-class customer experience. Shared support functions provide brands with expertise and day-to-day support.

As a result, in order to think collectively with a view to the future and enable each staff member to achieve fulfilment, Covéa promotes the values of simplicity, respect, pragmatism and high standards.

One of the objectives of the 2022-2024 strategic plan "Growing together" was for the Group to move into the worldwide reinsurance business.

Thanks to the presence of PartnerRe within the Group, Covéa is now better placed to anticipate the changes in the global insurance and reinsurance environment and to diversify its product range, the risks it covers and the regions in which it operates. This diversification comes against the backdrop of a constantly changing risk environment with a rise in high-intensity risks, especially as a result of climate change, demographic and social developments leading to greater concentration of risks, and technological and economic changes that are creating complex interdependence between risks. These changes call for a wide range of responses in different parts of the world and must be monitored constantly.

The Group has thereby strengthened its position across the entire risk management value chain. It is also preparing for future changes in insurance markets, in particular with regard to non-financial players distributing insurance, independently or in partnership with risk professionals, particularly in the motor and home markets.

Lastly, the Group's strength, its financial capacity and its ability to take a long-term view enable the continued growth of PartnerRe and cement its position in the reinsurance market. As well as transforming its insurance business in France, Covéa is consequently continuing to adapt its operating model to address the new challenges arising from the risk landscape and its geographical presence.

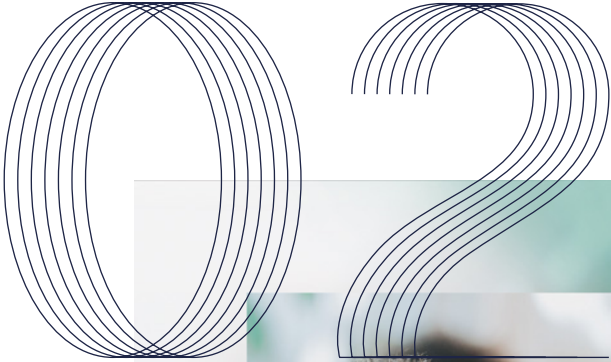
1.5. Financial strength rating

As at 31 December 2023, the financial strength ratings of the Group's rated companies were as follows:

	Covéa Coopérations	PartnerRe	Other companies ^(b)
AM Best	A+ (Superior) Stable outlook	A+ (Superior) Stable outlook	
S&P Global Ratings	AA- Stable outlook	A+ Stable outlook	AA- Stable outlook
Moody's Investors Service	Aa3 Stable outlook	A1 ^(a) Stable outlook	

(a) Partner Reinsurance Company Ltd. and Partner Reinsurance Company of the U.S.

(b) The other Group entities rated by S&P Global Ratings are MMA IARD, MMA Vie, MAAF Vie, GMF Vie, Covéa Insurance and Covéa Life.



Covéa's governance

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The Covéa Group is a mutual insurance group whose parent company, Covéa, is a French mutual insurance group company (SGAM) governed by the French Insurance Code. Eight mutual or jointly managed companies are affiliated to Covéa SGAM, including five mutual insurance companies governed by the French Insurance Code, two mutuals governed by the French Mutual Insurance Code and a provident institution governed by the French Social Security Code.

These companies are affiliated to Covéa as a result of resolutions passed at their General Meetings. The companies affiliated to Covéa are mutuals with governance structures that are representative of their members. Their Boards of Directors are appointed by elected members' representatives constituting their General Meetings.

In accordance with its corporate purpose, Covéa defines the Group's strategy, which the affiliate companies and majority-controlled companies within its combination scope use to build their own strategy, taking into account the interests of all entities and the way in which those interests contribute to the Group's common aims over the long term. Covéa carries out centralised oversight work to ensure that the strategy is implemented.

Covéa organises the Group's governance and supervision, coordinates financial solidarity within its affiliate companies, exercises effective control over affiliate companies through reporting documents, audits and key functions, and prepares the Group's combined financial statements.

Covéa is governed by a Board of Directors, mostly consisting of directors from the affiliate companies' Boards of Directors, which are all represented in its General Meeting. As a result, Covéa's governance stems from that of its affiliate companies, ensuring the representation of members.

The Group's governance, the operating principles and arrangements of its governance bodies and their responsibilities are governed in particular by its Articles of Association, by affiliation and combination agreements, and by the internal rules of the Board of Directors. The overall framework is summarised by a document on the "Covéa Group's institutional governance framework" adopted by the Board of Directors.

Persons taking part in the Group's governance system (Boards of Directors, persons who effectively run the Group, persons in key functions) must meet fit and proper standards. The requirements and procedures adopted within Covéa in this area are set out in its "Fit and proper" policy, approved annually by the Board of Directors.

The Group's governance framework is aligned with its business model and activities, and supports the implementation of its strategy. It ensures that its business is managed in a healthy, prudent way.

The following chart presents the Covéa Group's governance structure as at 31 December 2023



2.1. The board of directors

Composition of the Board of Directors

Covéa is governed by a Board of Directors, which was made up of 26 members as at 31 December 2023:

Name	Role within the Board of Directors
Michel Gougnard	Chairman of the Board of Directors Member of the Strategic Committee Member of the Audit Committee
Thierry Derez	Chief Executive Officer of Covéa Director Chairman of the Strategic Committee
Jean-Michel Banlier	Director Member of the Risks Committee
Bernard Barbottin	Director Member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee Member of the Strategic Committee
Christian Baudon	Director and Deputy Chairman Member of the Strategic Committee
Hélène Béjui-Hugues	Director Chair of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee Member of the Strategic Committee
MAAF Santé represented by Luce Berille	Director Member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee
SMI represented by Guy Bleyer	Director
Christophe Crépin	Director
Xavier Dejaiffe	Director Member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee
Christian Delahaigue	Director
Jean Fleury	Director Chairman of the Audit Committee Member of the Risks Committee Member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee
Anne-José Fulgéras	Director Chair of the Risks Committee Member of the Audit Committee Member of the Strategic Committee
Maryse Gesse	Director
MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles represented by Christophe Guettier	Director Member of the Risks Committee
Jean-Pierre Jouyet	Director and Lead Director Member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee
MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles represented by Michel Laforce	Director Member of the Audit Committee
AM-GMF represented by Bernadette Le Bourgeois	Director
André Martinez	Director Member of the Strategic Committee
Hélène Martini	Director Member of the Strategic Committee
APGIS represented by Jérôme Nanty	Director
MAAF Assurances represented by Jean-Pierre Paquien	Director Member of the Risks Committee
Marie-France Orti	Director Member of the Audit Committee
Jean-Louis Reynet	Director
Laurent Trouvé	Director
Annick Wexler	Director

There have been some changes to the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees since 31 December 2023. Among these, Michel Laforce, the permanent representative of MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles has replaced Jean Fleury as Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Changes to the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees in 2023

	Departures		Appointments	
Board of Directors	Éric Lagarde	17/04/2023	Maryse Gesse	17/04/2023
	Sophie Biou	28/06/2023	Christophe Crépin	28/06/2023
	Michel Coursat, permanent representative of MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles	28/06/2023	Michel Laforce, permanent representative of MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles	28/06/2023
	Arcangelo Calabro, permanent representative of APGIS	07/07/2023	Jérôme Nanty, permanent representative of APGIS	07/07/2023
Remuneration and Appointments Committee	Christian Delahaigue	14/09/2023	Luce Berille, permanent representative of MAAF Santé	15/09/2023
Audit Committee	Michel Coursat, permanent representative of MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles	28/06/2023	Michel Laforce, permanent representative of MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles	28/06/2023
Risks Committee	–		Michael Sparberg	06/04/2023
Strategic Committee	–		–	

Roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

Subject to the powers expressly granted to General Meetings and within the remit of the corporate purpose, the Board of Directors deals with all matters that may affect the company's operation and makes decisions to resolve any issues arising in relation to the company.

The remit of the Board of Directors includes:

- setting the Group's strategy, including as regards financial matters, on which affiliate companies base their own strategy, and monitoring the Group's activities;
- determining the Group's business direction and ensuring that it is followed, endorsing the parent company and combined financial statements, approving regulated agreements, setting the remuneration of corporate officers including apportioning the sum approved by the General Meeting for director remuneration, and making decisions on apportioning Covéa SGAM's costs;
- approving the written policies required under Solvency 2, which are then applied to the Group's entities;
- approving the Group's own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) report, actuarial report, Regular Supervisory Report and Solvency and Financial Condition Report, and any other regulatory report falling within its remit;
- determining the composition and duties of Board committees, which carry out their work under its responsibility;
- ensuring compliance with the rights and obligations set forth in affiliation agreements and the Articles of Association, and if it finds that an affiliate company is not complying with its undertakings, taking the measures provided for in the Articles of Association;
- being involved in implementing and monitoring the financial solidarity provided for in affiliation agreements (establishing solidarity mechanisms in particular);
- exercising effective control over affiliate companies and over majority-controlled companies within the combination scope, and acting as arbitrator between Group companies;

- authorising certain non-group transactions by affiliate companies that may involve more than 10% of their equity and that do not form part of the investment programme validated by the Board of Directors.

Appointments are carefully monitored to ensure directors abide by the regulations capping the number of corporate offices that may be held concurrently. Members of the Board of Directors are appointed for a six-year term of office.

The Board of Directors assesses its own operating procedures. As part of that assessment, the Board examines its composition and organisation as well as the discussions that take place within the Board, the individual and collective expertise of directors, and attendance at meetings.

The Board of Directors meets as often as the company's interests may require. It met eight times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 97.59%.

Roles within the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors appoints a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman (*Administrateur délégué*) and a Lead Director (*Administrateur référent*) from among its members. Their roles are defined in the Articles of Association.

The **Chairman** of the Board of Directors organises and directs the Board's work, on which he reports to the General Meeting. The Chairman is responsible for ensuring that the corporate bodies operate correctly and that directors are able to fulfil their duties. He is responsible for the quality of discussions and the collegial nature of decisions made by the Board of Directors. He is also responsible for ensuring that the General Meeting is kept properly informed.

The **Deputy Chairman** is appointed by the Board of Directors and assists the Chairman. If the Chairman is absent from a Board meeting, the Deputy Chairman chairs the meeting. If the role of Chairman is vacant, he becomes acting Chairman.

The **Lead Director** is appointed by the Board of Directors. He is responsible for ensuring that Covéa's institutional bodies operate correctly. This includes:

- being consulted about the agenda of Board meetings, with the ability to request that items be added to the agenda;
- in an emergency and/or at the request of a third of directors, convening a Board meeting and determining its agenda;
- considering, on his own initiative or following a referral by the directors, any situation that could be viewed as a conflict of interest, and if he believes that it could be designated as such, informing the Board of Directors about it. The Board of Directors will then decide which steps, if any, to take.

Activities of the Board of Directors

In 2023, the activities of the Board of Directors included:

- the monitoring of the reinsurance and French insurance activities, strategy implementation and financial investment management;
- the activities of Covéa Coopérations: the transfer to PartnerRe of rights of renewal for non-life, life and health reinsurance, the treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland and the holding company activities;
- situation updates regarding international insurance companies;
- the renewal of the outwards reinsurance programme;
- changes in governance and in the composition of the Board of Directors and the Board committees, and remuneration of corporate officers;
- the endorsement of Covéa SGAM's annual financial statements and management report;

- the endorsement of the Group's combined financial statements and management report;
- the presentation of Group's combined interim financial statements;
- work conducted in application of prudential regulations: approval of the Regular Supervisory Report (RSR) and the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR), written policies, key function reports, in particular the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report, and the internal control report on efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing;
- the approval of the Preventive Recovery Plan;
- the review of reports of the Audit Committee, the Risks Committee and the Remuneration and Appointments Committee.

In 2023, members of the Board of Directors took part in a one-day event organised by the French association of mutual insurers (AAM), on the theme of "Data: reality, opportunities, dangers?".

In addition, five training sessions were organised on:

- reinsurance: general principles and key concepts, reinsurance within the Covéa Group;
- health insurance: the state health insurance system and key notions of how it operates, the complementary health insurance market, pricing and portfolio monitoring;
- risk management: the internal control system, which secures the management of our operational risks;
- sustainability: context, key concepts, main legislation and the role of the Board of Directors as regards ESG matters;
- the business model: general principles, the Covéa business model and the role of the Board of Directors.

Members of the Audit Committee and the Risks Committee also attended a training event about the implementation of actuarial supervision for PartnerRe.

2.2. Board Committees

2.2.1. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, which is under the responsibility of Covéa's Board of Directors, comprised seven members at 31 December 2023:

- Jean Fleury, Chairman;
- Patrice Forget, member;
- Anne-José Fulgéras, member;
- Michel Gougnard, member;
- MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles, represented by Michel Laforce, member;
- Marie-France Orti, member;
- Jean-Jacques Vouhé, member.

The duties of the Audit Committee include:

- monitoring the preparation of financial information and controlling the statutory and combined financial statements of Covéa SGAM;

- ensuring that the statutory auditors perform their controls;
- examining, for the Group, jointly with the Risks Committee, the Regular Supervisory Report (RSR), the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR), the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report and the actuarial report;
- ensuring the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, relying in particular on work done by the statutory auditors;
- monitoring internal audit work;
- ensuring the independence of the statutory auditors and taking part in the process of appointing statutory auditors and renewing their appointments;
- authorising services other than certification of the financial statements provided by the statutory auditors.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee regularly reports on the Committee's work to the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee met nine times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 95%.

2.2.2. Risks Committee

The Risks Committee, which is under the responsibility of Covéa's Board of Directors, comprised seven members as at 31 December 2023:

- Anne-José Fulgères, Chair;
- Jean-Michel Banlier, member;
- Jean Fleury, member;
- MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles, represented by Christophe Guettier, member;
- Jean-Marie Meckler, member;
- MAAF Assurances, represented by Jean-Pierre Paquien, member;
- Michael Sparberg, member.

The duties of the Risks Committee include:

- monitoring the risk management policy, procedures and systems by making sure that they exist, are deployed and are appropriate;
- hearing reports from the Group's key risk management, compliance and actuarial functions;
- examining the asset management and reinsurance protection strategy and more generally any transaction that affects the risk profile or solvency;
- examining, for the Group, jointly with the Audit Committee, the Regular Supervisory Report (RSR), the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR), the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report and the actuarial report.

The Chair of the Risks Committee regularly reports on the Committee's work to the Board of Directors. The Risks Committee met seven times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 100%.

2.2.3. Remuneration and Appointments Committee

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee, which is under the responsibility of Covéa's Board of Directors, comprised six members as at 31 December 2023:

- Hélène Béjui-Hugues, Chair;
- Bernard Barbottin, member;
- MAAF Santé represented by Luce Berille, member;
- Xavier Dejaiffe, member;
- Jean Fleury, member;
- Jean-Pierre Jouyet, member.

The duties of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee include:

- ensuring the remuneration policy is properly applied and reporting to the Board of Directors;
- recommending the amount of remuneration awarded to corporate officers (directors, members of Covéa Board committees, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer) and reviewing situations, in particular those of key function holders;
- offering advice regarding the composition of management bodies (including the Board of Directors, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Lead Director, Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief

Executive Officer and persons who effectively run the company) and committees, as well as listening to the presentation made by the Chief Executive Officer regarding the career development of the main senior executives and key function holders;

- putting forward to the Board of Directors for approval the succession plan for the Group's effective management;
- monitoring the skills of the Board of Directors and the committees, approving and monitoring the training plan for directors and supervising the evaluation of the Board of Directors.
- examining and where appropriate proposing adaptations to the remuneration policy, the fit and proper policy and the Directors' Charter.

As a body set up to study and analyse, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee provides the Board of Directors and Executive Management with opinions, advice and recommendations regarding the above responsibilities, when required.

Once a year, the Committee Chair reports to the Covéa Board of Directors on any priorities the Committee has set, as well as any analyses, assessments or initiatives it has undertaken within the scope of its remit.

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee met eleven times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 98.48%.

2.2.4. Strategic Committee

The Strategic Committee, which is under the responsibility of Covéa's Board of Directors, comprised eight members as at 31 December 2023:

- Thierry Derez, Chairman;
- Bernard Barbottin, member;
- Christian Baudon, member;
- Hélène Béjui-Hugues, member;
- Anne-José Fulgères, member;
- Michel Gougnard, member;
- André Martinez, member;
- Hélène Martini, member.

The duties of the Strategic Committee include:

- taking the lead, on behalf of the Covéa Board of Directors, on matters regarding the Group's strategy, in particular:
 - assessing the Group's strategic positioning in the market,
 - reviewing strategy-related proposals made by Executive Management before they are put to Covéa's Board of Directors;
- monitoring the implementation of the Group's strategy as adopted by the Board of Directors;
- reviewing any planned mergers, acquisitions, investments and disinvestments that may have a material impact on the Group;
- ensuring, through the committee's discussions, constant dialogue with the Group's Executive Management team regarding strategic changes, in particular with regard to the international expansion policy and strategic partnerships.

The Strategic Committee met five times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 100%.

2.3. Executive management

On 26 October 2023, the Board of Directors appointed Thierry Francq as Deputy Chief Executive Officer (*Directeur général délégué*). Sylvestre Frézal's term of office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer ended on 21 September 2023.

As at 31 December 2023, the Chief Executive Officer, Thierry Derez, was therefore assisted by three Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Maud Petit, Thierry Francq and Laurent Tollié⁽¹⁾.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers hold the broadest powers to act in all circumstances on behalf of Covéa. They exercise these powers within the remit of the corporate purpose and subject to those expressly granted by law to the General Meeting and Board of Directors. They represent Covéa in its dealings with third parties and are authorised to delegate their powers.

The Group Management Committee is an operating body where the Group's strategic and financial matters are debated.

At 31 December 2023, the Group Management Committee had eight members:

- Thierry Derez, Chief Executive Officer of Covéa;
- Maud Petit, Chief Financial Officer⁽²⁾;
- Thierry Francq, Chief Regulatory and Economic Affairs Officer;
- Stéphane Duroule, Chief Insurance France Officer;
- Jacques Bonneau, Chief Executive Officer of PartnerRe⁽³⁾;
- Lionel Calvez, Chief Risk Officer;
- Olivier Le Borgne, Chief Investment Officer;
- Corinne Coué, Corporate Secretary.

2.4. Remuneration policy

A remuneration policy sets forth the rules for determining the compensation and/or remuneration of corporate officers.

The policy is consistent with the overarching goal of promoting sound, prudent and effective risk management that does not encourage risk-taking beyond that which can be tolerated. The purpose of the remuneration policy is also:

- to set out the general principles in order to:
 - Establish overall remuneration in line with the market in order to attract the skills and talent needed for the Group's operation and development,
 - Implement a consistent, appropriate and fair policy for salary increases,

- Encourage a policy of individual and collective recognition that takes account of each individual's contributions and protects the interests of customers and members. Within this framework, variable remuneration systems make it possible to recognise significant contributions to the development of the Group's activities without creating any conflicts of interest and within the accepted limit of risk taking,
- Promote healthy and cautious risk management, in particular as regards sustainability risk;
- to ensure that there is no incentive to take risks that could harm customers and members.

It lays down general principles and defines processes for implementing, monitoring and controlling the remuneration system. The remuneration policy is approved annually by Covéa's Board of Directors.

(1) Laurent Tollié's term of office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer ended on 14 February 2024.

(2) Maud Petit was appointed Deputy Managing Director (*Directrice générale adjointe*) of the Covéa Group on 14 February 2024.

(3) Jacques Bonneau retired on 1 April 2024 and was succeeded by Philippe Meyenhofer as Chief Executive Officer and Director of PartnerRe. As a result, Philippe Meyenhofer joined the Group Management Committee on 9 January 2024.

2.4.1. Directors and committee members

Covéa remunerates directors and committee members from within the maximum allocation approved by the General Meeting.

The amount awarded to each director is based on their attendance at Board meetings and any roles they may have in the Audit Committee, the Risks Committee, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and the Strategic Committee.

At 31 December 2023, the Board of Directors had 26 members, the Audit Committee and the Risks Committee had seven members each, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee had six members and the Strategic Committee had eight members.

Directors and Board Committee members receive:

- a fixed annual sum paid unconditionally in remuneration for preparatory work;
- a variable amount that consists of a fee for each meeting attended to encourage a high level of attendance.

In 2023, the amounts awarded by Covéa were as follows:

- Board of Directors: a fixed annual sum of €4,000 plus €2,000 per meeting (excluding the Deputy Chairman and Lead Director);
- Audit Committee, Risks Committee, Remuneration and Appointments Committee and Strategic Committee: a fixed annual sum of €4,000 (€8,000 for the Chair of a Committee) plus €2,000 per meeting;
- Deputy Chairman and Lead Director: a fixed payment of €60,000 before tax and charges paid at the end of the year, to which attendance fees in respect of their participation in the Board of Directors may not be added.

Covéa's directors who are employed by a Covéa Group entity do not receive any such fees.

The overall amount of remuneration awarded to directors and members of Covéa's Board committees in respect of their directorships at all Covéa Group entities for 2023 (including affiliated companies and consolidated subsidiaries) was €1,542,128 (including €1,102,000 for their directorships at Covéa). Directors' travel and accommodation costs are also reimbursed.

Directors and committee members do not benefit from pension plans, or share or stock options in respect of their directorships.

2.4.2. Chairman of the Board of Directors

Covéa pays remuneration to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Chairman received gross fixed remuneration of €300,000 in 2023, in addition to directors' fees. Business expenses incurred in relation to his role are reimbursed and he has all the means necessary to perform his duties.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors does not benefit from a pension plan or share or stock options in respect of his office.

2.4.3. Chief executive officer and deputy chief executive officers

2.4.3.1. REMUNERATION

In addition to directors' fees, gross remuneration paid to the Chief Executive Officer in respect of 2023 totalled €1,588,162, including fixed remuneration, variable remuneration and exceptional bonuses.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officers do not receive any remuneration in respect of their directorships at Covéa SGAM. They hold an employment contract, which is separate from their duties as corporate officers. They can receive remuneration for their directorships within other Group entities. They received €276,639 in respect of these in 2023.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers do not receive any shares or stock options.

2.4.3.2. OTHER REMUNERATION COMPONENTS

Supplementary pension plans

The pension plan open to executive corporate officers is similar in nature to the plan in place for senior managers⁽¹⁾.

Enabling beneficiaries to build up savings to supplement retirement income, the supplementary pension plan combines:

- a mandatory defined-contribution pension savings plan (PER). This collective plan involves:
 - employer contributions of 5% of the employee's reference remuneration, which are transferred to a third-party body. These contributions fall within the social and tax framework of mandatory pension savings plans (PERs),
 - a mandatory annuity from the employer contributions paid to beneficiaries, which is subject to all applicable social charges and tax;

(1) Senior managers from the consortium of employers Covéa D or employed by Covéa SGAM.

- a voluntary defined contribution “Article 82” pension plan. This collective plan involves:
 - employer contributions of 10% of the employee’s reference remuneration, which are transferred to a third-party body and where applicable, an additional contribution paid over a five-year period. This additional contribution corresponds to a percentage of the employee’s reference remuneration, which is determined on the basis of the time spent within the Group as a senior manager or corporate officer of the SGAM when the plan was put in place,
 - as contributions transferred to a third-party body are not covered by any preferential social or tax regime, the employer also offers compensation to offset the deduction of social charges and tax from the income of beneficiaries. The payment of this compensation is tied to the payment of contributions to the third-party body.

These defined contribution plans do not guarantee the level of retirement income. The reference remuneration, which represents the basis for calculations, integrates gross fixed and variable components of remuneration awarded in respect of an employment contract or a directorship.

Other benefits

Executive corporate officers can enjoy the use of a company car or monetary compensation, except for the Chief Executive Officer, to whom a service vehicle is made available for business purposes.

Accommodation may be provided when their main residence is outside the Paris region.

They benefit from the same healthcare and protection cover as all Covéa Group employees⁽¹⁾ and are also entitled to a medical check-up.

They do not receive any contractual severance payments, shares or stock options.

2.5. Risk management and internal control

2.5.1. Risk management system

Covéa’s risk management system is designed to detect, analyse, measure, manage, monitor and report continuously and prospectively all the risks to which the Covéa Group is exposed. The General Risks Department has overall responsibility for implementing the risk management system.

The risk management system:

- covers the risks included, partially included and not included in the solvency capital requirement under Solvency 2 standards, risk mitigation techniques and risks related to the valuation method for the prudential balance sheet;
- maps the risks to which the Group is exposed using a shared methodology and a harmonised risk taxonomy;
- uses the ORSA⁽²⁾ processes to conduct internal risks and solvency assessments. The risk management system produces reports on the Group’s risks for the governance bodies, including the annual ORSA report;

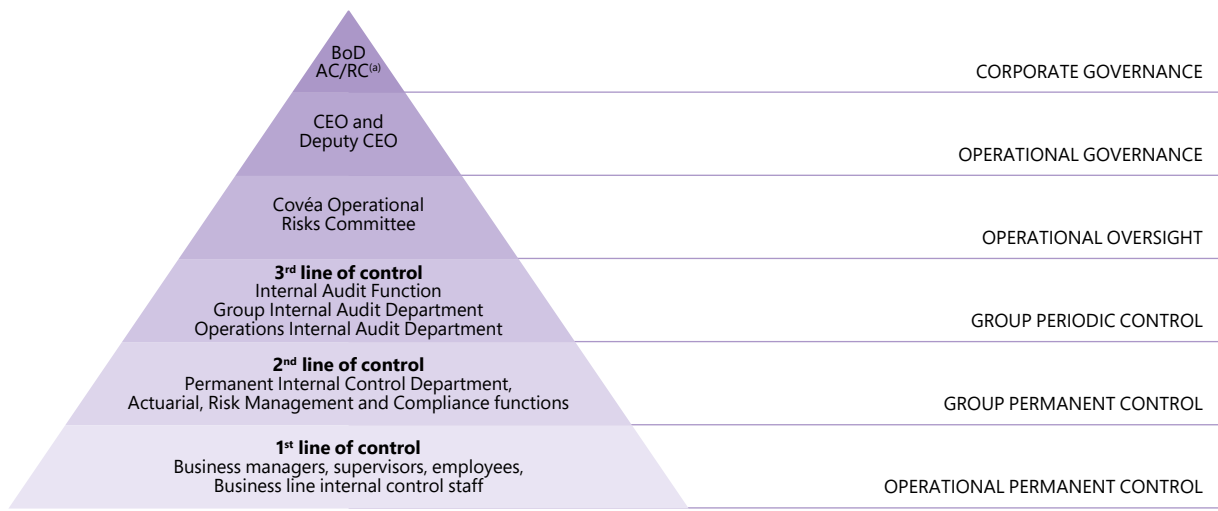
- operates under a general risk management policy and detailed policies managing specific types of risks (e.g. underwriting, reserving, reinsurance, investment, ALM, etc.). The Board of Directors approves these policies on an annual basis.

In addition, the risk management system must ensure Covéa translates its strategy into effective operational priorities and must guarantee the suitability of its risk appetite. It includes a critical review of the business plans pursued by the Group’s entities, to ensure that they comply with the Covéa Group’s overall risk appetite limits and that the risks inherent in these business plans can be controlled. Consequently, the risk management system helps to promote sound decision-making. To this end, it draws on the detailed risk management policies that specify each business line’s responsibilities on the basis of strategic objectives and confirms that the operational limits set for each type of risk are consistent with the overall risk appetite of the Covéa Group strategy. Different risk levels and limits are tested to ensure the risks taken will not compromise the survival of the Covéa Group or its entities, or the protection of those insured.

(1) Excluding employees of PartnerRe.

(2) ORSA: Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

The governance of Covéa's risk management system forms part of the Group's internal control system.



(a) Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Risks Committee.

The Risk Management Function reports on its work to Executive Management, the Risks Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on a regular basis. At least once a year, it compiles a report of the ORSA analyses, which is submitted to the Covéa Group's governing bodies for approval.

The Operational Risk Committee is the decision-making body that has authority on operational issues relating to the ORSA analyses, Covéa Group and company risk maps, internal control work (control plans, results of key controls, review of key incidents, scoring of risks for entities, follow-up on action plans, alerts, etc.). It also serves as a forum for sharing the insights gained from the work carried out by the Compliance Department.

2.5.2. Periodic control: Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Function is tasked with assisting the Board of Directors, in particular through its involvement in the Audit Committee, and Executive Management in fulfilling their responsibilities and in achieving the strategic objectives of the Group and its entities. By performing periodic controls, it provides independent and objective assurance on the design, suitability and effectiveness of governance, internal control and risk management systems. It issues recommendations on actions to correct any failings detected and monitors their implementation.

The Internal Audit Function plays a key role in enhancing the control of activities, ensuring the effectiveness of operations and guaranteeing the efficient use of resources. The scope of the Internal Audit Function encompasses:

- achievement of strategic objectives on the basis of the business model;
- technical, economic and financial position;
- compliance with the law and regulations;
- effectiveness of resources and organisations;
- operational performance (including projects) and effectiveness of operational controls;
- effectiveness and security of information systems;
- risk oversight (including strategic, emerging and reputational risks) as well as the relevance and performance of the associated risk management system;
- procedures to prevent internal and external fraud, and corruption;
- strategic outsourcing and the way in which it is monitored;
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- reliability of financial information, and the quality of management data in general.

It produces reports, which are provided to the members of the Group Management Committee, including:

- a quarterly internal audit of KPIs tracking the progress made on the audit plan and the implementation of recommendations;
- the annual report of the Group's Internal Audit Function, which presents audit results, progress on the implementation of recommendations, and an assessment of compliance with the internal audit policy based on various performance indicators.

The Internal Audit Function undergoes regular assessment by an independent body as part of IFACI Certification, which was renewed in 2021 and maintained in 2022 and 2023. This certification offers stakeholders a guarantee that the quality of services and the internal audit system has been maintained.

2.5.3. Compliance and internal control system

Compliance system

In order to ensure that the Group complies with applicable regulatory requirements, Covéa's Compliance Department sets up procedures to respond to the duties of the Compliance Assurance Function with regard to a number of matters, such as combating money laundering and terrorist financing, data protection, business ethics, customer protection and relations with supervisory authorities.

The Compliance Assurance Function is tasked with:

- advising management bodies on any matter relating to compliance with legal, regulatory and administrative provisions regarding insurance and reinsurance activities;
- evaluating the potential impact of any change in the legal environment on the Group's operations;
- identifying and assessing non-compliance risks; this includes assessing the suitability of measures adopted to prevent non-compliance.

The Compliance Assurance function, headed by Covéa's Chief Compliance Officer, leads and oversees the compliance system and reports to the Risks Committee on its activities on a regular basis.

To effectively carry out these duties, within the scope of its policy, the Compliance department relies on an organisational structure that enables it to anticipate and analyse regulatory changes and their impact in terms of compliance on Group activities, and coordinate or oversee the implementation of priority regulatory requirements, as well as assess the risk of non-compliance in order to determine its major areas of exposure and main actions to be taken. These activities are set out in the compliance plan, established yearly.

In addition, the Compliance Department provides advice and support to the Executive Management teams of the entities within the Covéa Group. Each Executive Management team is required to implement the resources and organisation necessary to comply with the rules governing its operations.

Also, a compliance assurance plan is prepared every year, based on themes prioritised by the Compliance Assurance function. These compliance checks, which ensure the existence and implementation of procedures, are carried out by the Permanent Internal Control Department for the Compliance Assurance Function.

The conclusions of these checks (results and actions to ensure compliance) are presented jointly by the Compliance Assurance Function and the Permanent Internal Control Department to the Risks Committee at least once per year.

Internal control system

The internal control system seeks to identify, assess and manage operational risks. It helps to ensure activities are compliant, operations are effective and resources are used efficiently. It aims to ensure that:

- the Group complies with applicable laws and regulations;
- the instructions and priorities set out by Executive Management are followed;
- the Group's internal processes are effective, especially those safeguarding tangible and intangible assets (such as expertise and reputation);
- financial information is reliable, for example by separating duties, identifying information sources, observing accounting rules, etc.

The organisation of the internal control system is designed to ensure its independence and enable it to fulfil its role effectively.

In addition, the Permanent Internal Control Department, which reports to the General Risk Department, is responsible for giving a consolidated overview of operating risks at Group level. It produces regular reports on internal control submitted to managers, executive managers and governance bodies in accordance with an annual reporting plan.

2.5.4. Actuarial function

The Actuarial Function, which is part of the Group Actuarial Department, ensures that prudential technical provisions are calculated using appropriate methodologies, models and underlying assumptions. It also assesses the quality of the data used to establish prudential provisions and gives an opinion on underwriting and reinsurance policies. By improving the understanding and management of underlying operational risks, the Actuarial Function's work makes the risk management system more robust.

The Actuarial Function draws mainly on its own actuarial resources as well as on the Group's control system to carry out its duties. The findings and recommendations made by the Group's permanent internal control system and Internal Audit Function on the quality assessment of reserving processes, data, underwriting and reinsurance are used by the Actuarial Function to complement its own analyses by adding an operational risk perspective. The coordination of key functions, and in particular the work of the Operational Risk Committee, also guides the efforts of the Actuarial Function in accordance with the knowledge gained of the material risks and considerations identified.

The Actuarial Function prepares an annual report in which it presents its conclusions on the assessment of technical provisions and gives an opinion on the underwriting and reinsurance policies. This annual report is sent to the Audit Committee and the Risks Committee and is subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

03



A committed and responsible group



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3.1. Social impact: Covéa's CSR⁽¹⁾ strategy

Covéa is a leading insurance provider that takes its vocation even further through its desire to play a part in the social and environmental transition. The Group works to build a sustainable growth model that benefits its customers, employees and society at large.

Covéa's social engagement strategy, developed in 2020, is called "Our Social Impact". It is designed to have a profound and tangible influence on society, setting out clear requirements and providing evidence of what has been achieved ("#PreuveEnEst", or tangible evidence).

The Group's ambition is to **guide everyone towards a world of sustainable growth**.

The Group is developing its core responsibilities across each of the areas in which it operates and each of its spheres of influence as a company, employer, insurer and investor.

Covéa has decided to take things beyond the natural scope of its responsibilities by focusing on five core fields in which its efforts have a legitimate basis and a potential significant impact.

- **Environment:** Covéa is helping to step up the transition towards a more sustainable society by reducing its impact on the environment, favouring responsible investments and raising awareness among its customers and members.
- **Risk prevention:** is an integral part of an insurance provider's role. As a responsible insurance provider, Covéa wishes to share this expertise to benefit not only its customers, but also society at large.

- **Equal opportunities:** Covéa wants to help create a more inclusive society through measures to encourage fair treatment and employability, and by combating all forms of discrimination.
- **Knowledge:** offering everyone the chance to access knowledge goes hand in hand with equal opportunities. The Group and its brands forge partnerships with an educational and cultural purpose.
- **Local economies and communities:** Covéa wants to boost local economic development to help reduce geographical divides.

The Group has placed at the heart of the new strategic plan, "Covéa 2024 - Growing together" its targets in terms of inclusion of people with disabilities, supporting women's rights and developing its low carbon pathway, as well as the creation of the Covéa corporate foundation.

The social impact strategy applies to all French entities. In 2023, the Group continued to implement its projects across a wider perimeter, with each entity progressively taking on the task of integrating its sustainability challenges into its operations.

Outside France, the Group expanded its scope for action with PartnerRe, a reinsurer committed to both evaluating climate risk and making economies resilient to climate change, as well as to inclusion and diversity.

3.2. Sustainability governance

Given the growing significance of the issues of sustainability and the environmental transition, the Group has strengthened its governance framework in this area.

During 2023, the directors took part in training on the strategic and regulatory challenges relating to sustainability. Moreover, a new Sustainability Sponsors Committee, made up of members of the Group Management Committee and the French Insurance Executive Committee⁽²⁾, now meets every two months. This committee sets the direction in terms of environment and social impact, chooses between projects and resources proposed, approves non-financial reporting and tracks the progress of social impact projects and its progress towards its strategic sustainability goals.

The challenges of the transition, financial performance and sustainable performance are closely linked. It is for this reason that we have brought together the teams in charge of the social engagement strategy and those in charge of non-financial communication within the Finance Pole, in the Sustainability and Finance Transformation Department, which coordinates issues relating to sustainability for the Group and has the following responsibilities:

- initiating, leading and monitoring Covéa's social and environmental commitments;
- supporting Group entities in their sustainability projects;
- raising awareness among Covéa employees of societal and environmental challenges, in order to prompt changes in behaviour;
- stepping up the management of sustainable performance and ensuring the Group complies with obligations in terms of sustainability reporting;
- coordinating non-financial communications.

(1) Corporate Social Responsibility.

(2) The French Insurance Executive Committee is responsible for the efficient operational coordination of the French insurance activities operating under the MAAF, MMA and GMF brands.

Since 2022, the Non-Financial and Sustainability Communications Department has been leading a large-scale "Sustainability" programme, one of the objectives of which is to prepare the Covéa's future sustainability report from the 2024 financial year

onwards, in line with the new European sustainability reporting standards. In 2023 a project was launched under this programme to re-assess the impacts, risks and opportunities linked to sustainability for the Group.

3.3. Tangible evidence: taking concrete action

The Group's social engagement policy, **Guiding everyone towards a world of sustainable growth**, feeds into everything it does as a responsible company, employer, insurance provider and investor.

3.3.1. A responsible company

3.3.1.1. REDUCING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF THE GROUP'S OPERATIONS

The Group has been working since 2019 to reduce the environmental footprint and greenhouse gas emissions generated by its operations (energy consumption of buildings and branches, employee travel and equipment purchases). A "low carbon pathway" was set in 2019 based on the Science Based Targets methodology. This guides the Group's approach to the transition.

- **2022-2024 target: reduce the Group's emissions by 3% annually (across ESU⁽¹⁾ operations).**

This emissions reduction target is a strategic challenge for Covéa. It is part of the "Covéa 2024 – Growing together" plan and is integrated into the profit-sharing agreement for ESU employees and French executive managers.

Employee travel

In 2023, Covéa upheld its commitment to reduce emissions generated by its employees' commuting and business travel.

This resulted in several measures:

- a significant increase in the proportion of low-emissions vehicles in the long-term leasing fleet;
- incentives to encourage employees to use more eco-friendly transport solutions in the form of a **sustainable transportation benefit** to finance a large range of eligible transport solutions (both mass and individual);

- the creation of shuttle services to and from our Le Mans and Niort sites;
- the launch, in early 2023, of a car-pooling platform for employees to encourage this mode of transport for commuter journeys;
- lastly, a multiyear infrastructure development plan to enhance equipment that facilitates transport solutions with lower environmental impacts (bicycles, electric and hybrid vehicles, car-sharing, etc.).

Energy consumption

In 2023, through Covéa Immobilier, the Group continued to implement energy consumption reduction strategies through the "Tertiary Eco Energy" project and the "Energy Efficiency Plan", which aims to reduce its energy consumption by 2024 through three major strategies:

- maximum heating temperature of 19° and air conditioning turned on once the temperature reaches 26°;
 - commitment to reducing lighting in branches and drawing up a plan to reduce lighting and outdoor signage at central sites;
 - an environmental awareness campaign for all Group employees.
- As a consequence, during winter 2022 and summer 2023, a 21% saving was achieved on French central sites in a single year, based on 2019 figures.

As regards Covéa Immobilier's operating property, more than 69,500 m² are BREEAM⁽²⁾ Refurbishment and fit out certified, and more than 76,000 m² are BREEAM In-use certified.

Covéa is also engaged in **renewable energy production**. On the Niort site, the aim is to produce sufficient electricity to cover 10% of our consumption thanks to 3,000 photovoltaic panels (5,177 m²). On the Chartres site, a park of solar panels on shade structures has been built. It will cover 22% of the site's consumption (3,780 m² and 2,160 panels). Other photovoltaic panel park projects are also under consideration.

(1) Economic and Social Unit.

(2) Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (a British environmental certification standard).

Circular economy

Reusing furniture is another strategic focus.

- All new projects (excluding those in branches) now include furniture aligned with CSR standards, meaning that it is eco-designed, second-hand, upcycled or local. And we require that the furniture our suppliers present to us in their proposals for every project is either reconditioned (second-hand) or upcycled with a minimum of 50% recycled materials (by material weight).
- During all site clearances and renovations (excluding branches), furniture is given to staff and/or charities. We plan to extend this scheme to cover branches during 2024.

We have rolled out “second life” areas across our central sites. Employees are invited to drop off in them anything from within the office environment that they no longer use (such as office supplies, books and IT equipment), so that it can be given away or recycled.

3.3.1.2. PROMOTING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR A MORE INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

Covéa and its brands believe firmly in taking action to promote gender equality and professional integration while fighting discrimination. By developing sponsorship programmes and partnerships, the Group increases its impact on diversity and equal opportunities in a way that promotes a more inclusive society.

In 2023, Covéa contributed €5 millions to its foundation to support sponsorship and general interest partnerships.

The **Covéa corporate foundation** created in late 2022 builds on the longstanding sponsorship policy of the Group and its brands MAAF, MMA and GMF. By propagating Covéa’s values as a committed mutual insurance group, it provides tangible evidence of the Group’s social engagement.

The Covéa Foundation focuses on fostering inclusion within society and among communities and supports non-profit organisations and foundations working in three main areas:

1. **women’s rights**, to promote gender equality, as well as combating all forms of violence against women;
2. **inclusion**, not only to support people with disabilities but also to help anyone who is a victim of social discrimination or in a vulnerable situation;
3. **knowledge**, to help disseminate knowledge and culture to people who would not otherwise have access to them and also to support research, information and awareness programmes in favour of inclusion.

The Covéa Foundation has now been operating for over a year and supports close to 50 partners across these three areas for action.

Defending women’s rights and working to combat violence against women

The Covéa Foundation supports the **Fondation des Femmes**, the leading foundation in France for women’s rights and combating violence against women. In 2023, it made a €400,000 donation to finance two programmes.

- The first helps non-profit organisations to put together projects, such as creating women’s shelters or setting up hotlines available seven days a week.
- The second aims to raise general awareness, mainly through two observatories whose work and research enhance understanding of the inequalities between men and women, the reasons behind them and their effects, and sound out opinions on this topic among both women and men in France.

In 2023, the Covéa Foundation signed a partnership with *Unabri qui sauve des vies*, a non-profit that fights domestic and intrafamily violence and specialises in providing emergency accommodation within communities in mainland France. Through its support, the Covéa Foundation will help the organisation to extend the scope of its work, in particular by opening new branches in different regions.

Improving disability support

In 2022, Covéa signed a partnership agreement with **My Human Kit**, a non-profit that works to manufacture technical aids by, with and for people with disabilities. Covéa lends its support by being involved in the running and development of the charitable project, as well as organising venues and meeting and production spaces. The Foundation is helping to promote this model in France and in other countries by putting together the first network of fablabs⁽¹⁾ dedicated to producing technical aids for people with disabilities (known as Humanlabs), by taking part in the development of shared prototypes on an open-source basis and by helping to organise international Humanlabs forums, known as Fabrikarium, with the involvement of Covéa Group staff.

The Covéa Foundation is also a major partner of the **Fédération Française Handisport (FFH)**, the French disabled sports federation, in relation to the “Disabled sports for young people” campaign. Through the programme, Covéa is helping to integrate young people with disabilities into society by means of sport. For the Group, the partnership represents the opportunity to take on talented people with disabilities, such as young people on work/study contracts and high-level athletes currently in work or moving into employment (temporary contracts, permanent contracts and image rights agreements). It also raises staff awareness about disability through athletes’ messages and testimonies or by giving them the opportunity to get actively involved on a personal level in volunteering at competitions or events organised by the FFH.

- A total of 1,358 employees took part in FFH events across the Group’s eight major sites (Ermont, Montparnasse, Niort, Tivoli, Saran, Levallois, Le Mans and Tours).
- In 2023, Covéa had image rights agreements with six disabled athletes.

(1) Fablab: workshop offering the public access to digital fabrication tools.

Promoting the professional integration of young people through partnerships with schools and non-profits

As part of its social commitment to young people, Covéa has signed several partnerships with schools such as Paris Dauphine University, EFREI, Le Mans University, Excélia, CNED and the Web School Factory.

Events were held throughout the year to connect students with Group employees and managers working in professions covered by these schools' educational programmes. These partnerships fall within Covéa's proactive policy to support young people into work.

Covéa also supports the non-profit **Capital Filles**, which exists to give young women from disadvantaged areas in cities and rural locations all the resources they need to take their future in hand. During the 2023-2024 school year, 96 women employees from Covéa volunteered to take part, by providing educational and career guidance to female high school students.

The Covéa Foundation also supports several non-profits that help young people access the job market or assist them in difficult times:

- **Énergie Jeunes**, which works to keep students from dropping out of school and to help young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and areas develop the psychosocial skills that they need to increase their motivation, discover their potential and enjoy learning;
- **Chemins d'Avenir**, which works to overcome regional divides and helps students at secondary school and in higher education, from the age of 13-14 through to bachelor's degree level, to find their path in education, in their future careers and as members of society;
- **NQT**, which exists to establish connections between the world of business and recent graduates from deprived neighbourhoods or backgrounds. Covéa staff volunteer as mentors for this programme, harnessing their professional experience and networks to help their mentees secure internships or employment.

3.3.1.3. PROMOTING CSR IN BUSINESS CONDUCT

Covéa's ethical commitments are guided by the values of integrity, loyalty and trust, that come to life through proper business conduct, for which everyone bears a responsibility, employees and managers alike. These are the non-negotiable foundations on which requirements are based.

Responsible purchasing

Covéa takes account of environmental, social and societal risks in its relationships with its suppliers and in its procurement policy. In practice, this is achieved through:

- an overarching third-party supplier management strategy to ensure a 360° view of supplier risk. The strategy covers some ten risks: business ethics (prevention of corruption, duty of care), protection of personal data, financial health, economic dependency, etc.;
- a reliable third-party evaluation process and a CSR questionnaire sent to all suppliers consulted in our calls for tenders. This questionnaire accounts for 20% of the total score given to the supplier.

Moreover, Covéa includes companies from the sheltered employment sector and/or disabled self-employed professionals in consultation and tendering processes whenever possible. In this respect, in 2023, Covéa put in place a large-scale "joint contracting" agreement. This agreement was communicated widely to the various players involved, to raise awareness and promote opportunities to work with the sheltered employment sector.

- **In 2022/2023, purchases from the sheltered employment sector increased by 74.6%.**

Due Diligence

Covéa has developed, implemented and published its Due Diligence plan, having identified risks in relation to human rights, fundamental freedoms, personal health and safety and environmental protection arising from the insurance and reinsurance activities of the Group and of its subsidiaries, subcontractors and suppliers.

Covéa has deployed a system to handle any red flags in relation to these risks, available to employees and third parties (see section on the company whistleblowing procedure below).

Business ethics

Covéa's Ethics Charter is the reference document that sets out the Group's ethical values, providing common guidelines enabling all individuals to carry out their professional duties with peace of mind in accordance with the Group's principles and rules.

It is intended to guide employees in the behaviour expected of them and behaviours that should be avoided or are prohibited, particularly in relation to corporate social responsibility, customer protection, business ethics and protecting the Group's assets. It refers to the existence of the company whistleblowing procedure to detect violations or breaches, thereby helping to develop a culture of integrity.

Whistleblowing

Covéa's whistleblowing system can be accessed by all employees and all third parties, thanks to an online platform that makes it easy to raise red flags. This completely secure platform is able to collect and process red flags concerning:

- violations or breaches of regulations, a threat or harm to the general interest;
- shortcomings or situations that go against Covéa's Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct;
- violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms or those involving human health and safety and the environment linked to the Group's operations.

Covéa has all the means in place to collect and process information received within this framework with full confidentiality. It ensures in particular that whistleblowers are protected and their identity is kept confidential. The whistleblowing system was actioned eight times in 2023.

Anti-corruption

The Group believes in the fundamental importance of preventing corruption within the framework of its relationships with third parties (external stakeholders). It applies a zero-tolerance policy with respect to corruption and influence peddling.

In accordance with the French Sapin II law, Covéa implements a corruption prevention and detection programme, which includes in particular an anti-corruption code of conduct and a disciplinary procedure to sanction breaches of the code, a specific training programme for employees exposed to the risk of corruption, measures to assess and monitor the effectiveness of the anti-corruption system and a company whistleblowing procedure to report any situations in violation of the Anti-Corruption Code of Conduct to the Group's alerts officer.

Anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism

Covéa is fully aware of the requirements of the regulation on anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), as well as the freezing of assets.

Special procedures in place within the Group cover regulatory requirements and continuous monitoring of AML/CFT matters and freezing of assets. These are set out formally and distributed to the people concerned and made available to employees and sales networks on the Group's intranet sites. These procedures are reviewed annually and updated in the event of any changes to the Group's risk classification or to the regulations.

In 2023, all staff exposed to AML/CFT risk were asked to update their AML/CFT knowledge through an e-learning programme. Relevant employees (AML/CFT managers/controllers and Tracfin officers/reporters) attended an in-person AML/CFT refresher day during the last quarter of 2023.

Combating tax evasion

Covéa upholds its country-by-country reporting (CBCR) requirements and provides the French tax authorities with all the information expected, in accordance with the law to combat erosion of the tax base and transfers of profits abroad. This information is exchanged automatically with the tax authorities of the countries in which the Group operates.

The Group is not established in countries or territories that are considered to be uncooperative by France or official bodies to which France belongs such as the OECD and the European Union.

As regards cross-border intra-Group transactions, Covéa complies with the OECD's requirements as well as French regulatory requirements, and ensures that the transfer pricing policies in place comply with the arm's length principle.

In France, the Group submits an annual declaration detailing its transfer pricing policy and produces documentation for entities subject to this requirement.

All of the French entities concerned have this documentation.

Furthermore, within the framework of its tax obligations, the Group applies the **Common Reporting Standard (CRS)** to its entities, which gives tax authorities systematic knowledge of income received abroad by tax residents, and complies with the requirements of the US **Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)**, which aims to combat tax evasion involving foreign accounts held or entities owned by US taxpayers.

3.3.1.4. GUARANTEEING SECURITY OF DATA AND IT SYSTEMS

Covéa complies with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and pays extremely close attention to data privacy and protection, the transparency of information provided for data subjects, the compliance of its data collection and processing procedures and the security of IT systems. It also works to anticipate the consequences of technological developments, in particular with respect to risks of cyberattack in order to ensure the continuity of the Group's essential activities. In addition, Covéa has a contractual framework covering the processing of data entrusted to sub-contractors.

- In 2023, 94% of Covéa employees completed the GDPR training module (proportion unchanged from 2022).

Scope: number of employees present on 31 December having completed the GDPR training module/total headcount (permanent, excluding suspended contracts + fixed-term).

The IT Risks and Security Department has in addition implemented CyberSafe, a programme to raise awareness among all employees, which covers:

- communications campaigns via the intranet and on social media, with competitions and articles to give a better understanding of cybersecurity;
- a training course comprising several modules including remote work situations, passwords, updating IT equipment, links and attachments, and more;
- phishing simulations aimed at all Group employees to raise awareness about how to identify fraudulent emails and advise them on what to do in such a situation.

- 33% of Covéa employees completed at least one module of the IT systems security programme (same proportion as in 2022).

Key performance indicator - Scope = number of employees having completed at least one module of the IT security training course "IT security first steps" comprising several modules (e.g. on the move, passwords, updating IT hardware, potential dangers of links and attachments) since its launch in June 2017/total headcount (permanent excluding suspended contracts + fixed-term).

3.3.2. A responsible employer

Covéa places people and togetherness at the heart of its role as an employer. The Group gives priority to its employees' health, quality of life and working conditions. And because they are the ones who generate the value of the Group's brands and make their services stand out on a day-to-day basis, Covéa endeavours to offer them a stimulating career path with the training they need and opportunities for transfers within the Group.

3.3.2.1. ENSURING EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE AT WORK

Covéa has signed a quality of life and working conditions agreement covering all Covéa ESU employees in France. This agreement addresses a number of points:

- capturing employees' feedback on a regular basis to obtain a comprehensive, representative and useful snapshot of their expectations and their views of the business;
- maintaining working arrangements that respect employees' health, safety and work/life balance;
- evaluating and taking steps to reduce occupational risks to which employees are potentially exposed;
- helping to reduce the carbon footprint of travel.

Employee opinion survey

Covéa once again organised an employee opinion survey in 2023. Over two thirds of employees contributed their opinions, taking participation to 68% (up 1 point versus 2022). This uniform level of participation within each department offers a full and representative overview of employees' viewpoints, opinions and level of engagement at Covéa.

The results of this second internal opinion survey highlight the Group's strong points, most of which have been reinforced compared to 2022:

- **the overall engagement score, which has risen to 64% (up 1 point versus 2022);**
- the perception of Covéa as an employer which is particularly attentive to its employees and displays strong people-centric values of consideration, respect and togetherness;
- the pay and benefits package, which is recognised as even more attractive thanks to the 2023 mandatory annual negotiation (NAO) (up 4 points versus 2022);
- a highly positive perception of the group's image and reputation (up 3 points versus 2022) and also its internal communication (up 1 point versus 2022);
- ongoing wholehearted approval of the training strategy (up 1 point versus 2022);
- work-life balance.

Staff have noticed improvements made thanks to action taken by the executive team:

- more flexible and broader working from home arrangements for eligible employees;
- the modernisation of the working environment;
- trials of changes to working arrangements in certain customer-facing departments;
- the Group's more explicit and more visible environmental commitments.

Among the areas for improvement noted, opinions were more divided on some "context-related" factors than in 2022: material working conditions (effects of the energy efficiency programme), tools and resources. In certain other, more "culture-related" areas, action plans are ongoing to develop synergies and cooperation and increase autonomy. The lessons learned from the 2023 survey have been fed into the departments' action plans.

Working from home and work-life balance

More than 75% of the Group's 21,000 employees in France are eligible to work from home. In 2023, a new amendment to the collective agreement relating to home working was signed by the Covéa ESU. This amendment cements many of the existing provisions, in particular the annual quotas for home-working days for full-time employees, and reaffirms the rules regarding the minimum regular on-site presence required.

Covéa's agreement relating to home working includes a provision regarding the right to disconnect to help raise awareness among employees of how to follow good digital practices in the course of their work and to provide guidelines for scheduling work meetings and using different methods of communication.

- 86% of employees worked remotely (out of eligible employees and excluding those on suspended contracts) (81% in 2022).

In addition, Covéa maintained its commitment to supporting parents and worked to raise awareness of the strategies it has put in place to do this, as a means of promoting gender equality in the workplace. In signing the Parenthood Charter for the seventh year running, the Group marked its commitment to providing a favourable working environment for employees who are parents, enabling them to achieve a better work-life balance.

Forbes Magazine published its World's Best Employers list for the year 2023.

Covéa and its brands were ranked **1st in the world in the insurance sector**.

The Group's attractiveness has also been highlighted by Capital Magazine which placed Covéa 13th in its 2023 rankings of the 500 best employers in France, across all industries, and first in the Insurance and Assistance industry.

Occupational risk prevention

In 2023, Covéa maintained its risk prevention unit to support and aid employees and managers. An annual action plan was implemented to address the main risks, covering three areas:

- the working environment;
- raising awareness, providing information and equipping employees;
- detecting and dealing with situations of deterioration in working conditions, whether in relation to individuals or collectively, and implementing the necessary support measures.

Covéa continued with its standard prevention and health measures, such as investigating absenteeism, and accidents that occur in the workplace or as employees commute, coordinating communication between operational departments, evaluating risks, assessing the human impact, introducing sessions on road risks and asbestos into the training plan and updating prevention procedures.

- The frequency rate of lost-time accidents was 1.94% in 2023 (1.49% in 2022 and 1.66% in 2021).

Number of lost-time accidents/theoretical number of hours attendance x 1,000,000.

3.3.2.2. SUPPORTING CAREER MANAGEMENT AND THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

The service quality experienced by policyholders and their image of Covéa Group and its brands depend primarily on the engagement and professionalism of the Group's employees. Career-long training and the management of careers and transfer opportunities are essential components of the Group's competitiveness strategy. In its collective bargaining agreement on strategic workforce planning for 2021-2023 (**GPEC 2021-2023**), Covéa pledged to maintain and develop the skills of its employees.

The strategic workforce plan (PPSS) is a direct application of these commitments to strategic workforce and skills planning. It is set by each department for a period of three years, and is a tool for planning ahead for changing skills and the development of new roles, identifying future developments within the organisation and guiding employees in their career progression.

We have continued to invest in our self-service training course catalogue in 2023, with more than 600 modules accessible to all. The Group is also seeking to encourage employees to learn from one another, by making resource and promotional kits available to prompt the wider use of this approach.

- Percentage of employees who benefited from ongoing learning: 95.0% (95.4% in 2022).

Number of permanent employees present as at 31 December having completed at least one ongoing learning session in 2023/permanent employees present as at 31 December (excluding those on suspended contracts and excluding Covéa D).

- Average number of hours each employee spent in training: 20.5 (19.2 hours in 2022).

To enhance and refresh the company's skill sets and support widespread access to training, the Group welcomes 600 new employees on work/study contracts each September. The Group had a total of more than 1,000 work/study students in 2023. Covéa has set itself the target of maintaining the number of people on work/study programmes at 3% of the Group's total workforce on a long-term basis. A complete package of tools has been set up to better support these young people, including a dedicated community where they can find assistance and make contact with their peers.

In 2023, Covéa obtained HappyIndex® Trainees Alternance certification for the third year running, taking second place in the category for businesses with between 500 and 999 trainees or work/study students following a survey of its interns and work/study students. 92% of respondents would recommend the Group for a work/study placement.

Promoting gender equality

In 2023, the Group continued to implement its three-year agreement on gender equality in the workplace covering six areas of action: promotion at work and recruitment from outside the Group, professional training, work/life balance, sexist and sexual violence, and effective remuneration.

The main commitments of the agreement are:

- a target of 57% women managers;
- an increase in the budget allocated to reducing pay gaps to €600,000 over the period of the agreement;
- paternity and adoption leave compensation that exceeds statutory requirements, increased to match the employee's net salary over the entire leave period;
- creation of the new "Acting against sexist and sexual violence" training module for managers, to be rolled out over five years.

In addition to ambitious targets negotiated in its most recent gender equality agreement, Covéa has set itself a new goal – that of achieving parity in the hiring of senior and executive managers by 2024.

Cov&elles is Covéa's professional network for women. Its 57 ambassadors promote career opportunities for women and diversity in the Group's business lines, alongside the Human Resources department and management.

Last October, almost 900 people attended the network's annual event, the Cov&elles meeting. The theme was "Promoting economic equality between men and women". It was an opportunity to restate Covéa's commitments in this area and analyse the situation.

The Cov&elles network provides all Covéa employees, both women and men, regardless of their business line, the opportunity to play a part in and support efforts to promote gender equality at Covéa.

Covéa's gender equality score, published voluntarily in 2024, was 92 out of 100 (as at end-2023), up compared to the score published in 2022 (91 at end-2021).

The total percentage of women employees at Covéa remained stable at 65.4%. The proportion of women in managerial positions is increasing steadily, reaching 54.8% in 2023.

Under the Rixain law, for the third consecutive year, the entities subject to this requirement published information about gaps in representation of men and women among managerial employees and members of managing bodies (as at 31 December 2023).

Breakdown F/M	MAAF Assurances SA		MMA IARD		GMF Assurances		Fidélia Assistance	
	No. of women ^(a)	No. of men ^(a)	No. of women ^(a)	No. of men ^(a)	No. of women ^(a)	No. of men ^(a)	No. of women ^(a)	No. of men ^(a)
Among managerial employees	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	8.6 (36.4%)	15 (63.6%)	3.1 (34.7%)	5.8 (65.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Within management bodies	2.3 (36.8%)	4 (63.2%)	1.9 (21.6%)	7.1 (78.4%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	3.5 (41.5%)	5 (58.5%)

(a) Calculated on the basis of time spent during the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Employing and integrating people with disabilities

The second challenge that the Group has set itself under its strategic plan is to make Covéa and its brands the most "welcoming" company for people with disabilities.

The disability agreement signed to cover a three-year period (2021-2023) takes a more inclusive approach to integrating people with disabilities, by contributing to their employability. The agreement set the goal of hiring 150 people with disabilities by the end of 2023. An interactive handbook has been made available to employees to share and explain the main aspects of the agreement.

- 6.74% of the workforce was made up of people with disabilities in 2023.
- 53 people with disabilities were recruited during 2023 (60 in 2022).
- 345 employees were supported by Covéa's Mission Handicap disability programme and the Occupational Health Department in 2023 (316 in 2022).

3.3.3. A responsible insurance provider

3.3.3.1. ADAPTING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Through its brands and subsidiaries, the Group provides all types of insurance (property and casualty, third-party liability, legal protection, life, health and protection, and assistance) to individuals, small and large businesses and non-profit organisations. Its products and services develop constantly to keep pace with environmental and social changes and meet new customer needs.

Comprehensive home insurance

Thanks to digital platforms, the collaborative economy is creating new uses in relation to homes. The Covéa brands provide coverage and services relating to exchanging or renting a home, as well as third-party liability extensions for bartering goods and services.

Each of the brands' home insurance policies also includes coverage and provision for renewable energy installations (photovoltaic, solar, geothermal power, etc.). Power sales to the grid can be covered if required.

Policies also take account of homes' energy efficiency, offering tailored rates for work carried out on the property or the results of a voluntary energy efficiency assessment.

Motor and two-wheel insurance

Covéa brands also provide insurance coverage for electric vehicles, guaranteeing the battery, whether rented or bought, along with the vehicle itself, while breakdown cover includes a tow service to take the vehicle to the nearest charging point. Drivers of environmentally friendly vehicles are also offered discounts.

Family and leisure

The Covéa brands adapt to social changes by offering coverage to protect families in their everyday lives, such as support services for carers, cover for shared childcare arrangements regardless of which home the child is in, ad hoc care for grandchildren by grandparents and psychological support for schoolchildren suffering from bullying at school or on social media.

Life insurance

The Covéa Group has obtained certification for the 100% customer-oriented approach adopted by all parts of the Life Insurance department for its three life entities. In 2019, GMF Vie and MAAF Vie were awarded the label by Bureau Veritas Certification, a recognised independent third-party organisation. MMA Vie was certified in 2022.

MAAF and GMF received the Best Savings Advisor 2023 label, awarded for the first time to GMF and for the second time to MAAF by Retraite.com and Challenges. Our two brands were described as “high-quality wealth management advisors” for their listening skills and advice on suitable solutions.

Health and protection insurance

Covéa’s group health and protection insurance offerings include support services for people caring for their parents (information, respite services, medical advice, help with getting back into work, etc.), as well as enhanced home support services if policyholders fall seriously ill. They also provide remote support for policyholders aged over 55 and specific psychological support following a traumatic event such as serious illness or major medical treatment, for example.

To improve the support offered to customers and employees in taking care of their mental health, which has deteriorated significantly since the pandemic, a new set of services has been incorporated into health insurance policies. “*Bien dans ma tête*” (“Well in my head”) addresses all problems that might be faced, from the most minor to the most serious.

In 2023, the cover offered by individual health insurance was also enhanced, in particular to encompass sport on prescription.

3.3.3.2. PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE REPAIR OPTIONS AND LIMITING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CLAIMS

Sustainable repair options are a major focus for Covéa. Our claims practices aim as far as possible to repair rather than replace, and to select partners specialising in eco-friendly repairs. When repair is not an option, customers are encouraged to choose used parts, in particular for vehicle repairs, to limit the use of new manufacturer parts.

This is an ethical approach, **adopted by the Group several years ago**. It helps to reduce waste, save raw materials and reduce the carbon footprint of claims, while encouraging the development of highly skilled jobs locally.

In 2023, Covéa’s claims departments continued their efforts to care for the environment:

- carrying out environmental performance analysis and certifications for their recycling partners, scrapyards and tow services;

- incentivising the use of spare parts from the circular economy;
- directing customers towards ethical auto glaziers that repair windcreens rather than replacing them, offset their carbon emissions and work with businesses within the social and solidarity economy;
- renewing partnerships with major paint manufacturers to procure solvent-free paint, etc.

- As at 31 December 2023, **17.6%** of vehicle repairs (personal and light commercial vehicles less than five years old, eligible for repair and excluding weather events) included at least one used part.

On the French market, and indeed across Europe, Covéa has a head start and specific expertise in sustainable vehicle repairs, as it owns a **centre dedicated to training and technical research applied to the field of motor insurance. Cesvi France** in Poitiers (90%-owned by Covéa) stands at the cutting edge of vehicle repair research and development: mechanics, bodywork, paint, onboard electronics, tools and equipment, etc. It also encourages garages and specialists to repair and reuse certain vehicle parts instead of replacing them. It trains people to repair electric vehicles.

In 2023, Cesvi France won the Gold Award for technological innovation at the Trophées de l’Assurance awards in recognition of a new service offered by the technocentre: **3D-printing of vehicle parts**. This technology is perfectly suited to small parts – brackets, guides, clips, etc. – and provides a solution to the lack of certain parts. When these are not listed by car and equipment manufacturers, repair garages are forced to order a complete unit. To solve this issue, Cesvi France is working in partnership with GRYP3D to offer a catalogue of certified parts to replace the original ones. As well as significantly reducing the total cost of the repair, these parts save raw materials and reduce emissions compared to the manufacture and transport of the complete units. The aim is to extend the catalogue of parts available for printing over the coming months. In 2023, Cesvi was also awarded the EcoVadis gold medal in recognition of its environmental and social performance.

Other strategies continued to be implemented in 2023 to reduce the need for customers, repair technicians and assessors to travel, thereby limiting the environmental impact of our claims departments:

- after serious hailstorms, mobile dent repair platforms are stationed near affected customers to repair damaged vehicles;
- when policyholders make minor claims on their motor insurance, our remote damage assessment solutions avoid unnecessary travel every single day, for both policyholders, who can take their own standardised photos of the damage to send to the accredited repair garage for assessment, and assessors, as the garage can also take photos and send them on.

3.3.3.3. SHARING EXPERTISE TO INCREASE SAFETY AWARENESS AND RISK PREVENTION

Covéa and its brands leverage their knowledge of risk to help members and customers to prevent risks relating to health, mobility and life at home and at work. For example, the Group shares its expertise to enhance its preventive measures with regard to customers.

Climate risk prevention

Covéa has published several white papers on the major climate risks that lie ahead for mainland France.

After several years of research, the first white paper was published in 2022. It aimed to quantify how the frequency and intensity of four major climate events will develop between now and 2050, namely storms, drought, flooding and hail. The study, carried out in partnership with RiskWeathTech using a multi-model approach, provided an overview of Covéa's own level of claims, while looking at the specifics of each region covered by its brands' portfolios. In 2023, Covéa published a white paper on preventing climate risks and dealing with their consequences.

Covéa has also developed several risk prevention tools:

- climate alerts, which are warning messages sent to policyholders via text, email and social media posts. In 2023, Covéa's brands sent around 4.2 million text messages to their customers about severe weather events (compared with more than 2.1 million in 2022);
- Covisiomap: a tool for preventing and assessing commercial risks, providing comprehensive information on risks at each address;
- Coventéo: modelling of climate risks – hail, drought, storms – to better understand and measure their impact on insurance and assistance portfolios;
- in partnership with SEDIPEC, Covéa helps its policyholders in flood-prone areas to get anti-flooding equipment and make their homes resilient to climate risk;
- in partnership with Cerema, Covéa is working on experiments to develop more innovative solutions to adapt homes exposed to drought and sink-swell. Awareness-raising campaigns are carried out targeting policyholders in particularly exposed areas to inform them that their home is at risk of flooding, and also to help them to apply for a grant from the Barnier fund to cover the cost of protective equipment;
- Covéa supports Flowstop, a start-up that has developed inflatable flood barriers. This innovation overcomes policyholders' reluctance to invest in flood protection equipment by providing them with an efficient, low-cost solution.

Preventive healthcare

In 2023, with its brands MAAF, MMA and GMF, Covéa continued with its efforts to raise awareness about major public health issues. The main achievements were support for health insurance policyholders with their care needs, providing information and advising policyholders on how to protect their health.

All Covéa Group policyholders also benefit from the advantages offered by Santéclair, a healthcare management platform that helps them navigate the healthcare system.

3.3.3.4. CREATING A SUPPORTIVE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE THAT GOES BEYOND INSURANCE

The values of commitment, local presence, solidarity and innovation guide how Covéa operates as an insurance provider. Throughout the relationship with its members and customers, Covéa sets itself the goal of supporting them at difficult times in their life, offering them advice and tailored products by combining the best of digital technology and people. In view of increasing demands in terms of availability, responsiveness and a personal approach, the Group has ramped up the pace of its digitisation and its use of artificial intelligence to offer constant availability and an adequate response to the new needs of its customers and members.

2022 IFOP brand commitment survey

This survey carried out annually by IFOP (a polling firm) assesses commitment scores and consumers' expectations of the Group's brands compared with other companies in the sector. The level of a brand's commitment is measured on the basis of its social responsibility, the values it displays and how it supports the general interest.

In the banking and insurance sector, the Covéa Group's brands were seen to have a fairly high level of commitment in 2022, with MAAF ranked fifth (56% responded "committed" to "very committed"), GMF ranked sixth (53% responded "committed" to "very committed") and MMA ranked thirteenth (47% responded "committed" to "very committed") out of a total of 32 brands.

More generally, mutual banks and insurance companies are regarded as more committed, as well as being subject to the highest expectations.

Supporting customers day in, day out through a service platform

Covéa pledges to support its customers day in, day out through the range of services available on its customer account pages, structured around seven categories of needs: transport, home, everyday expenses, travel and leisure, legal services, retirement, health and wellbeing.

The platform offers services that help to support vulnerable people, reduce the Group's environmental impact and prevent risks. In 2023, it was enhanced to include new services focusing on transport, housing, health and wellbeing, with significant discounts negotiated with partners in spheres including home energy renovation, high energy performance heating system installations, solar panel installations for home electricity generation, home EV charging point installations and the purchase of security equipment and medical and healthcare equipment to enable elderly people to continue living in their own homes.

- More than 3 million MAAF, MMA and GMF customers logged into the service platform in 2023.

A proactive policy to support personal injury victims

The multidisciplinary teams of the Personal Injury Department work to provide personal injury victims with in-kind solutions on top of monetary compensation. Managers and personal injury inspectors work with internal and external experts, such as occupational therapists, architects and social workers, to give advice and offer solutions for social reintegration, home adaptations and transport.

The “Land Occupation Knowledge” programme is designed to implement Covéa’s support policy on a national and local level and facilitate the policy of paying out settlement compensation. Concretely, the national network of 49 personal injury inspectors – 17 of whom specialise in dealing with significant personal injury claims – facilitates immediate proximity to injured parties and their families, lawyers, etc. This local presence means that appropriate advice can be given and support solutions proposed, and together with fair and adequate compensation. It also enables closer relations and contact with a number of local operators that may be involved in providing care in respect of disabilities, such as rehabilitation centres, non-profit organisations and equipment suppliers.

Handling weather events

When exceptional weather events occur, MAAF, MMA and GMF have the means to set up mobile units in the affected area with the help of a local representative. The mobile teams deal with customers face to face, replacing affected branches and/or supporting the local network and management entities. On site, they assess the damage sustained, offering advice and guidance to policyholders. Lastly, working together with the local contact, they are also well placed to feed back any details that will serve to fine-tune information about the extent of the damage in the area, in order to adapt the measures to be taken.

3.3.4. A responsible reinsurance provider

PartnerRe is a leading global reinsurer with a broadly diversified and balanced portfolio. In the light of the increasing numbers of major natural disasters – often related to climate change – the reinsurance industry has gained more recognition for the role it plays in dealing with increasing the resilience of economies in the face of extreme events.

PartnerRe is a responsible reinsurer that has adopted an ESG approach across all of its activities, in terms of risk management, underwriting, investment, business conduct and resources management.

ESG in underwriting

PartnerRe is continually assessing the main environmental risks, improving its reporting procedures and ensuring that the company adopts a consistent position with regard to climate change, both internally and externally.

PartnerRe is shifting its existing facultative business portfolio away from areas identified as most carbon-intensive by means of its underwriting guidelines and seeking out cover of sustainable risks and industries. It no longer provides direct and facultative reinsurance for new coal-based power plants or thermal coal mines. It also seeks to avoid reinsuring companies that derive a significant part of their revenue or energy production from thermal coal. Any exemptions must be approved the Division Head, after consideration of whether the region in question has practical near-term alternative energy sources.

PartnerRe has had a dedicated Catastrophe Research team since 1999. Its climate scientists provide guidance and expertise to the underwriting and risk management teams. Since 2011, PartnerRe has had its own natural disaster risk assessment process. This View of Risk (“VoR”) sets the basis for pricing the peak natural catastrophe risks. PartnerRe’s Catastrophe Research team is continuously monitoring the latest scientific findings on climate change impacts published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and the IPCC⁽¹⁾ assessment reports and applying them to the context of risk quantification and risk management.

PartnerRe also regularly evaluates the impact of climate change for each region around the world where the company has climate exposure risks. PartnerRe’s regular review process ensures that it keeps up with the latest climate change trends and continuously incorporates the latest scientific consensus into its risk estimation, which helps to ensure the sustainability of its reinsurance operations. Climate has an even greater impact on drought, extreme temperature and flood than some of the other catastrophe exposed perils and this puts the agriculture portfolio more at risk over time. In view of this, PartnerRe is committed to quantifying this risk and playing a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change. Finally, some of PartnerRe’s life and health reinsurance solutions are based on managing risks associated with cancer and cardiovascular disease. Each year, PartnerRe invests resources in supporting the development of new cancer and critical illness products in response to evolving medical developments.

ESG in PartnerRe’s investment strategy

PartnerRe is a long-term investor and believes the stewardship of its capital requires the consideration of ESG factors along with other risk and return analyses. The analysis of ESG factors is embedded into its investment process. On a semi-annual basis, negative screening is conducted on all internally managed assets to identify any exposure to “ESG stragglers”. PartnerRe defines “ESG stragglers” as any issuance assessed by the Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) and receiving an ESG Corporate Rating in the 9th decile or below.

(1) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

It also negatively screens to determine the magnitude of overall investments in high greenhouse gas emission sectors, as an indicator of overall transition risk, and to confirm that its aggregate market risk exposure to these industries remains at conservative levels. In addition, PartnerRe excludes known issuers involved in the development and proliferation of controversial weapons.

PartnerRe make no new investments in companies that generate more than 20% of revenues from thermal coal mining or in companies that generate more than 20% of their power from thermal coal. It has set itself a 2025 target of 0% market weight exposure to these investments and less than 1% of internally managed assets in companies that are classified as “ESG stragglers”. PartnerRe considers the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact in all of its investments.

During 2023, PartnerRe achieved all its ESG Investment Targets including exceeding its goal to end 2023 with a Sustainable Portfolio of \$898 million surpassing its \$850 million target.

Investments in PartnerRe’s “Sustainable Portfolio” may include green bonds, social bonds, sustainably linked securities, ESG or sustainably focused equities or impact investment funds, sustainable and social infrastructure assets or securities (e.g., affordable housing, health care facilities, student housing, renewables and clean transport), certified real estate (based on GRESB assessment) and third-party certifications (LEED, PREEM, MINERGIE®), ESG/Sustainable ETFs. PartnerRe measures its Sustainable Portfolio based on changes to its book value.

Promoting CSR in business conduct

PartnerRe’s Code of Conduct sets out the high standards of behaviour and strong ethical foundation on which it is built. It applies to all directors, officers and employees. PartnerRe provides training on Code topics to all employees upon joining the organisation and subsequently to all employees on an annual basis. This is supplemented by additional policies, guidelines and procedures that fully explain the application of these values and underpin the Code, covering topics such as Conflicts of Interest, Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Trust, Anti-Fraud and the Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement.

Reducing its environmental impact

PartnerRe is committed to carefully managing its impact on the environment. Of its 16 offices worldwide, several are located in buildings with environmental certification: LEED Gold (Ireland), BOMA BEST® (Canada), Minergie Eco (Switzerland), HQE (France) and BCA Green Mark Platinum (Singapore).

Thanks to its three ESG partners (NativeEnergy, Climate Neutral Group and the Swiss Climate Foundation), PartnerRe offsets carbon emissions related to business travel and some of its business activities and supports small and medium-sized businesses at the forefront of energy efficiency and climate protection.

Diversity, inclusion and equality

PartnerRe hires and advances people from all kinds of backgrounds, with a diverse range of identities. Its Diversity and Inclusion strategy is based on four main priorities: equal opportunities for all, promoting a culture of inclusion, raising awareness, and increasing diversified representation at all levels of the organisation.

The most recent Diversity and Inclusion Pulse survey of its employees showed that the company’s commitment is yielding results, with 87% of employees surveyed recognising that people from all backgrounds can succeed at PartnerRe, reflecting an improvement of 12% relative to the initial results of the survey.

A number of internal initiatives have also been launched to support gender equality, such as panel discussions, career development programmes and networking opportunities. PartnerRe is working to increase the representation of women in its management and supervisory roles. The percentage of women in succession plans increased from 28% in 2022 to 32% in 2023.

3.3.5. A responsible investor

As a mutual insurance company serving its customers and members, Covéa naturally looks to a distant time horizon. Investments are made with respect to this long-term view, covering the period for which we are exposed to risk. This investment strategy supports our commitments as an insurance provider and reflects our responsible approach by holistically factoring in financial and non-financial or ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria.

Covéa’s approach focuses on delegating management to dedicated intra-Group structures: Covéa Finance for the management of financial assets, and Covéa Immobilier for the management of property assets. These two structures are key players supporting Covéa as a responsible insurance provider. Their ESG policies are governed by the Group’s Investment policy and by the ESG report which describes what they have concretely achieved, as part of a commitment to ongoing improvement.

3.3.5.1. INTEGRATING ESG CRITERIA INTO THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

ESG criteria are integrated into Covéa Finance’s investment process through a four-pronged approach – the exclusion policy, the shareholder engagement policy, specialised funds and calculation of the carbon intensity of portfolios.

The exclusion policy sets out all the areas in which the Group refrains from directly investing in shares or bonds, including any company involved with controversial weapons, tobacco production, the gambling and betting industry, or coal, in line with the thresholds and timelines to gradually phase out this energy source by 2030 (for OECD countries) and 2040 (for non-OECD countries). This exclusion policy was extended in 2022 to include activities connected to unconventional oil and gas, with a timetable for gradual withdrawal between now and 2030. It refers to production activities (according to certain thresholds) related to shale oil and gas, oil and gas from tar sands, coal-bed methane and extra-heavy oil. The scope of this policy remained unchanged in 2023.

The shareholder engagement policy structures the ESG assessments of private and sovereign issuers (shares and debt), oversees the voting process at general meetings and shapes shareholder dialogue, which enables Covéa Finance to consider issuers in relation to their material priorities and encourage them to improve their performance and transparency in respect of environmental, social and governance matters.

Specialised environmental and Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) funds are subject to specific non-financial ratings.

Furthermore, Covéa Finance calculates the carbon intensity of most portfolios to produce a benchmark indicator that ensures transparency (in accordance with Article 29 of the French law on Energy and Climate and its implementing decree), as well as helping to manage climate risk and achieve targets regarding climate change mitigation. This indicator is also used in the ESG assessments of issuers, as well as a selection criterion for certain environmental funds.

Covéa Finance continued the thought process initiated in 2022 on its new internal ESG rating model, a proprietary model fed with data from its suppliers. This large-scale project demonstrates Covéa Finance's desire to regain full control of the non-financial ratings of private issuers and limit the use of estimations and ratings from external ESG data providers.

The suitability of Covéa Finance's strategy, which is based on integrating ESG criteria in the investment process has been confirmed by the consistently stable number of certified funds it is able to maintain. This range includes six SRI-labelled funds, the Greenfin-labelled fund and the Finansol-labelled fund.

At the end of 2023, one of the Relance-labelled funds, Covéa Renouveau France, was absorbed into the Covéa Actions France fund. The Relance label secretariat confirmed that the documents received in relation to the transfer of the Relance label from Covéa Renouveau France to Covéa Actions France met its requirements. Lastly, two funds, Covéa Euro Souverain and Covéa Rendement Réel, which up until now had been classified as SFDR Article 6, are now classified as Article 8 and are now classed in category 2 under AMF policy 2020-03.

Shareholder engagement takes place within the framework of a structured dialogue. Covéa Finance has thereby continued to be an active member of the Just Transition Coalition and the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Campaign).

It has also continued its shareholder dialogues with the companies in its portfolio as part of the internal analysis process using a Standard Questionnaire approach to implement the exclusion policy or following the identification of critical-level discrepancies.

In 2023, Covéa Finance wished to continue to pursue this engagement-based approach by establishing "themed investor engagement" to sit alongside the various existing shareholder dialogue formats. Each year, it will cover a topic specific to each of the pillars E, S and G, in order to respect a balance between the three. This themed dialogue will be focused on the issuers with whom Covéa Finance invests in the long term.

- 98.5% of assets under management underwent ESG analysis in 2023.

For more information about Covéa Finance's strategy and ESG investment policies, please refer to the Covéa ESG report which can be found on the covea.com website.

3.3.5.2. RESPONSIBLE PROPERTY INVESTING

Through its responsible property investments policy, Covéa Immobilier intends to anticipate changes in the market, lower buildings' carbon emissions, manage buildings' energy efficiency, harness the appeal of its properties and encourage occupants to use buildings in an environmentally friendly way.

Consumption management has been optimised:

- by setting up the Tertiary Eco Energy project. Of tertiary buildings, 77% by floor area are covered by mandates authorising access to tenants' personal consumption data. This enables Covéa Immobilier to measure the energy performance of its tertiary property portfolio and assist tenants in fulfilling their regulatory obligations under the tertiary decree. **Through this, 83 further energy-saving measures have been identified;**
- by deploying energy management, in particular for heating purposes in residential buildings, supplemented by an action plan.

Awareness campaigns have been run targeting occupants:

- environmental endorsements for commercial tenants at least once a year for buildings of over 1,000 m²;
- handing out tenant guides for most new tenants;
- setting up a green committee with all tenants who have signed up to an environmental endorsement and to whom the Éco Énergie Tertiaire decree relates.

Every year, Covéa Immobilier assesses the greenhouse gas emissions of the buildings it manages on behalf of the Group.

- Covéa's energy-related greenhouse gas emissions per m²: **12.50 kg CO₂eq per m²** (12.33 kg CO₂eq per m² in 2022, up 1.4%).

Tonnes of CO₂ equivalent are calculated by multiplying the kWh of energy consumed by the emission factor for each type of energy. Greenhouse gas emission factors are taken from the most recent La Base Carbone® emissions database.

The energy forms used are electricity, gas, the Paris urban heating network (CPCU) and the Paris cooling system (Climespace).

Energy corresponds to bills paid by Covéa Immobilier.

Single-tenant buildings are not included in calculations as all energy costs are paid by the tenant and therefore not known to Covéa.

The floor areas taken into account in the calculation are square metres of offices, hotels and residential spaces (excluding other areas, single-tenant buildings, buildings with no energy consumption and car parks).

Time span: 1 December of year N-1 to 30 November of year N. However, the time span can vary depending on the availability of energy supplier information.

Covéa Immobilier has stepped up its role and efforts with regard to developing **the circular economy**:

- since it joined the "Re-use Booster" in 2021, five new projects have been integrated into the accelerator each year, with the aim of using as many materials as possible and developing new reuse channels;
- reuse of spare parts recovered from the Group's construction and maintenance sites has also been made standard with maintenance companies;

- work with manufacturers (Kone, Daikin, Schneider, Carrier, etc.) to research ways of reusing materials is continuing;
- a trial to develop the potential of resources present in the buildings was launched in mid-2022 with Upcycléa at the Nord Pont site in Paris. The framework will be extended to other sites by maintenance companies and staff;
- work is under way in the Nord Pont building in Paris to recondition seventeen air handling units;
- furniture and lights from another building in our portfolio have been reused in the Nord Pont restaurant;
- as part of its commitment to green spaces, Covéa is looking into the possibility of using repurposed outdoor furniture or furniture made from recycled materials.

In addition, Covéa Immobilier systematically conducts a **sustainable development audit** prior to every major redevelopment project.

- Since 2012, more than **170,000 m²** of Covéa's commercial property assets have obtained a construction/renovation environmental quality label or certification, and 90% of the commercial buildings redeveloped have obtained a label or certification.

3.4. European taxonomy

The EU taxonomy is a classification system for economic activities that have a favourable impact on the environment. The aim of the European Taxonomy Regulation is to direct investment towards sustainable activities that contribute to one or more of the following six environmental objectives:

1. climate change mitigation;
2. climate change adaptation;
3. sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
4. the transition to a circular economy;
5. pollution prevention and control;
6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

To be considered as environmentally sustainable, an activity must meet the following criteria:

- it makes a substantial contribution to one or more of the aforementioned environmental objectives and complies with the technical screening criteria established by the Commission;
- it does no significant harm to any of the other objectives;
- it is carried out in compliance with the minimum safeguards.

For insurance companies, the taxonomy generates a requirement to publish indicators relating to investments and non-life underwriting activity, since insurers contribute to the environmental objective of **adapting the economy to climate change**.

The regulation sets out a gradual timetable for the application of reporting requirements. For the financial years 2021 and 2022, reporting was required on eligibility under the first two objectives, i.e.:

- proportion of investments intended to finance or associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities out of total investments;
- proportion of gross taxonomy-eligible non-life premiums out of total non-life premiums.

From the financial year covered by this document, 2023, the eligibility calculation takes into account all six environmental objectives and information on the taxonomy-eligible activities is supplemented by information on taxonomy-aligned activities, i.e.:

- proportion of investments intended to finance or associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities out of total investments;
- proportion of gross taxonomy-aligned non-life premiums out of total non-life premiums.

The proportion of aligned activities is calculated solely on the basis of the first two objectives.

From 2024, the alignment calculation will take into account all six objectives for the "investments" scope.

Due to its legal status as a mutual insurance group, the Covéa Group is not subject to the EU Taxonomy reporting requirements in respect of its consolidated reporting for the 2023 financial year. However, some of its French legal entities are subject to the requirement. A summary of the information published in the non-financial performance declarations of these entities is presented below.

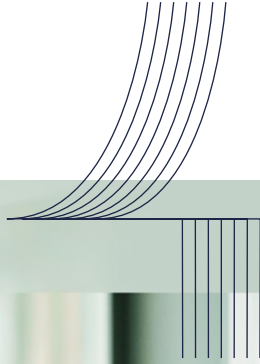
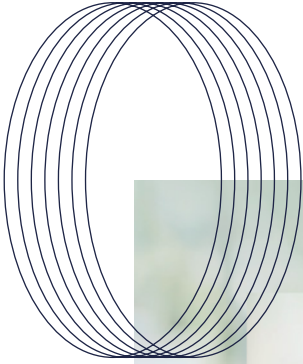
The methodologies used to calculate the ratios are set out in the respective non-financial performance declarations of MAAF Assurances SA, MMA IARD, GMF Assurances, Covéa Protection Juridique and Fidélia Assistance.

3.4.1. Proportion of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned investments in 2023

		MMA IARD	MAAF Assurances SA	GMF Assurances	Covéa Protection Juridique	Fidélia Assistance
Proportion of taxonomy-eligible investments						
Proportion of exposure to taxonomy-eligible activities within total assets invested	Turnover basis =	12.9%	11.3%	18.6%	9.6%	7.3%
	CapEx basis =	13.5%	12.3%	19.7%	11.0%	9.0%
Value of exposure to taxonomy-eligible activities	Turnover basis (euro millions) =	1,690.8	1,210.3	1,073.2	72.5	20.7
	CapEx basis (euro millions) =	1,766.3	1,312.5	1,133.5	83.3	25.8
Proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments						
Weighted average value of all the investments used to finance or associated with economic activities aligned with the taxonomy, compared to the total value of assets covered by the KPI, based on the following coverage ratio	Turnover basis =	5.6%	5.2%	3.3%	5.2%	8.7%
	CapEx basis =	6.0%	8.5%	9.2%	6.6%	12.7%
Proportion of assets covered by the KPI compared to total investments in the insurance or reinsurance company (total assets under management). Excluding investments in sovereign entities	Coverage ratio =	38.5%	43.4%	60.5%	38.0%	24.5%
Average weighted value of all the insurance or reinsurance company's investments used to finance or associated with economic activities aligned with the taxonomy, based on the following monetary value of assets covered	Turnover basis (euro millions) =	280.6	241.0	113.5	14.8	6.1
	CapEx basis (euro millions) =	304.2	396.4	319.8	19.0	8.9
Monetary value of assets covered by the KPI. Excluding investments in sovereign entities	Coverage (euro millions) =	5,034.3	4,645.9	3,486.2	287.2	69.9

3.4.2. Proportion of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned non-life written insurance premiums in 2023

	MMA IARD	MAAF Assurances SA	GMF Assurances	Fidélia Assistance
Total non-life gross written premiums (in euro millions)	5,424.40	2,830.20	1,992.80	495.1
Total of taxonomy-eligible premiums (in euro millions)	322.9	210	172.2	0
Total of taxonomy-aligned premiums (in euro millions)	78.4	67.6	54.3	0
Proportion of taxonomy-eligible premiums in 2023	6.0%	7.4%	8.6%	0.0%
Proportion of taxonomy-aligned premiums in 2023	1.4%	2.4%	2.7%	0.0%



Board of Directors' Management report to the general meeting

31 December 2023

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4.1. Market environment

4.1.1. Financial markets

After seeing a robust increase in 2022, inflation fell back in the major developed economies during 2023, due primarily to a fall in energy prices, but also because global supply chains returned to normal after the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Central banks took the view that there was a significant risk that inflation would remain too high. They continued to tighten their monetary policies for a few months and then held their key rates steady.

In the eurozone, the European Central Bank raised its refinancing rate, which has been stable at 4.5% since 14 September 2023. It adopted a prudent tone, reaffirming its commitment to hold these rates for long enough to bring inflation back down to the target 2% level in the long term. It also began reducing its balance sheet, by discontinuing reinvestments under its APP (asset purchase programme). Inflation continued to recede throughout the year, falling to 2.9% in December. This was due in large part to the reduction in energy prices, but upwards price pressure on goods excluding energy and services also eased, although to a lesser degree. In addition, economic activity remained relatively weak through the year, illustrating a growing disparity with the American economy.

In the United States, the Federal Reserve adopted a restrictive monetary policy at the beginning of the year, and then held rates steady from July 2023. After an increase of 425 basis points in 2022, the Federal Reserve raised its key rate by a further 100 basis points during 2023. In response to a number of bank failures in spring 2023, it introduced the Bank Term Funding Programme (BTFP) as a new source of loans for financial institutions. Towards the end of the year, central bankers demonstrated their readiness to consider the prospect of loosening monetary policy. On the price front, inflation fell by almost half during the year, reaching 3.4% in December. The reduction in core inflation was more tempered, as the upward trend in service prices proved stubborn. In the labour market, job creation was once again solid during the year. American economic activity was resilient, buoyed to a great extent by strong consumer spending.

In the United Kingdom, inflation proved sticky and the Bank of England remained prudent. Price rises continued to slow throughout the year, assisted by a favourable base effect from energy prices. However, underlying tensions remained significant due to stubborn service price inflation. Wage inflation stayed high, although it appears to have peaked during the summer. Against this backdrop, the Bank of England paused its tightening cycle at the end of the year but maintained a prudent tone. At the same time, the country appeared to be experiencing a two-speed economy. While the service sector returned to growth at the end of the year, the manufacturing sector continued to struggle.

In China, the post-Covid recovery was held back by weak domestic demand and problems in the property market. As a consequence, the authorities announced that they were stepping up support for the economy in 2024, with a focus on key industries (such as digital technology, artificial intelligence, aerospace and quantum computing), infrastructure and property. The Bank of Japan progressively moved away from its ultra-easy monetary policy. It relaxed its yield curve control policy on two occasions, allowing the yield on the ten-year government bond to fluctuate above the 1% threshold. At the end of 2023, it nevertheless remained the only central bank in the world with a key rate in negative territory. The Japanese economy picked up significantly during the first half of the year, but faltered during the second half.

Bond markets

Following on from the historic interest rate rises of 2022, bond markets remained under pressure through to October 2023 as inflation stayed high and central banks maintained their restrictive monetary policy stances. This upward trend in rates, coupled with a degree of volatility, resulted in a relatively consistent increase in yields on medium- and long-term bonds over the first nine months of the year, of around 50 basis points in France and almost 100 points in the United States. Expectations of an end to the monetary policy tightening cycle bucked the trend for the last two months of 2023, and yields tumbled by more than 100 basis points on both sides of the Atlantic. Consequently, the French 10-year government bond yield fell by 56 basis points, ending the year at 2.56%, while the US 10-year Treasury yield ended the year almost unchanged compared to 2022 at 3.88%. In the corporate bond market, despite a tense period in March with the banking crisis in the United States and Switzerland, the average market risk premium on investment-grade bonds fell slightly by around 30 basis points in both the eurozone and the United States.

Equity markets

Against a backdrop of rising interest rates through to October 2023 coupled with various sources of ongoing economic, financial and geopolitical uncertainty, equity markets remained extremely resilient during the year with double-digit rises in the main global indices. The principal factors behind these rises were strong business performance, ebbing inflation and the perspective of an end to monetary policy tightening cycles. In the eurozone, the CAC 40 and the Euro Stoxx rose by 17% and 19% respectively. American indices performed even more strongly, mainly thanks to the major tech stocks, with the S&P 500 and the NASDAQ ending the year up 24% and 43% respectively. In the United Kingdom, the FTSE 100 trailed significantly. It rose just 4%, weighed down, among other factors, by a negative economic outlook and the stronger pound.

Foreign exchange market

After the dollar's sharp rise against the euro in 2022, the trend reversed in 2023, due primarily to the announcement by the Federal Reserve that it was to relax its restrictive monetary policy stance and expectations of lower interest rates to come for the United States in 2024. Accordingly, the US dollar fell 3% against the euro, giving a EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.10 at the end of 2023. The Pound Sterling strengthened slightly against the euro, up 2%, with a EUR/GBP exchange rate of 0.87 at 31 December 2023.

4.1.2. Insurance markets in France⁽¹⁾

In the **property and casualty insurance market**, after 2022's exceptional level of weather-related claims experience, 2023 saw a high number of significant events including Storm Ciaran and Storm Domingos, flooding in the Pas-de-Calais and an earthquake at La Laigne. Although weather-related claims did not reach the levels seen in 2022, the upward trend of recent years nevertheless continued. In addition, the claims experience continued to be impacted by rising average costs in 2023, against a backdrop of ongoing high inflation. Property and casualty insurers were also impacted by urban riots in late June 2023. Premiums in motor insurance and in comprehensive home insurance rose by 5.2% and 5.3% respectively in 2023.

Premium inflows in the **savings** market rose by 5% in 2023, to €153.3 billion. Increases were seen across both unit-linked and euro-denominated policies, up by 8% and 4% respectively. Unit-linked policies represented 41% of total inflows, compared with 40% in 2022. Claims totalled €150.8 billion, up 14% relative to 2022. Consequently, life insurance net inflows totalled €2.4 billion in 2023, boosted by positive net inflows into unit-linked policies of €30 billion, partly offset by negative net inflows of €27.6 billion into euro-denominated policies. In the **pensions** market, the PER (*Plan d'Épargne Retraite*) pension savings plan enjoyed further success with net inflows of €8.4 billion. The number of policyholders increased by 22% year-on-year to 5.5 million.

Rates credited to policyholders

Against the ongoing backdrop of inflation and high interest rates, Covéa increased the rates credited on its flagship products to help protect customers' and members' savings. At the end of 2023, the credited rates on these products were 2.80% for GMF, 2.80% to 3.20% (depending on the bonus) for MAAF, and 2.25% to 3.25% (depending on the bonus) for MMA.

In the **health and protection** market, premiums increased by 6.9%, exceeding the increase in claims, which were 4.8% higher than in 2022. In the health insurance market, 2023 saw an increase in the frequency of routine care, an increase in the average cost of medical consultations and transfers of costs from social security to the private sector, linked mainly to the increase in hospital charges and in copayments on dental care and prosthetics. In the protection insurance market, claims also rose due in particular to an increase in the average cost of sick leave, driven by upward revisions to contracts and an increase in the length of sick leave.

4.1.3. Reinsurance markets

2023 was once again characterised by a high level of claims experience in connection with catastrophic events, and in addition temperatures topped previous records in several countries. The economic losses caused by natural events were above historical averages at \$380 billion. Insured losses are estimated at \$118 billion. Although hurricane formation was above average in 2023, it was routine claims that weighed most heavily on reinsurers, in particular convective storms in the United States and in Europe.

A marked turnaround in the reinsurance market continued in 2023. Starting in 2017, the reinsurance market worldwide had experienced a phase of falling performance despite rising revenues, which culminated in a combined ratio of 102.6% in non-life over the period 2017-2021. During this time, low returns on equity had put particular pressure on dividend and shareholder returns policies and drawn reinforced scrutiny from rating agencies. The market readjustment continued in 2023, resulting in significant increases in retention for insurers and coverage price readjustments. While capacity remains abundant overall, reinsurance markets are highly attentive to the price and contractual conditions of coverage.

In life and health reinsurance, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic continue to fade. Prices and profitability are primarily driven by uncertainties about the future, whether with regard to changes in mortality (the issue of "long Covid" and the major role of population ageing in the rise in cardiovascular disease, cancer and neurodegenerative conditions) or the economic environment, particularly interest rates.

(1) Source: France Assureurs.

4.2. Significant events

Governance – Set up of a Group Management Committee and integration of PartnerRe

The Group Management Committee, created in the context of the acquisition in July 2022 of PartnerRe, a leading global reinsurer, was set up on 1 January 2023. It is an operating body where the Group's strategic and financial matters are debated.

During the year, much of its work focused on the integration of PartnerRe, in particular into the financial and risk processes. In 2023, the Group's net income includes PartnerRe's contribution for the full year, and the Group benefits from the diversification provided by its international reinsurance business.

Natural events

2023 saw numerous natural events, including Storms Ciaran and Domingos in Europe, an earthquake in La Laigne (France) flooding in the north of France, an earthquake in Turkey and Hurricane Otis in Mexico.

To support customers and members affected by these events in France, teams from Covéa and its brands together with partner experts and repairers swung into action to provide swift and appropriate compensation solutions. The Group also put in place a range of exceptional measures such as sending additional staff to the affected areas and extending time limits for reporting claims.

For the Group's insurance activities in France, the cost of natural events occurring during the year reported in the financial statements totalled €763 million before tax in 2023, including reinsurance recoverables and changes in equalisation and other reserves.

For reinsurance activities, the cost of major natural events occurring during the year net of retrocessions was €176 million before tax in 2023.

Covéa Group's shareholding in SCOR

In October 2023, SCOR partially exercised the call option on its shares held by Covéa Group, provided for by the settlement agreement signed on 10 June 2021 between the two groups. Nine million shares were sold at the agreed price of €28 per share. This sale did not have a material effect on the Group's 2023 net income.

Completion of the sale of the Irish subsidiary Medical Insurance Company (MIC)

The sale to Compre Group of the subsidiary Medical Insurance Company DAC (MIC), an Irish insurance company that was placed in runoff in 2015, was finalised on 31 August 2023.

Introduction of a minimum global tax rate and introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda

By way of its 2024 Finance Law⁽¹⁾ transposing a European directive⁽²⁾, France introduced the OECD's GloBE⁽³⁾ rules into its national law, thereby setting a minimum global tax rate of 15% from 1 January 2024 for groups with consolidated annual revenue in excess of €750 million.

The Covéa Group will therefore be subject to the GloBE minimum tax rate in 2024, primarily in respect of PartnerRe's Bermudian entities.

Alongside this, on 27 December 2023 the Bermudian government enacted a law⁽⁴⁾ introducing a corporate income tax regime in Bermuda with a rate of 15% from 1 January 2025. The introduction of this tax is accompanied by transition measures, providing for a tax deduction based on the difference between the fair value of assets and liabilities at 30 September 2023 and their carrying value under the accounting standards of the ultimate parent company, i.e. French accounting standards excluding purchase accounting entries.

(1) Finance Law for 2024 no. 2023-1322 of 29 December 2023 published in the Official Journal on 30 December 2023.

(2) Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 published in the EU Official Journal on 22 December 2022.

(3) Global Anti-Base Erosion, global rules to combat tax base erosion (Pillar 2).

(4) Corporate Income Tax Act 2023, which was passed on 15 December 2023 and became law on 27 December 2023.

4.3. Results and financial position

The Covéa Group's results are presented broken down into the following four segments:

- French entities' insurance activities, including all of the Group's French insurance entities, as well as Covéa Lux, taking account of its internal reinsurance activities, primarily with French insurance companies;
- International entities' insurance activities, including all of the Group's international insurance entities;
- Reinsurance activities, including all entities of PartnerRe as well as Covéa Coopérations' reinsurance activities;
- Holding and other activities: this segment includes the holding activities of Covéa Coopérations, which directly or indirectly holds the majority of the Group's operational entities, and all Group entities not involved in insurance or reinsurance activities⁽¹⁾.

For figures as at 31 December 2022, PartnerRe's contribution to the Group's financial indicators corresponds to the period from 12 July 2022, the date the acquisition was finalised, to 31 December 2022.

4.3.1. Group activities and results

Activities

The Group saw a strong increase of 17.9% in gross earned premiums to €26,768 million in 2023:

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Insurance France	15,875	15,306
Insurance International	1,038	1,568
Total Insurance	16,914	16,874
Reinsurance	9,855	5,822
Total earned premiums	26,768	22,696

This increase in premiums relates first of all to the strong growth of 69% in reinsurance activities due to the full-year integration of PartnerRe in 2023. Figures for 2022 included a contribution from PartnerRe starting from 12 July 2022, the date it was purchased by Covéa. Earned premiums generated by French insurance entities increased by 3.7%. All activities contributed to this growth. The reduction in premiums from international insurance activities resulted primarily from the disposal of the Group's subsidiaries in Italy in July 2022.

Net income (Group share)

In 2023, net income (Group share) totalled €1,480 million compared with €896 million the previous year. Contribution to net income (Group share) of the Group's four segments was as follows:

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Insurance France	638	778
Insurance International	(155)	(117)
Reinsurance	1,087	230
Holding and other activities	(90)	5
Total Group	1,480	896

- Net income from **insurance activities in France** was down €140 million relative to 2022. In non-life insurance, 2023 saw a rise in current-year claims experience reflecting (i) higher net claims expense due to natural events than in 2022 because there was less mitigation through ceded reinsurance and reversals of equalisation reserves and (ii) claims experience excluding natural events impacted by a rise in average costs and an increase in large claims. In life insurance, net income rose mainly due to higher financial and management margins.
- Net income from **international insurance activities** represented a loss of €155 million in 2023. In the United Kingdom, the very competitive market and particularly high inflation continued to weigh heavily on Covéa Insurance's net income. A plan to return to breakeven was initiated in January 2023, including the gradual withdrawal from loss-making and non-strategic businesses. In the United States, CSE was affected by a very high claims experience in 2023, which was combined with unfavourable developments from prior years.
- Net income from **reinsurance activities** came to €1,087 million, up €857 million relative to 2022. This progression reflects PartnerRe's full-year contribution of €1,468 million. Under favourable market conditions, PartnerRe's net income benefited from (i) limited claims experience related to natural events, (ii) a high level of net financial income and (iii) non-recurring income relating to the enactment of Bermuda's new corporate income tax. The increase in PartnerRe's net income was partly offset by the unfavourable evolution in underwriting result from Covéa Coopérations' reinsurance.

(1) As an exception, all PartnerRe entities are included in reinsurance.

- Net income from **holding activities and the Group's other activities** mainly derives from the holding activities of Covéa Coopérations, which directly or indirectly holds the majority of the Group's operational entities.

The Group's⁽¹⁾ combined ratio came out at 97.3% compared with 98.2% at 31 December 2022.

4.3.2. Insurance: activities and results

4.3.2.1. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OF FRENCH INSURANCE ENTITIES

Activities

Group gross earned premiums

Earned premiums of French insurance entities came to €15,875 million, up 3.7% relative to 2022:

In € millions	2023	2022
Motor	3,963	3,890
Home and other private risks	2,137	2,091
Commercial lines	3,637	3,525
Legal protection and assistance	348	328
Other	53	54
Total property and casualty insurance	10,137	9,888
Health and protection	2,595	2,470
Savings and pensions	3,143	2,948
Total life, health and protection insurance	5,738	5,418
Total earned premiums	15,875	15,306

In **property and casualty insurance**, earned premiums came to €10,137 million, up 2.5% relative to 2022:

- In **personal lines**, earned premiums totalled €6,100 million, up 2.0% relative to 2022. In motor insurance and home and other private risks insurance, premiums rose by 1.9% and 2.2% respectively, mainly as a result of changes in prices. Excluding the partnership with the BPCE group, earned premiums increased by 2.3% in motor insurance and 2.8% in home and other private risks insurance.
- In **commercial lines**, earned premiums came to €3,637 million, up 3.2% relative to 2022. Excluding the affinity and partnerships market, premiums rose by 6.7% resulting from price changes in the main business segments, and to a lesser extent, a favourable effect from premium estimations in previous years. In the affinity and partnerships market, premiums fell by 11.2% due to lower business levels.

- In **legal protection**, earned premiums increased by 4.8% to €290 million, reflecting growth in the policy portfolio and price changes. Non-Group **assistance** activities also saw further growth, up 11.7% relative to 2022, representing earned premiums of €57 million in 2023.

In **life, health and protection insurance**, earned premiums rose 5.9% year-on-year to €5,738 million:

- The Group continued to expand its **health and protection** business, with a 5.1% increase in premiums relative to 2022. In health insurance, premiums rose by 5.0% due to the combined effect of growth in the policy portfolio and price changes on both individual and group contracts. In the protection market, premiums grew by 5.1%, driven primarily by non-life protection contracts.
- In **savings**, gross inflows grew by 6.5%: a rise in gross inflows to euro-denominated policies of 11.4% was partially offset by a 9.3% fall in gross inflows to unit-linked policies compared to 2022. In the **pensions** market, premiums increased by 7.7%, buoyed by PER (*Plan d'Épargne Retraite*) savings plans which saw further growth, with premiums up 11.6%. Unit-linked policies accounted for 21.7% of total savings and pensions gross inflows, compared to 25.0% in 2022.

Gross earned premiums^(a) of the main non-life and mixed insurance entities

In € millions	2023	2022
MMA IARD	5,360	5,167
MAAF Assurances SA	2,834	2,787
GMF Assurances	1,946	1,896
APGIS	552	541
Fidélia Assistance	495	481
MAAF Santé	472	599
BPCE IARD ^(b)	472	480
Covéa Protection Juridique	295	282
La Sauvegarde	157	152
SMI	150	156

(a) Statutory financial statements.

(b) Company which is 50/50-owned by Covéa and the BPCE group.

(1) Excluding amortisation of intangible assets resulting from the acquisition net of deferred acquisition costs of PartnerRe for the period, and, for 2022, also excluding non-recurring costs incurred in the United Kingdom.

Earned premiums at **MMA IARD** rose 3.7% relative to 2022. In commercial lines, earned premiums were up 6.8%, primarily as a result of price changes in the main business segments. In personal lines, the 1.8% increase in earned premiums was due to price changes in both motor and home insurance, against a backdrop of a slight reduction in the policy portfolio. MMA IARD continued its growth in the health and protection insurance market with an 8.6% rise in premiums, driven mainly by group policies. In the affinity and partnerships market, premiums fell by 11.2% due to lower business levels.

MAAF Assurances SA's earned premiums rose 1.7% relative to 2022. Assumed premiums fell sharply in connection with the termination on 1 January 2023 of an internal reinsurance treaty covering legal protection insurance. Excluding this effect, MAAF Assurances SA's premiums rose 3.5%. In motor and home insurance, premiums rose 2.8% and 5.3% respectively under the combined effects of price changes and growth in the policy portfolio. MAAF Assurances SA continued to expand in protection and commercial insurance.

GMF Assurances saw growth in all its business segments with premiums up 2.6% relative to 2022. Motor and home insurance premiums rose by 1.8% as a result of price changes and an increase in the number of policies in the portfolio. GMF Assurances' premiums in the health and protection markets increased by 10.0%, driven mainly by growth in the policy portfolio.

MAAF Santé's premiums fell by 21.3% relative to 2022, due to the cancellation on 1 January 2023 of internal reinsurance treaties covering MMA group insurance policies. In direct business, individual health insurance premiums grew 5.2%, driven by price changes and growth in the policy portfolio.

The 2.1% rise in earned premiums at **APGIS** was driven by a 5.2% increase in health insurance premiums, mainly resulting from price changes.

Fidélia Assistance's earned premiums grew by 3.0%, primarily due to internal reinsurance treaties covering solutions sold by MAAF, MMA and GMF. In direct business, earned premiums were up 10.9%.

The 1.7% fall in **BPCE IARD's** earned premiums was mainly due to a reduction in the motor and home insurance policy portfolio resulting from changes in the partnership with BPCE group formed in 2020. In commercial lines, strong sales performance continued with earned premiums up 10.3% in 2023.

Covéa Protection Juridique continued to expand its business in the legal protection market, its core business, with premiums up 4.8% thanks to growth in the policy portfolio and price changes.

La Sauvegarde's earned premiums rose 3.4%, driven mainly by motor insurance, where premiums increased by 5.4%.

The 3.8% fall in earned premiums at **SMI** was due to a reduction in premiums assumed and delegated to a managing agent in group health insurance.

Gross premiums^(a) of life insurance entities

In € millions	2023	2022
MMA VIE	1,205	1,297
GMF VIE	1,300	1,099
MAAF VIE	867	768

(a) Statutory financial statements.

MMA Vie saw a 7.0% fall in premiums as a result of the 9.3% reduction in savings gross inflows from euro-denominated and unit-linked policies. In the pensions market, premiums rose by 0.7%, buoyed by the PER (*Plan d'Épargne Retraite*) pension savings plan which saw further growth, with premiums up 4.2%. Unit-linked policies accounted for 33% of total savings and pensions gross inflows, compared to 34% in 2022. MMA Vie also continued to expand its protection activities, with premiums up 10.8%, boosted by both individual and group policies.

GMF Vie saw an increase in premiums of 18.3%, driven by a 23.7% increase in savings gross inflows from euro-denominated policies. In unit-linked policies, gross inflows fell by 3.2% and represented 12% of total savings and pensions gross inflows compared with 15% in 2022. GMF Vie continued to expand its protection activities, with premiums up 5.2%, due in particular to solid momentum in creditor insurance.

MAAF Vie saw a 12.9% rise in premiums relative to 2022. In savings, gross inflows from euro-denominated policies rose by 18.3%, while inflows from unit-linked policies fell by 7.6%. Premiums in the pensions market increased by 28.1%, boosted by the PER (*Plan d'Épargne Retraite*) pension savings plan. Unit-linked policies accounted for 19% of total savings and pensions gross inflows, compared to 23% in 2022. In protection insurance, MAAF Vie's premiums rose by 2.6% relative to 2022.

Net income (Group share)

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Net income (Group share)	638	778
Of which non-life insurance	321	512
Of which life insurance	317	266

Net income of French insurance entities totalled €638 million compared to €778 million at year-end 2022:

- In **non-life insurance**, after an exceptionally high level of weather-related events in 2022, natural-event-related claims experience remained high in 2023, particularly as a result of storms and flooding in the last quarter. The net cost of natural events increased reflecting less mitigation by ceded reinsurance and reversals of equalisation reserves. Beyond natural events, current-year claims experience was affected by an increase in average costs and a marked rise in large claims in commercial lines, including the cost of the urban riots in June 2023. The favourable impact of higher interest rates on annuities reserves was more limited than in 2022. The combined ratio therefore came out at 102.0% compared with 99.1% at 31 December 2022. Net financial income rose by 15%, mainly due to higher recurring income on bond assets resulting from reinvestments at higher interest rates.
- In **life insurance**, net income rose by €51 million compared to 2022 which included an unfavourable non-recurring impact relating to the consequence of the PER savings plans ring-fencing on the capitalisation reserve. Excluding this effect, income rose mainly due to higher management and financial margins. Against a continuing backdrop of inflation and high interest rates, Covéa increased the rates credited to policyholders on its flagship products. €306 million were reversed from profit-sharing reserves⁽¹⁾ which stand at €2,605 million at 31 December 2023, representing 5.6% of mathematical reserves in euro-denominated savings and pensions policies.

4.3.2.2. ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE ENTITIES

Activities

Outside France, earned premiums from insurance activities totalled €1,038 million, compared with €1,568 million in 2022. Excluding the impact of the sale of the Italian subsidiaries in July 2022, premiums fell by 8.9%.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
United Kingdom	908	1,009
Italy	–	428
United States	130	131
Total	1,038	1,568

In the **United Kingdom**, Covéa Insurance's premiums fell by 8.1% at constant exchange rates, reflecting the initial effects of the plan to return to breakeven initiated in January 2023. Under that plan, Covéa Insurance gradually withdrew from certain activities regarded as non-strategic during 2023. In the **United States**, CSE's premiums remained stable at €130 million at year-end 2023. From 1 January 2024, CSE has ceased to underwrite new business and is no longer renewing the policies in its portfolio.

Net income (Group share)

Net income (Group share) from international insurance entities represented a loss of €155 million in 2023.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
United Kingdom	(114)	(121)
Italy	–	9
United States	(39)	(3)
Other countries	(2)	(1)
Total	(155)	(117)

In the **United Kingdom**, Covéa Insurance's income continued to be affected by very competitive market particularly high level of inflation, weighing notably on claims reserving at year-end 2023. The plan to return to breakeven launched in January 2023 including a gradual withdrawal from loss-making and non-strategic activities is starting to bear fruit, with a gradual recovery in the technical margin for the current year.

In the **United States**, CSE's income was affected notably by a higher level of current year claims experience, and in particular large claims, and unfavourable prior years development.

The contribution of **other countries** reflects the income of the subsidiary Medical Insurance Company (MIC), an Irish insurance company the sale of which was finalised on 31 August 2023.

(1) Excluding deferred profit-sharing reserves.

4.3.3. Reinsurance: activities and results

As the acquisition of PartnerRe was finalised on 12 July 2022, PartnerRe's contribution to earned premiums and net income at year-end 2022 corresponds to the period from 12 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.

Activities

Group gross earned premiums

Earned premiums from reinsurance totalled €9,855 million in 2023, representing a strong growth of 69.3%:

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Non-life reinsurance	6,811	3,757
Life reinsurance	3,044	2,065
Total reinsurance	9,855	5,822

This sharp rise in earned premiums in 2023 mainly reflects the full-year integration of PartnerRe. It contributed €8,425 million, including €6,477 million in non-life reinsurance and €1,948 million in life reinsurance. Covéa Coopérations' earned premiums fell by 17.8%, mainly in life reinsurance.

Gross earned premiums of reinsurance entities

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
PartnerRe ^(a)	8,437	7,943
Covéa Coopérations ^(b)	1,499	1,798

(a) US GAAP financial statements translated at the average annual exchange rate.
(b) Statutory financial statements.

On an annual basis, **PartnerRe's** gross earned premiums increased 6.2%, taking into account an unfavourable currency effect. At constant exchange rates, premiums rose by 9.0%:

- In non-life reinsurance, earned premiums rose by 4.8%: premiums increased by 2.1% in property and casualty reinsurance, driven by catastrophe business under favourable market conditions, and by 11.1% in specialty reinsurance.
- Life reinsurance premiums rose by 26.0% as a result of strong growth in longevity business and more moderate increase in long-term and short-term protection business.

Covéa Coopérations saw a fall in premiums, mainly due to treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland, and in the context of the transfer to PartnerRe of rights of renewal for non-life, life and health reinsurance. Since 2 July 2023, new business and renewals have therefore been underwritten by PartnerRe, with Covéa Coopérations retaining risks underwritten prior to this date.

(1) Before tax.

Net income (Group share)

Net income (Group share) from reinsurance activities was €1,087 million compared to €230 million at year-end 2022. As the acquisition of PartnerRe was finalised on 12 July 2022, PartnerRe's contribution to net income at year-end 2022 corresponds to the period from 12 July 2022 to 31 December 2022.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Net income (Group share)	1,087	230
Of which PartnerRe	1,468	348
Of which Covéa Coopérations (reinsurance activities)	(380)	(118)

PartnerRe

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Operating income ^(a)	1,320	643
Group share in net income from companies accounted for using the equity method	(18)	(17)
Minority interests	(9)	(5)
Non-recurring income and expenses	175	(275)
Net income (Group share)	1,468	348

(a) Operating income reflects PartnerRe's contribution adjusted for the effects of the acquisition and any non-recurring items. It corresponds to net income adjusted for (i) non-recurring income/expense, (ii) amortisation, including non-recurring amortisation, of intangible assets arising from the acquisition of PartnerRe, net of deferred acquisition costs for the period, and (iii) for 2023, non-recurring income of €384 million related to the enactment of Bermuda's new corporate income tax.

PartnerRe's operating income was €1,320 million at year-end 2023, up sharply due to the full-year integration into the group's figures:

- In **non-life reinsurance**, the underwriting result⁽¹⁾ was €1,024 million with a combined ratio of 84.2% compared to 91.0% for the period from 12 July to 31 December 2022. The year 2023 saw (i) the cost of major events net of retrocessions and reinstatement premiums fall sharply compared to 2022, when Hurricane Ian hit the United States in late September, (ii) an improved current-year attritional loss ratio, partially offset by (iii) less favourable prior years development.
- In **life reinsurance**, the underwriting result⁽¹⁾ was €78 million compared to €168 million for the period from 12 July to 31 December 2022, which included a highly favourable effect on guaranteed minimum death benefits reinsurance of the sharp rise in interest rates.

- **Net financial income⁽¹⁾** was €519 million, mainly reflecting recurring income from bonds, thanks to the higher yields produced by reinvestment at higher interest rates, and the favourable effect of the amortisable financial assets that were included at market value in the opening balance sheet in a rising interest rate environment.
- Expenses incurred by holding and service companies, mainly payroll expenses and financing costs together with total tax expenses excluding taxes on non recurring items, totalled €297 million.

Non-recurring income and expenses for 2023 were positive, with a net income of €175 million. They included (i) amortisation, including exceptional, of intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of PartnerRe, net of deferred acquisition costs for the period, representing expenses of €208 million, and (ii) the impacts related to the enactment of corporate income tax in Bermuda, which resulted in the recognition of a net deferred tax asset of €384 million. At year-end 2022, the expense of €275 million reflected amortisation of intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of PartnerRe net of deferred acquisition costs for the period.

Covéa Coopérations

Net income from Covéa Coopérations' reinsurance activities fell by €262 million compared to 2022, mainly linked to the underwriting loss in life reinsurance. This was principally due to an increase in the claims ratio for treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland, including unfavourable development on previous years. Arbitration procedures have been initiated by the ceding companies and Covéa Coopérations in a context of a disagreement.

4.3.4. Other activities: activities and results

Activities

Revenue⁽²⁾

Revenue from other activities in 2023 was €112 million:

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Covéa Finance	102	103
Other companies	10	10
Total	112	113

Revenue from other activities relates primarily to **Covéa Finance**, the asset management company of the majority of the Covéa Group's French entities. It generated revenue of €102 million (excluding intercompany sales eliminated in the combined accounts) in 2023, stable compared to 2022.

(1) Before tax.

(2) Contribution of companies to revenue from the Group's other activities.

Net income (Group share)

Net income (Group share) from other activities represented a loss of €90 million in 2023.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Covéa Coopérations (holding activities)	(141)	(16)
Covéa Finance	15	15
Other companies	36	6
Total	(90)	5

The contribution to net income of **Covéa Coopérations'** holding activities was a net expense of €141 million, mainly reflecting the annual interest expense on intragroup borrowing and management expenses relating to holding activities.

Covéa Finance's contribution to net income is stable compared to 2022. The increase in operating expenses, mainly driven by staff costs, was offset by the reversal of provisions for unrealised losses on bonds recognised at year-end 2022.

The increase in the contribution from **other companies** comes mainly from Sécurité Pierre Investissement which entered the scope of consolidation at year-end 2023 and made a contribution to net income of €23 million reflecting the impact of first-time consolidation and income for the period.

4.3.5. Combined balance sheet

- **Equity (excluding minority interests):** the Group's equity totalled €18,771 million compared with €17,559 million as at 31 December 2022. This represents an increase of €1,212 million, reflecting the positive contribution of net income, partly offset by the effect of the rise in the euro against the US dollar on PartnerRe's equity.
- **Subordinated liabilities and senior debt** amounted to €1,742 million compared with €1,737 million as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 15 of the Notes to the financial statements).
- **Gross technical reserves:** gross technical reinsurance reserves totalled €105,860 million compared with €106,033 million as at 31 December 2022:

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Non-life technical reserves	44,269	43,984
Life technical reserves	54,246	55,935
Technical reserves for unit-linked policies	7,346	6,114
Technical reserves	105,860	106,033

- **Investments (excluding investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities):** the net book value of investments held by all Group entities⁽¹⁾ came to €100,821 million compared with €99,063 million as at 31 December 2022.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Property ^(a)	4,635	4,264
Equities and equity mutual funds	8,050	9,327
Bonds and bond mutual funds ^(b)	84,713	82,162
Other	3,424	3,310
Investments (net book value)	100,821	99,063

(a) Including operating property.

(b) Including pledged securities, classified as "Other investments" in Note 8 to the financial statements (€5,916 million as at 31 December 2023).

- **Investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities:** amounted to €7,317 million compared with €6,104 million as at 31 December 2022. The increase of €1,213 million mainly resulted from the rise in equity markets in 2023.

- **Unrealised capital gains and losses⁽¹⁾:** unrealised capital gains and losses increased by €3,768 million compared with 2022 due to the fall in interest rates and the rise in the equity markets in 2023.

<i>In € millions</i>	2023	2022
Property ^(a)	3,421	3,431
Equities and equity mutual funds	2,905	2,199
Bonds and bond mutual funds ^(b)	(3,284)	(6,336)
Other	17	(3)
Unrealised capital gains and losses	3,059	(710)

(a) Including operating property.

(b) Including pledged securities, classified as "Other investments" in Note 8 to the financial statements.

4.3.6. Other information

As a "combining entity", under Article 173-6 of the French Ecological and Energy Transition Act, Covéa prepares a separate report on how it incorporates environmental, social and governance criteria into its investment process. This report will be available on its website.

4.4. Subsequent events

No events occurred after the closing date, within the period between the closing date and the date of the Board of Directors' meeting at which the Group's combined financial statements are endorsed, that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

4.5. Outlook

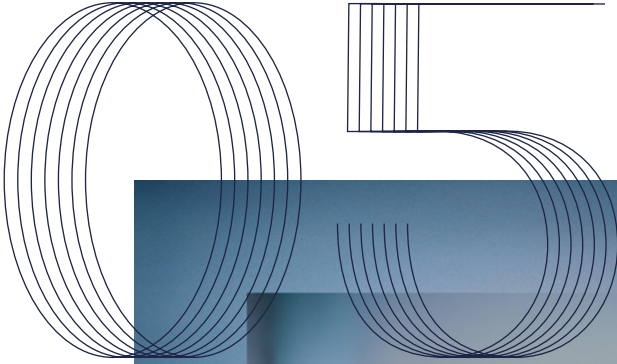
Within the framework of its insurance activities, encompassing in particular the MAAF, MMA and GMF brands, the Group intends to continue to implement its 2022-2024 strategic plan, Growing together.

As Leader, Covéa will always strive to leverage the professionalism of its staff in order to continue to achieve profitable growth. The Group will continue with its *Transformation*, in particular its digital transformation, and its *Commitment* to its customers and members, as well as its employees and partners.

The Group will also continue to grow its reinsurance business in an international environment through PartnerRe, thereby continuing to take a long-term perspective on its economic model.

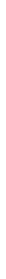
As part of its risk management system, the Group will endeavour to monitor sector, economic and social conditions, in a constantly fluctuating and tense geopolitical context, and continue to analyse the potential effects on its financial position, as well as on the expectations of its members and staff.

(1) Including investments from other undertakings.



Financial statements

31 December 2023



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5.1. Combined financial statements

5.1.1. Combined balance sheet

<i>In € thousands</i>					
Assets	Notes	Gross amount	Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	Net amount 2023	Net amount 2022
Intangible assets	Note 7	5,239,799	(2,431,494)	2,808,305	3,385,900
— Goodwill		1,362,566	(390,008)	972,558	1,008,332
— Other		3,877,233	(2,041,486)	1,835,747	2,377,568
Investments from insurance undertakings	Note 8.1	99,965,172	(1,102,066)	98,863,106	97,484,037
— Land and buildings		5,236,514	(753,105)	4,483,409	4,188,394
— Investments in associates and affiliates		704,249	(106,070)	598,179	569,483
— Other investments		94,024,409	(242,891)	93,781,518	92,726,160
Investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities	Note 8.4	7,316,648		7,316,648	6,103,541
Investments from other undertakings	Note 8.5	2,130,673	(172,504)	1,958,169	1,578,629
Investments accounted for using the equity method	Note 8.6	508,208		508,208	545,900
Reinsurers' share in technical reserves	Note 16	5,067,425		5,067,425	5,305,883
Receivables arising from insurance or reinsurance operations	Note 9	4,499,162	(143,076)	4,356,086	3,994,301
Receivables from banking sector entities	Note 10	1,820,124		1,820,124	2,382,241
Other receivables	Note 11	2,529,055	(10,217)	2,518,838	2,168,339
Other assets	Note 12	833,829	(579,398)	254,431	265,403
Accruals – assets	Note 13	7,314,887		7,314,887	8,034,827
— Deferred acquisition costs		2,905,632		2,905,632	2,600,096
— Other		4,409,255		4,409,255	5,434,731
Total assets		137,224,982	(4,438,755)	132,786,227	131,249,001

<i>In € thousands</i>			
Liabilities	Notes	2023	2022
Group equity	Note 14.1	18,770,937	17,559,053
— Share capital or equivalent		1,142,313	1,139,435
— Additional paid-in capital		6,358	6,358
— Reserves		16,141,827	15,517,181
— Net income for the period		1,480,439	896,079
Minority interests	Note 14.2	225,450	228,486
Subordinated liabilities	Note 15.1	594,318	597,100
Gross technical reserves	Note 16	98,514,908	99,919,561
— Life technical reserves		54,246,133	55,935,283
— Non-life technical reserves		44,268,775	43,984,278
Technical reserves for unit-linked policies	Note 16	7,345,524	6,113,855
Provisions for risks and charges	Note 18	840,224	789,421
Payables arising from insurance or reinsurance operations	Note 19	2,244,932	1,853,103
Debt securities	Note 15.2	1,147,592	1,139,770
Debt with banking sector entities	Note 20	207,109	398,503
Other payables	Note 21	2,217,251	2,117,930
Accruals – liabilities	Note 22	677,982	532,219
Total liabilities		132,786,227	131,249,001

5.1.2. Commitments received and given

<i>In € thousands</i>		2023	2022
Commitments received			
Insurance undertakings		1,684,823	1,817,443
Other undertakings		6,994	10,465
Commitments given⁽¹⁾			
Insurance undertakings		8,945,002	8,668,929
Other undertakings		598,414	482,235
Pledged securities received from reinsurers		4,917,384	4,309,422
Derivative financial instruments			
Commitments received		4,103,743	4,115,287
Commitments given		4,121,192	4,142,835

(1) Including securities pledged and provided as collateral to ceding companies.

5.1.3. Combined income statement all activities

<i>In € thousands</i>	Notes	Non-life insurance activities	Life insurance activities	Other activities	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Written premiums		20,278,147	6,476,518		26,754,665	22,019,491
Changes in unearned premiums		13,728			13,728	676,437
Earned premiums	Note 29.5	20,291,875	6,476,518		26,768,393	22,695,928
Revenue or income arising from other activities				111,751	111,751	112,850
Other operating income		5,363	42,349	2,190	49,902	62,215
Net financial income (expense)	Note 27	1,213,800	2,045,135	5,940	3,264,875	1,486,547
Total operating profit		21,511,039	8,564,001	119,882	30,194,922	24,357,540
Claims expenses		(13,972,720)	(7,935,085)		(21,907,806)	(17,862,990)
Net income (expense) arising from outwards reinsurance		(695,644)	(3,179)		(698,824)	85,752
Expenses arising from other activities				(327,694)	(327,694)	(265,448)
General expenses ⁽²⁾		(5,308,147)	(713,013)		(6,021,160)	(5,083,642)
Total operating expenses		(19,976,511)	(8,651,278)	(327,694)	(28,955,483)	(23,126,328)
OPERATING INCOME before goodwill amortisation and impairment	Note 29	1,534,528	(87,277)	(207,813)	1,239,438	1,231,212
Inter-segment transfers		(22,770)	8,656	14,113		
ECONOMIC OPERATING INCOME before goodwill amortisation and impairment		1,511,758	(78,620)	(193,699)	1,239,438	1,231,212
Goodwill amortisation and impairment					(830)	(847)
Other net non-technical income (expense)					(13,445)	(19,739)
OPERATING INCOME after goodwill amortisation and impairment					1,225,164	1,210,626
Non-recurring income (expense)	Note 28				(2,245)	5,764
Income tax	Note 23				290,695	(296,548)
NET INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED UNDERTAKINGS					1,513,613	919,842
Group share in net income from discontinued operations						
Group share in net income from companies accounted for using the equity method	Note 8.6				(18,517)	(12,614)
COMBINED NET INCOME					1,495,096	907,228
Minority interests					(14,657)	(11,149)
NET INCOME (Group share)					1,480,439	896,079

(1) Including PartnerRe for 6 months, following the finalisation of the PartnerRe acquisition on 12 July 2022.

(2) Including amortisation of intangible assets (including where applicable non-recurring) resulting from the acquisition of PartnerRe net of deferred acquisition costs incurred for PartnerRe over the period, representing the amount net of reinsurance of:

- in non-life: €169 million at 31 December 2023, compared to €293 million at 31 December 2022;
- in life: €61 million at 31 December 2023, compared to €3 million at 31 December 2022.

5.1.4. Notes to the 2023 combined financial statements

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1. Significant events

Introduction of a minimum global tax rate and introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda

By way of its 2024 Finance Law⁽¹⁾ transposing a European directive⁽²⁾ France introduced the OECD's GloBE⁽³⁾ rules into its national law, thereby setting a minimum global tax rate of 15% from 1 January 2024 for groups with consolidated annual revenue in excess of €750 million.

Alongside this, on 27 December 2023 the Bermudian government enacted a law⁽⁴⁾ introducing a corporate income tax regime in Bermuda with a rate of 15% from 1 January 2025. The introduction of this tax is accompanied by transition measures, providing for a tax deduction based on the difference between the fair value of assets and liabilities at 30 September 2023 and their carrying value under the accounting standards of the ultimate parent company, i.e. French accounting standards excluding purchase accounting entries.

The Covéa Group will therefore be subject to the GloBE minimum tax rate in 2024, primarily in respect of PartnerRe's Bermudian entities, and from 2025 onwards, to Bermudian corporate income tax for entities located there.

As at 31 December 2023, in accordance with the specific provisions of the accounting regulations⁽⁵⁾ the Group has not recognised any deferred tax amounts in relation to the application of the GloBE rules. The transition measures accompanying the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda have led to the recognition in profit or loss of a deferred tax asset of €450 million in the 2023 financial statements. The use of this deferred tax asset will be spread over time, with a defined duration as required by Bermudian tax legislation generally estimated at ten years, from 1 January 2025.

Natural events

The year saw numerous natural events, including Storms Ciaran and Domingos in Europe, flooding in the north of France, an earthquake in Turkey and Hurricane Otis in Mexico.

For the Group's insurance activity in France, the cost of natural events occurring during the year reported in the financial statements totalled €763 million before tax in the 2023 financial statements, including reinsurance recoverables and changes in equalisation and other reserves.

For reinsurance activities, the cost of major natural events occurring during the year net of retrocessions was €176 million before tax in 2023.

Covéa Group's shareholding in SCOR

In October 2023, SCOR partially exercised the call option on its shares held by Covéa Group, provided for by the settlement agreement signed on 10 June 2021 between the two groups. Nine million shares were acquired at a price of €28 per share. This sale had no material impact on the Group's 2023 combined financial statements.

Completion of the sale of the Irish subsidiary Medical Insurance Company (MIC)

The sale to Compré Group of the subsidiary Medical Insurance Company DAC (MIC), an Irish insurance company that was placed in runoff in 2015, was finalised on 31 August 2023.

This had no material impact on the Group's 2023 combined financial statements.

(1) Finance Law for 2024 no. 2023-1322 of 29 December 2023 published in the *Official Journal* on 30 December 2023.

(2) Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 published in the EU *Official Journal* on 22 December 2022.

(3) *Global Anti-Base Erosion*, global rules to combat tax base erosion (Pillar 2).

(4) The *Corporate Income Tax Act 2023*, which was passed on 15 December 2023 and became law on 27 December 2023.

(5) ANC Regulation 2023-02 of 7 July 2023 published in the *Official Journal* on 30 December 2023.

2. Subsequent events

No events occurred after the closing date, within the period between the closing date and the date of the Board of Directors' meeting at which the Group's combined financial statements are

endorsed, that would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

3. Notes on accounting principles

Note 1. Accounting standards

The Covéa Group's combined financial statements are drawn up under French GAAP, in accordance with ANC Regulation 2020-01 relating to consolidated and combined financial statements.

These are the result of the application of consolidation and combination rules to:

- the financial statements of the Covéa Group's French insurance and reinsurance undertakings, prepared in accordance with the rules set in ANC Regulation 2015-11 relating to the annual financial statements of insurance undertakings;
- the financial statements of the Covéa Group's other French entities, prepared in accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-03 relating to the French general chart of accounts;
- the financial statements of the Covéa Group's foreign undertakings adjusted for harmonisation with French GAAP.

Note 2. Combination and consolidation methods

2.1. Integration methods

The Covéa Group's combined financial statements are compiled by:

- combining entities that are not linked by shareholding ties but by a combination agreement;
- and by consolidating entities that are controlled exclusively or jointly or are under the significant influence of one or more of these combined entities.

A combination is applied to mutual entities and provident institutions that are connected under the Group's combination agreement.

The combination consists of line-by-line aggregation of the combined entities' financial statements after eliminating intra-group transactions and subject to any other adjustments for harmonisation purposes, using the accounting methods applied by the Group.

Entities over which the Group has exclusive control are fully consolidated.

Exclusive control is the power to direct an entity's financial and operating policy in order to benefit from its activities. This exists in particular when a majority of the voting rights are held directly or indirectly.

Full consolidation consists of line-by-line incorporation of the controlled entities' financial statements after eliminating intra-group transactions and subject to any other adjustments for harmonisation and consolidation purposes. Equity and net income are broken down into the combining entity's interest and minority interests.

Entities for which there is an agreement in place giving joint control to a limited number of shareholders are proportionately consolidated. Proportional consolidation consists of the line-by-line incorporation of the portion representing the combining entity's interests in the financial statements of the jointly controlled entities, after any adjustments. This method did not apply to any entities in 2023.

Entities over which the Group has significant influence are recognised under the equity method.

Significant influence is the power to participate in an entity's financial and operating policy without having control. It is presumed to apply when at least 20% of voting rights are held directly or indirectly.

Recognition under the equity method consists of substituting the book value of shares held with the share of equity, including net income for the period, determined in accordance with the accounting methods used by the Group.

Information about the Group's scope of consolidation is provided in *Note 6 – Combination scope*.

2.2. First-time consolidation

2.2.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

An entity enters the scope of consolidation on the date the Group takes control.

Its acquisition cost is equal to the amount paid to the seller by the buyer, plus costs directly associated with the acquisition net of the corresponding tax saving.

On the first-time consolidation of an entity, identifiable assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with general principles for the recognition of acquisitions. The entry value corresponds to the price the buyer would have agreed to pay if it had acquired the assets and liabilities separately, taking account of the intended use.

Assets and liabilities of the acquired entity, including intangible assets, are considered identifiable if they correspond to the definition of assets and liabilities under French GAAP and can be valued separately under conditions allowing for their value to be monitored.

The difference between the acquisition cost of shares and the percentage stake in the acquired entity's capital is allocated to valuation differences if it relates to identifiable assets and liabilities, and the unallocated amount is recognised as goodwill.

The buyer has until the end of the first financial year after the acquisition to adjust the recognition and valuation of identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as goodwill, on the basis of the new information obtained.

Goodwill and valuation differences relating to a foreign entity are recognised in the foreign currency and restated in euros at the end of each financial year, treated as assets of the foreign entity itself.

2.2.2. IDENTIFIED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible asset is recognised for a business combination separately from goodwill if it is identifiable, i.e. separable or as a result of a legal or contractual right, and will generate probable future economic benefits and its value can be identified with a sufficient level of reliability.

The following constitute intangible assets:

- values of business acquired, corresponding to the discounted value of estimated future earnings on insurance or reinsurance policies in force at the acquisition date, reflecting the difference between the fair value and the book value of technical liabilities;
- customer relationships, representing the discounted value of expected cash flows from contract renewals;
- a brand, valued using the royalty method, consisting of estimated discounted future cash flows expected from the brand licence.

Intangible assets for which there is foreseeable limit to how long they will provide economic benefits are amortised over their useful life. If this is not the case, they are not amortised.

If at the end of the financial year there is an indication of impairment of intangible assets, an impairment test is carried out; the net book value of the asset is compared to its present value. If the present value is lower than the net book value, this is aligned with the present value by means of impairment and the amortisation schedule is adjusted accordingly, if applicable.

2.2.3. GOODWILL

For financial years beginning after 1 January 2016, where there is no foreseeable limit to how long goodwill will provide economic benefits for the Group, this is not amortised. However, goodwill with a limited useful life is amortised on a straight-line basis over this period, or if this cannot be reliably determined, over 10 years.

An impairment test is carried out if there is an indication of impairment at the end of the financial year and, for goodwill with an unlimited useful life, at least once a year. If the present value is lower than the net book value, an impairment loss is recognised.

With regard to goodwill recognised in the combined balance sheet prior to 1 January 2016, the Group uses the first-time application measures provided for in ANC regulation 2015-09 by maintaining the existing amortisation schedule for the remaining period.

2.3. Translation of foreign entities' financial statements

The financial statements of non-eurozone foreign entities are translated into euros using the closing rate method, with assets, liabilities and commitments received and given translated at the year-end exchange rate, and income and expenses translated at the average exchange rate for the period.

There are no Covéa Group undertakings located in high-inflation countries.

The share of currency translation differences attributable to the Group is recognised in equity, and the share attributable to third parties in minority interests.

2.4. Year-end

The financial year-end date for all combined and consolidated entities is 31 December.

Note 3. Valuation methods and rules

3.1. Investments

3.1.1. PROPERTY ASSETS

Land, buildings and shares of unlisted property companies are presented under "Land and buildings" and recorded at their acquisition cost.

The gross value of buildings is broken down into the following components: structure, envelope, technical installations, and fixtures and fittings. Amortisation periods are adapted to the type of building, components and useful life.

The realisable value of property assets is their market value, taking account of appraisal values.

A provision for impairment is recognised if the net book value is higher than:

- the market value for property assets that are intended to be sold in the short term;
- the value in use determined on the basis of expected future economic benefits for assets intended to be held.

The value in use of operating properties owned for the long term for the Group's own use is generally equal to their net book value.

3.1.2. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND AFFILIATES

Investments in associates and affiliates are recognised at cost. Acquisition-related expenses (transfer duties, fees or commissions, and registration expenses) are included in the acquisition cost.

The realisable value of investments in associates and affiliates corresponds to their most recent quoted market price for listed shares and their market value assessed on the basis of their market and utility for unlisted securities.

A provision for impairment is recognised if the net book value is higher than their recoverable value taking account of the time frame, capacity and effective usefulness of holding the shares.

3.1.3. EQUITIES AND MUTUAL FUND UNITS – VARIABLE-INCOME SECURITIES

Equities and mutual fund units are stated at their purchase price. Their realisable value corresponds to their most recent quoted market price for listed securities, their most recent net asset value for mutual fund units, or their market value assessed on the basis of their market and utility for unlisted securities.

At each year-end, these securities are reviewed on a line-by-line basis to determine whether unrealised capital losses relative to their realisable value are long-term.

Unrealised capital losses are presumed to be long-term in the following cases:

- where there was already a provision for impairment at the previous year-end;
- the investment constantly sustained a material unrealised capital loss of more than 20% in non-volatile markets, or 30% in volatile markets, relative to its book value over a period of six consecutive months. Considering the market volatility observed over the past financial year, the criterion for significant impairment applied at 31 December 2023 was 20%;
- if there is objective evidence that the company will be unable to recover all or part of the historical value of the investment in the foreseeable future.

In addition to this assumption, investments showing a material unrealised capital loss of more than 50% at year-end are subject to a specific review.

The provision for long-term impairment is determined and recognised taking account of the intention and ability to hold the investment:

- if there is no intention or ability to hold the investment for a specific time frame, impairment is valued as the difference between the net book value and market value, if the latter is lower than the book value;
- if there is the intention or ability to hold the investment for a specific time frame, impairment is valued as the difference between the net book value and the recoverable value, if the latter is lower than the book value during the intended time frame. Apart from in exceptional cases, the recoverable value should not be lower than the market value and should not change significantly during the holding period.

3.1.4. BONDS – FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES AND OTHER AMORTISABLE SECURITIES

Amortisable securities are stated at their purchase price excluding accrued interest. The difference between the purchase price and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the remaining term of the securities based on an actuarial calculation. This difference is recorded on the balance sheet under investments. The realisable value of these securities corresponds to their last quoted price or, by default, their market value.

For standard bonds and similar securities (within the meaning of article R. 343-9 of the French Insurance Code), a provision for impairment is booked if there is a known credit risk, i.e. if it is likely that the issuer will not be able to meet its commitments (payment of interest and repayment of capital). The impairment loss reflects all projected losses.

For other amortisable securities (within the meaning of article R. 343-10 of the French Insurance Code), provisions are booked as follows:

- if there is the intention or ability to hold the investment until maturity, a provision is only set aside for the known credit risk, as above;
- if there is no intention or ability to hold the investment to maturity, the provision is calculated by analysing all the risks identified over the intended holding period, in accordance with the same terms as in *Note 3.1.3*.

3.1.5. INVESTMENTS HELD TO COVER UNIT-LINKED LIABILITIES

Investments held to cover unit-linked policies are measured at market value.

3.1.6. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments comprise primarily loans, pledged securities and cash deposits with ceding companies, funds withheld by ceding companies and deposits with banks (in particular term deposits and accounts). They are recognised at cost and subject to impairment if there is a risk that they cannot be recovered.

3.2. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are included in off-balance sheet commitments given or received at their notional amount. Their accounting treatment on the balance sheet and the income statement depends on the type of hedging strategy.

The aim of an investment or divestment strategy is to set the value of a future investment or a planned divestment. During the life of the derivative financial instrument, premiums, margin calls and intermediate flows are recorded with a balancing entry in asset or liability accruals, with no impact on profit or loss. When the strategy is unwound, the realised losses or gains on the derivative financial instrument are included in the purchase or sale price.

The aim of a return strategy is to secure the return or change the return profile of an investment or group of investments. The impact of the strategy is spread over the life of the investment and does not affect the recognition of the assets or liabilities concerned by the strategy. Income and expenses that arise from the derivative financial instrument, whether realised or unrealised, are recorded in the income statement over the duration of the strategy, taking into account the effective return on the instrument.

As regards currency derivatives, off-balance sheet commitments in foreign currencies are remeasured using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Any gains or losses arising on this remeasurement are recorded in the balance sheet as currency translation differences, with a balancing entry in accruals.

- When the derivative financial instrument relates to a structural position (*see Note 3.4*) or falls within the framework of an investment strategy, the currency translation differences are shown on the balance sheet until the date of realisation of the position or until the investment date.
- When the derivative financial instrument relates to an operating item (*see Note 3.4*), as part of a divestment or return strategy, currency translation differences are taken to profit or loss. Interest differences relating to forward exchange transactions, i.e. premiums or discounts, are recorded as interest income or expenses over the effective period of the hedged transaction.

For derivative financial instruments not covered by any of these hedging strategies, provisions are set aside for unrealised losses recognised at each year-end. Unrealised gains are not recognised in profit or loss.

3.3. Receivables and payables arising from insurance and reinsurance operations

These receivables and payables comprise mainly direct insurance receivables and payables, earned premiums not written, outwards and inwards reinsurance receivables and payables, and payables representing cash deposits received from reinsurers.

They are recognised at their nominal value. An impairment loss is recognised for receivables when their recoverable amount is less than their net book value.

3.4. Foreign currency assets and liabilities

Foreign currency assets and liabilities consisting of operating positions, such as foreign currency investments, technical reserves, cash, receivables or payables are translated into euros based on exchange rates at the end of the financial year. Currency translation differences relating to these operations are taken to income.

Strategic investments intended to be held for the long term consist of structural positions and are fixed at their historic exchange rate.

3.5. Other assets

Other tangible assets

“Other assets” consist mainly of operating equipment. They are recorded as assets on the balance sheet at their acquisition cost and are amortised over their useful life.

Other intangible assets

In addition to intangible assets arising from a business combination (see Note 2.2.2 – *Identified intangible assets*), other intangible assets comprise primarily:

- values of insurance agency business for which the Group temporarily holds or partly finances exercise rights. A provision for impairment is recognised to cover any probable decrease in the resale value of the business;
- software purchased and IT development costs when they relate to clearly separable projects with a serious chance of technical success. These intangible assets are amortised over their useful life.

3.6. Asset and liability accruals

Asset and liability accruals primarily include estimates of ceding companies reports to be received, deferred acquisition costs and expense loadings, accrued interest and rents not yet due and accruals relating to derivative financial instruments (see Note 3.2 – *Derivative financial instruments*).

Reports to be received from ceding companies

Reports to be received from ceding companies at the financial year-end date in respect of inwards reinsurance give rise to estimates of expected cash flows and are recognised as accruals. Estimated reserves for assumed claims are recognised as technical reserves.

Deferred acquisition costs

• Non-life deferred acquisition costs

The portion of acquisition costs not attributable to the financial year is recognised as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a basis consistent with that used to defer unearned premiums.

• Life deferred acquisition costs

Deferrable acquisition costs corresponding to costs and fees relating to the acquisition of new policies or renewals are deferred up to the limit of future profit margins for the policies in question, determined by grouping together products with the same characteristics. They are amortised in line with the pattern of recognition for these margins and recognised as accruals under assets. Expense loadings for acquisition costs, which may be applicable in direct insurance, are recognised as income to be deferred over several years as accruals under liabilities, and taken to income on the basis of the same rate as deferrable acquisition costs.

Life deferred acquisition costs also include commissions paid to SCOR Ireland (formerly SCOR Life Ireland) on the implementation in 2021 of inwards reinsurance treaties with SCOR, which are amortised in line with the future pattern of recognition for margins as anticipated at the inception of the treaties, after adjustments (see Note 13 – *Accruals – assets*).

3.7. Capitalisation reserve

Allocations to and reversals from the capitalisation reserve, specific to French life insurance entities, recognised if applicable in the individual financial statements, are cancelled through profit or loss in the combined financial statements. If a loss is highly likely to be recorded on the sale of securities that are subject to this reserve, these restatements result in the recognition of deferred profit sharing.

3.8. Technical reserves

Reserves are calculated gross of reinsurance, with the share payable by the reinsurers shown as an asset.

For foreign entities, the local rules for calculating technical reserves are retained if they are sufficient to meet all commitments and are based primarily on the use of risk tables and discount rates recognised locally as appropriate, subject to adjustments for harmonisation where applicable (*see Note 4 – Adjustments relating to the main differences between French and foreign regulations*).

Unearned premium reserves

For all outstanding policies, unearned premium reserves reflect the portion of written premiums relating to future risk periods.

Claims reserves

Claims reserves represent the estimated value of expenses in principal and fees, both internal and external, required to settle all incurred claims that are not yet paid, whether they are known or not yet known, including those that might be paid in annuities. They are estimated with a sufficiently conservative approach to cover costs incurred in connection with adverse developments or scenarios (e.g. high inflation). They reflect an estimated ultimate cost of settling insurance claims and include case-by-case reserves for reported claims, reserves for claims incurred but not reported, reserves for recoveries to be collected and reserves for claims handling costs.

In direct business, reported claims cases are valued at their estimated actual cost or on the basis of a flat rate for certain risk categories, including both principal and ancillary amounts. Valuations are revised periodically in view of any relevant new information obtained. In inwards reinsurance, reserves are assessed on a case-by-case basis according to information received from ceding companies; they may be supplemented by the reinsurer if it deems that claims covered by the treaty may be higher than those announced by the ceding companies.

An ultimate value is estimated for reserves for claims incurred but not reported and for unfavourable changes in reported claims using statistical methods such as claims development triangles. In inwards reinsurance, these reserves are intended to cover the reinsurer's commitments in respect of reports not yet received from ceding companies, because of the delay between the claim occurring and the reinsurer being asked for payment, and if applicable additional reserves deemed necessary by the reinsurer based on its own estimates, in addition to information reported by the ceding companies.

Reserves for recoveries to be collected are estimated with reference to past collection rates.

For construction risks, reserves recorded are as a minimum equal to the sum of the total cost of outstanding incurred claims, whether reported or not, and the estimated cost of future claims expected to occur by the end of the limitation period.

A claims handling costs reserve is set aside to cover future expenses associated with handling and settling outstanding claims.

Annuities reserves

Reserves set aside in respect of potential annuities and annuities paid are calculated, if applicable, using locally recognised mortality tables and discount rates.

In France, in accordance with applicable accounting regulations:

- for annuities other than protection insurance annuities, the mortality table used is table TD88-90 and the discount rate is capped at 60% of the *taux moyen des emprunts d'État* (TME) – the average yield on French government bonds – over the last twenty-four months, plus 10 basis points. A rate of 1.03% was used for the year ended 31 December 2023, compared with 0.63% in 2022;
- for protection insurance annuities, from 2023 a certified experience table (BCAC 2013 table) is used and the discount rate is capped at 75% of the TME for the last twenty-four months, i.e. a maximum of 1.79% for the year ended 31 December 2023, compared with 0.66% for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Equalisation reserves

Equalisation reserves stated in the individual financial statements are eliminated in the Group's combined financial statements apart from those that are contractual in nature and those intended to cope with fluctuations in the loss ratio due to future risks and events characterised by low frequency and a high unit cost (e.g. natural events, atomic risk, pollution, attacks, etc.).

Unexpired risk reserve

The unexpired risk reserve represents future losses, i.e. the portion of claims, inclusive of management costs, that exceeds the fraction of the premium carried forward to the next financial year and subsequent financial years, plus financial income on premiums received. The calculation is carried out using a statistical method on an overall basis for each category of insurance or reinsurance.

Life insurance mathematical reserves

• Mathematical reserves

Mathematical reserves represent the difference between the present value of commitments made by insurers and policyholders respectively for direct business, or by the reinsurer and ceding companies respectively for inwards reinsurance.

Mathematical reserves are calculated in accordance with locally recognised risk tables in force at the year-end date, and local discount rates, as determined at the time of underwriting, with, where appropriate, harmonisation adjustments for foreign entities.

• Guaranteed minimum death benefit reserve

A guaranteed minimum death benefit reserve is also booked in respect of cover for certain policies for which the financial risk is borne by policyholders, providing for a minimum amount of capital, to cover the risk of capital loss linked to the volatility of unit-linked policies. This corresponds to the present value of future benefits to be paid to beneficiaries if guarantees are triggered less, where applicable, the present value of benefits provided for by the policy. The discount rate applied, after adjustment for harmonisation if applicable, corresponds to the reference life technical rate at the year-end date, i.e. 60% of the TME for the last six months.

• Reserve for management costs

The reserve for management costs makes provisions for future management expenses not covered by premium loadings or the financial margin. This reserve is calculated by grouping together policies with similar characteristics.

Technical reserves for unit-linked policies

Mathematical reserves for unit-linked policies are valued with reference to the value of underlying assets. Gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of these assets are recognised in profit or loss in order to eliminate the impact of the change in the technical reserves.

Policyholders' profit-sharing reserves

These reserves correspond primarily to profit sharing allocated to holders of euro-denominated life insurance policies not yet included in mathematical reserves. They are determined by taking account of contractual clauses and legal obligations, which in France require a minimum allocation corresponding to 90% of technical profits (or 100% of technical profits minus 4.5% of premiums, if applicable) and 85% of financial profits to be paid out within eight years.

In the combined financial statements, in addition to these reserves, reserves are recognised for deferred profit sharing calculated on the basis of certain life consolidation adjustments in order to represent a future right of policyholders to these amounts. This is the case in particular for the adjustment of the capitalisation reserve (see Note 3.7 – *Capitalisation reserve*).

Reserve for financial contingencies

A reserve for financial contingencies is booked when the rate of return on assets is lower than the technical interest rate for mathematical reserves.

Reinsurers' share in technical reserves

Reinsurers' share in technical reserves is calculated according to the contractual terms of the treaties on the basis of gross technical reserves or statistical methods consistent with those used on a gross basis.

3.9. Provisions for risks and charges and contingent liabilities

3.9.1. PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions for risks and charges are determined by each combined and consolidated entity. These provisions are intended to cover clearly identifiable risks and charges that past or ongoing events make likely to occur.

Provisions for risks and charges include primarily provisions for long-term employee benefits, provisions for litigation and other provisions for risks.

Provisions for long-term employee benefits

• Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans)

The Group sets aside provisions for all defined-benefit post-employment benefits using the following methods in accordance with French GAAP (known as method 2 of ANC recommendation 2013-02).

- Past service costs arising from the introduction or modification of plans are recognised immediately on the balance sheet and in profit or loss.
- Actuarial gains and losses for the period are treated using the corridor method and are restated for the change in provisions and recognised in off-balance sheet commitments. A percentage of these gains and losses is recognised in profit or loss. This percentage corresponds to the amount of aggregate actuarial gains and losses not recognised at the start of the year that exceeds 10% of the actuarial liability, divided by the average remaining period until retirement.
- Rights to benefits are attributed from the date of entry into service.

Provisions recognised in liabilities correspond to the actuarial valuation of commitments, less actuarial gains and losses that have not yet been recognised, and less, where applicable, the value of non-Group life insurance policies taken out as cover for pension benefits.

The actuarial valuation of post-employment benefits for the Group's main entities is based primarily on the following assumptions, recognised as locally appropriate:

- discount rate: 1.30% to 3.17%;
- future pay growth rate (including long-term inflation): 2.25% to 4%.

At 31 December 2023, it includes the impacts of the French pension reform which will delay the legal retirement age by two years, accounted for in past service costs.

- **Post-employment benefits (defined contribution plans)**

Contributions are recognised in profit or loss as an offset to the current service cost for staff members enrolled in the plans.

- **Other long-term benefits**

Long-term commitments giving rise to the payment of benefits during the working life of employees, such as long-service awards and long-service leave, are not treated as post-employment commitments. They are covered by specific provisions that require actuarial gains and losses and past service costs to be recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions recognised in liabilities correspond to the actuarial valuation of commitments.

3.9.2. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities correspond to an obligation that is neither probable nor certain on the reporting date, or a probable obligation for which no outflow of resources is likely. Contingent liabilities, which are not provisioned, are presented in the notes to the financial statements (see *Note 18 – Provisions for risks and charges and contingent liabilities*).

3.10. Income taxes

Income taxes include taxes on income, both current and deferred. A temporary difference, which gives rise to deferred tax, arises when the carrying amount of an asset or liability is different from its tax value.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised on the combined balance sheet under "Other receivables" and "Other payables" respectively. Deferred taxes related to the same tax payer – as is the case, for example, for entities belonging to the tax group of which Covéa SGAM is head – are aggregated and stated net.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet approach based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax values of assets and liabilities, referring to the tax rules and rates in force at the end of the reporting period and applicable when the temporary differences are realised. The main temporary differences correspond to:

- temporary differences between the accounting result and the taxable result, particularly on the values of certain investments and technical reserves;
- differences between the consolidated carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities;
- tax loss carryforwards;
- capital gains subject to deferred taxation;
- consolidation adjustments.

In the event of a net tax liability position, deferred taxes are systematically recorded. However, for a net tax asset position, deferred tax is recognised only when sufficient taxable profits against which the deductions represented by deferred tax assets can be offset are anticipated.

As of 1 January 2008, Covéa SGAM has opted for the tax group regime applicable in France.

3.11. Segment reporting: net investment income

The breakdown of combined net investment income between the technical and non-technical income share for each company is determined in proportion to the consolidated technical reserves and the contribution to consolidated equity before elimination of securities.

Note 4. Adjustments relating to the main differences between French and foreign regulations (harmonisation adjustments)

The financial statements of entities located abroad, in particular for the recognition of certain investments and certain technical reserves, are restated to make them compliant with French regulations.

Certain local regulations require investments to be stated at market value. In accordance with French GAAP, these investments are restated at historical cost and result, if applicable, in provisions for impairment according to the principles set out in *Note 3.7 – Investments*.

Technical reserves are calculated in accordance with the principles applicable in each country. They are maintained at this level in the Group's combined financial statements if they are sufficient to cover all commitments and the risk tables and discount rates applied are recognised as locally appropriate, subject to being aligned with the Group's principles. In this regard, some life insurance reserves are adjusted to align the means of determining their discount rate with those applied by the Group in accordance with the principles described in *Note 3.8 – Technical reserves*.

Note 5. Elimination of intra-group transactions

Intra-Group transactions are eliminated in the combined financial statements. They cover primarily:

- payables and receivables recording the use of shared goods and services in particular;
- dividends paid between Group entities;
- intra-Group lending transactions;
- intra-Group reinsurance transactions;
- capital gains and losses on intra-Group disposals (the assets sold are kept at their historical value);
- provisions for impairment of shares in consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (with no impact on deferred tax).

Note 6. Combination scope

The Covéa Group presents combined financial statements in accordance with regulations that state that when insurance undertakings constitute a group whose cohesion does not result from capital ties, one of them must prepare and publish combined financial statements.

The combination agreement appoints Covéa SGAM as the combining entity. At 31 December 2023, it linked the following undertakings: Covéa SGAM, Apgis, AM-GMF, Le Finistère, MAAF Assurances, MAAF Santé, MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles, MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles and SMI.

These entities have close relationships in many areas, such as:

- common management;
- shared operational services;
- joint subsidiaries;
- co-insurance or reinsurance agreements.

• The following are included in the combination scope:

- entities that one or more parties to the combination agreement control exclusively or jointly;
- entities over which one or more parties to the combination agreement exert significant influence;
- “special purpose” entities created specifically to manage a transaction or group of similar transactions on an undertaking’s behalf. These entities must be included in the combination scope if one or more of the Group’s entities control them.

• The following are not included in the combination scope:

- entities that are controlled or subject to significant influence considered immaterial at Group level, with materiality assessed chiefly in relation to the Group’s equity, net income and earned premiums;
- property investment entities and mutual funds, which have the characteristics of investments. These are held with a view to covering technical insurance commitments, do not contribute to the Group’s financing, do not significantly hold securities of other entities that may change the scope of combination and, for property investment entities, their income for the year is included in their holders’ financial statements in the same financial year;
- entities that are being liquidated and are not material;
- entities that are held temporarily or in which the Group is not entitled to participate in their financial and operational policies.

These exclusions do not affect the true and fair view given by the combined financial statements.

• Main changes in Covéa’s combination scope:

- Consolidation of SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements: SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements, a Group property investment entity, is fully consolidated from 31 December 2023, consistent with the significance criteria for exclusions defined by the Group. Shares in SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements are partially held to cover unit-linked liabilities. In accordance with the accounting provisions of ANC Regulation 2020-01, the share of minority interests corresponding to these shares is deducted from “Investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities” on the balance sheet and “Claims expenses” on the income statement.
- Sale of MIC: Following its sale (*see Significant events*), MIC was deconsolidated on 31 August 2023.

For each entity in the scope, the following table presents its area of activity, the consolidation method, the country where its head office is located and its business segment (see Note 29 – Segment reporting).

Name	Area of activity	Head office location	Consolidation method	Business segment	% control	% interest
SGAM Covéa	Mutual holding company	France	Cmb	Other		
AM – GMF	Non-life insurance	France	C	Non-life		
MAAF Assurances	Non-life insurance	France	C	Non-life		
MAAF Santé	Complementary health insurance	France	C	Life/Non-life		
MMA IARD Assurances Mutuelles	Non-life insurance	France	C	Non-life		
MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles	Life insurance	France	C	Life		
Appis	Group health and protection insurance	France	C	Life/Non-life		
Le Finistère	Non-life insurance	France	C	Non-life		
SMI	Health and protection	France	C	Life/Non-life		
Covéa Coopérations	Holding and reinsurance activities	France	F	Life/Non-life	100.00	100.00
Covéa Protection Juridique	Legal protection insurance	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
Fidélia Assistance	Assistance insurance	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
GMF Assurances	Non-life insurance	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
La Sauvegarde	Non-life insurance	France	F	Non-life	99.99	99.99
MAAF Assurances SA	Non-life insurance	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
MMA IARD SA	Non-life insurance	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
BPCE IARD	Non-life insurance	France	F	Non-life	50.00	50.00
CSE Insurance Company	Non-life insurance	United States	F ⁽¹⁾	Non-life	100.00	100.00
Covéa Insurance plc	Non-life insurance	United Kingdom	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
GMF Vie	Life insurance	France	F	Life	100.00	100.00
MMA Vie SA	Life insurance	France	F	Life	100.00	100.00
MAAF Vie	Life insurance	France	F	Life	100.00	100.00
PartnerRe	Reinsurance	Bermuda	F ⁽¹⁾	Life/Non-life/Other	100.00 ⁽²⁾	100.00 ⁽²⁾
Covéa Lux	Reinsurance	Luxembourg	F	Life/Non-life	100.00	100.00
Covéa Finance	Third-party asset management	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Midepp	Asset management	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Assurland	Online insurance price comparison	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GMF Financial Services Corp⁽³⁾	Holding company	United States	F	Other	100.00	100.00
MMA Holdings UK plc	Holding company	United Kingdom	F	Other	100.00	100.00
SA Immobilière des MMA	Property company	France	F	Life	100.00	100.00
SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements	Property company	France	F	Other	100.00	91.33
SCI Flèche Mizola	Property company	France	F	Life	100.00	100.00
SCI Boissy Royale	Property company	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00
SCI Sécurité Pierre	Property company	France	F	Non-life	100.00	100.00

Name	Area of activity	Head office location	Consolidation method	Business segment	% control	% interest
Covéa Invest	Investments and acquisitions of equity interests	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Coparex	Investments and acquisitions of equity interests	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Covéa D	Non-profit organisation	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Prifinance	Defeasance company	France	F ⁽¹⁾	Other	62.00	62.00
GIE AGSI	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE CIBAIL	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE EUROPÉENNE DE RÉGLEMENT	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE MMA SI	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE EURO GESTION SANTÉ	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE EUROPAC	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE LOGISTIC	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE EUROPEX	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE EURODEM	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE RCDI	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
GIE COVÉA AGORA	Economic interest group	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Association pour le Développement des Compétences	Non-profit organisation	France	F	Other	100.00	100.00
Carma	Partnership with Carrefour – Personal property insurance	France	EM		49.99	49.99
Carma Vie	Partnership with Carrefour – Creditor insurance	France	EM		49.99	49.99
Protec BTP	Non-life insurance	France	EM		35.00	35.00

Cmb: combining entity.

C: combined entity.

F: full consolidation.

EM: equity method.

(1) Groups consolidated based on their consolidated financial statements.

(2) At 31 December 2023:

- Covéa held 100% of the 100,000,000 ordinary shares (class A) of PartnerRe, i.e. 99.94% of all the ordinary shares (classes A and C);
- 59,847 class C ordinary shares were issued and granted within the framework of remuneration plans. These are recognised as provisions for risks and charges, taking account in particular of the fact they can be redeemed. Restricted share units/performance share units, without voting rights, were also awarded but not yet vested and not yet settled in class C ordinary shares (maximum number of 416,016 as at 31 December 2023);
- 8,000,000 preferred shares, without voting rights, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, were not acquired by Covéa and are classified as minority interests taking account of their qualification as equity instruments in view of their characteristics.

(3) At the beginning of 2024, "GMF Financial Services Corp." changed its name to "CSE Financial Services Corp."

4. Notes to the balance sheet

Note 7. Intangible assets (including goodwill)

7.1. Breakdown by type

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Gross	Amortisation and impairment	Net	Net
Goodwill	1,362,566	(390,008)	972,558	1,008,332
PartnerRe	971,591		971,591	1,006,571
Covéa Insurance	8,304	(7,338)	966	1,761
Other	382,670	(382,670)	0	
Values of insurance and reinsurance business acquired	1,716,687	(1,139,631)	577,056	1,083,142
PartnerRe ⁽¹⁾	1,588,890	(1,061,810)	527,081	1,033,167
Other	127,796	(77,821)	49,975	49,975
Other intangible assets	2,160,546	(901,855)	1,258,691	1,294,426
Customer relationships (PartnerRe)	516,732	(51,673)	465,059	517,491
Brand (PartnerRe)	267,346		267,346	276,971
Compensation paid for insurance agencies and share of agents' exercise rights financed by the Group	218,767	(2,905)	215,862	200,867
Software and IT development costs	1,145,479	(844,730)	300,748	288,602
Lease rights	9,772	(598)	9,174	10,078
Other	2,451	(1,949)	502	417
Total	5,239,799	(2,431,494)	2,808,305	3,385,900

(1) Including in 2023 an adjustment in the sum of €44 million to the value of the life reinsurance business resulting from the acquisition by the Covéa Group, in addition to the amortisation provided for initially.

Note 8. Investments

8.1. Summary of investments from insurance undertaking

In € thousands	2023				
	Gross value ⁽¹⁾	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investment property ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5,236,514	(753,105)	4,483,409	7,600,173	3,116,764
Equities and other variable-income securities	3,113,597	(156,962)	2,956,635	4,455,555	1,498,919
Units of equity mutual funds	3,904,109	(144,769)	3,759,340	5,052,907	1,293,567
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	72,430,338	(92,345)	72,337,994	68,682,100	(3,655,893)
Units of bond mutual funds	6,227,685	(651)	6,227,033	6,705,589	478,556
Other investments ⁽⁴⁾	9,052,929	45,766	9,098,695	9,006,584	(92,112)
Total	99,965,172	(1,102,066)	98,863,106	101,502,908	2,639,802
Total listed investments	88,882,293	(90,190)	88,792,103	87,876,026	(916,077)
Total unlisted investments	11,082,879	(1,011,876)	10,071,003	13,626,882	3,555,880
Share of investments of life insurance undertakings in direct business	48,310,813	(366,533)	47,944,280	48,531,432	587,152
Share of investments of other insurance and reinsurance undertakings	51,654,359	(735,533)	50,918,826	52,971,476	2,052,650

(1) Gross value, including shares not fully paid up in companies recorded as assets on the balance sheet against the recognition of debt (under "Other payables") in the amount of €20 million as at 31 December 2023.

(2) Investment property mainly comprises land, operating and investment properties, and shares in unlisted property companies and related current accounts.

(3) The consolidation of the entity SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements has led the "shares in property companies held by insurance businesses" in the amount of €173 million in net value and €371 million in realisable value as at 31 December 2022 to be replaced by the underlying buildings presented in other investments (see Note 8.5 – Investments from other undertakings) in the amount of €96 million in net value and €354 million in realisable value as at 31 December 2023.

(4) Other investments are mainly broken down as follows:

In € thousands	2023				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Pledged securities (bonds and units of bond mutual funds)	5,766,201	50,879	5,817,080	5,713,443	(103,637)
Cash deposits and funds withheld by ceding companies	549,169		549,169	549,169	
Deposits with banks	1,115,768	(132)	1,115,636	1,115,636	
Advances on policies	156,661		156,661	156,661	
Loans	1,192,685	(4,727)	1,187,958	1,200,769	12,811
Other	272,446	(254)	272,191	270,904	(1,286)
Total other investments	9,052,929	45,766	9,098,695	9,006,584	(92,112)

N.B.: For policies with a profit-sharing clause, the realisation of unrealised capital gains generates rights for the beneficiaries.

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<i>In € thousands</i>	2022				
	Gross value ⁽¹⁾	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investment property ⁽²⁾	4,905,907	(717,513)	4,188,394	7,576,883	3,388,489
Equities and other variable-income securities	4,193,388	(166,849)	4,026,539	5,213,462	1,186,923
Units of equity mutual funds	4,321,017	(59,866)	4,261,151	5,236,270	975,119
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	70,949,940	(114,427)	70,835,513	64,355,197	(6,480,316)
Units of bond mutual funds	5,775,415	(2,040)	5,773,375	6,086,336	312,961
Other investments ⁽³⁾	8,354,323	44,742	8,399,065	8,231,922	(167,143)
Total	98,499,990	(1,015,953)	97,484,037	96,700,070	(783,967)
Total listed investments	87,914,900	(99,187)	87,815,713	83,389,987	(4,425,726)
Total unlisted investments	10,585,090	(916,766)	9,668,324	13,310,083	3,641,759
Share of investments of life insurance undertakings in direct business	49,215,973	(277,326)	48,938,647	47,679,779	(1,258,868)
Share of investments of other insurance and reinsurance undertakings	49,284,017	(738,627)	48,545,390	49,020,291	474,901

(1) Gross value, including shares not fully paid up in companies recorded as assets on the balance sheet against the recognition of debt (under "Other payables") in the amount of €30 million as at 31 December 2022.

(2) Investment property mainly comprises land, operating and investment properties, and shares in unlisted property companies and related current accounts.

(3) Other investments are mainly broken down as follows:

<i>In € thousands</i>	2022				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Pledged securities (bonds and units of bond mutual funds)	5,239,622	3,330	5,242,953	5,073,711	(169,242)
Cash deposits and funds withheld by ceding companies	560,492		560,492	560,492	
Deposits with banks	747,916	(132)	747,784	747,784	
Advances on policies	182,733		182,733	182,733	
Loans	1,052,326	41,722	1,094,048	1,098,429	4,381
Mortgage loans	397,305	(30)	397,275	397,275	
Other	173,930	(147)	173,784	171,500	(2,284)
Total other investments	8,354,323	44,742	8,399,065	8,231,922	(167,143)

N.B.: For policies with a profit-sharing clause, the realisation of unrealised capital gains generates rights for the beneficiaries.

8.2. Investments in associates and affiliates

In € thousands	2023				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investments from insurance undertakings	704,249	(106,070)	598,179	565,684	(32,495)
Equities and other variable-income securities	687,991	(106,070)	581,921	549,341	(32,580)
Other investments	16,258		16,258	16,343	85
Investments from other undertakings	82,057	(53,907)	28,149	34,793	6,644
Equities and other variable-income securities	82,057	(53,907)	28,149	34,793	6,644
Other investments				0	0
Total	786,305	(159,977)	626,329	600,477	(25,851)

In € thousands	2022				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investments from insurance undertakings	735,166	(165,683)	569,483	587,999	18,516
Equities and other variable-income securities	710,872	(165,683)	545,189	563,620	18,431
Other investments	24,294		24,294	24,379	85
Investments from other undertakings	109,690	(51,285)	58,405	59,206	801
Equities and other variable-income securities	80,388	(51,285)	29,103	29,904	801
Other investments	29,302		29,302	29,302	
Total	844,856	(216,968)	627,888	647,205	19,317

8.3. Investments in unconsolidated entities

The information below covers investments in unconsolidated entities for which the Group's investment exceeds €1 million.

8.3.1. SHARES IN PROPERTY COMPANIES

Shares in property companies are recorded under "Land and buildings" on the asset side of the balance sheet.

In € thousands	Head office location	Percentage held by the Group	Group investments		Equity at 100% ⁽²⁾	Net income (loss) at 100% ⁽²⁾	Realisable value ⁽³⁾	Revenue at 100% ⁽²⁾
			Gross	Impairment				
SCI Marble Haussmann	France	100.00%	377,389		13,064	10,451	404,809	22,313
SCI Villiot Propco	France	100.00%	293,408		153,865	4,627	293,194	11,185
SCI Covéa Real Estate Long Terme (CoreLT)	France	100.00%	229,059		108,143	12,879	234,122	
SCI Immobilière Générale Française	France	100.00%	166,310		59,525	20,611	296,233	9,222
SCI Core 102 Charonne	France	100.00%	199,830		(1,783)	96	199,830	1,747
SCI 6 Avenue Kléber	France	100.00%	150,213		41,762	6,762	220,154	9,785
SCI Prony Bureaux	France	100.00%	141,832		149,049	10,108	397,398	17,042
SCI Séquana Rive Gauche	France	100.00%	160,719		94,368	4,368	180,083	10,355

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In € thousands Companies	Head office location	Percentage held by the Group	Group investments		Equity at 100% ⁽²⁾	Net income (loss) at 100% ⁽²⁾	Realisable value ⁽³⁾	Revenue at 100% ⁽²⁾
			Gross	Impairment				
Iena Investissements Participations SAS	France	100.00%	126,120		159,112	31,318	145,152	
SCI Califimmo	France	100.00%	114,911		121,034	4,821	146,517	7,435
SAS Prony Habitation	France	100.00%	83,962		87,850	1,933	182,987	8,048
SCI Core 9-13 Banque	France	100.00%	81,485		(453)	(503)	97,492	
SARL MDM Kellermann	France	100.00%	77,804		12,747	(19)	113,048	
SCI Le Tropic	France	100.00%	66,591		13,625	1,625	87,096	3,660
Breteuil Ségur	France	100.00%	63,900		42,105	12,105	132,093	28,315
SAS Foncière Opéra Gaillon	France	100.00%	61,248	(6,066)	47,432	2,096	80,303	4,392
SCI Dalle 1	France	100.00%	56,040		38,456	3,502	101,244	7,144
Lagune international SAS	Luxembourg	25.25%	58,278	(6,515)	134,390	7,747	51,762	922
Covivio Alexander Platz SARL	Luxembourg	25.00%	62,250		236,063	37,409	62,499	
SCI Dalle 2 ⁽¹⁾	France	50.00%	41,697		81,033	12,497	118,346	17,703
SCI Silverseine	France	100.00%	45,568		18,755	8,755	86,914	10,667
SCI Londres Athènes	France	100.00%	33,989		39,857	5,003	94,682	
SAS Covéa Real Estate Développement I	France	100.00%	30,736	(7,207)	24,927	(1,552)	23,529	
SAS Covéa Real Estate Développement II	France	100.00%	27,543		14,748	(59)	31,270	
SCI MGF Immobilier	France	100.00%	26,225		8,091	488	28,757	1,046
SCI Espace Performance	France	100.00%	23,581		24,014	698	23,692	1,326
SCI Cital Wacken	France	100.00%	17,809	(186)	12,717	1,521	18,978	3,177
SAS Covéa Real Estate Résidentiel	France	100.00%	15,423		733	(266)	15,523	
SARL Boulogne Ailes MDM	France	100.00%	8,897		6,733	(1,089)	17,816	
SCI de Placements de Covéa Protection Juridique	France	100.00%	8,661		8,637	8	12,456	233
SARL Lyon MDM	France	100.00%	8,067		7,635	118	22,887	1,078
SCI 36 Bd St Marcel	France	100.00%	6,582		828	828	16,108	1,055
SCI MDM Vie	France	100.00%	5,641		6,394	753	12,835	998
SCI Maison des Quatre	France	100.00%	4,329		2,812	249	5,166	243
SARL Le Mans 37 Chanzy MDM	France	100.00%	4,334	(225)	4,016	14	4,109	
SCI du Groupe des Mutuelles du Mans Assurances	France	100.00%	3,681		2,751	(928)	3,946	2,037
Paris Office JV Limited	United Kingdom	50.00%	2,032		3,689	1,014	2,574	2,230
SAS Chauray Valeur	France	100.00%	2,020		2,685	185	5,501	417
SAS Le Grand Bleu	France	100.00%	1,734		1,825	259	4,688	523
Other			4,404					
Total			2,894,302	(20,199)				

(1) The percentage held by the Group directly is 50%, but control by the Group is 100% taking into account both direct and indirect holdings.

(2) Equity, net income and revenue for the 2022 financial year, apart from for Paris Office JV Limited, for which the amounts shown correspond to the 2023 financial year.

(3) Group share.

8.3.2. OTHER EQUITY INTERESTS

Other equity interests are recorded under “Investments in associates and affiliates” on the asset side of the balance sheet.

In € thousands Companies	Head office location	Percentage held by the Group	Group investments		Equity at 100% ⁽²⁾	Net income (loss) at 100% ⁽²⁾	Realisable value ⁽³⁾	Revenue at 100% ⁽²⁾
			Gross ⁽¹⁾	Impairment				
Covivio ⁽⁴⁾	France	7.76%	410,850		9,443,010	620,694	358,543	905,981
GMF Recouvrement	France	100.00%	136,008	(72,673)	63,335	223	63,335	381
Appenin	France	100.00%	37,038	(17,170)	30,329	(2,867)	19,988	110
Covéa Next	France	100.00%	21,023	(2,649)	18,487	(29)	18,371	
PRCM Conservative Property Transformer	Bermuda	100.00%	11,848		9,613	898	11,848	1,990
PRCM Enhanced Property Transformer	Bermuda	100.00%	11,626		7,397	(840)	11,626	5,167
PRCM Tracker Property Transformer	Bermuda	100.00%	11,521		8,766	195	11,521	3,106
Cesvi France	France	90.00%	5,501		6,528	8	5,875	3,271
MMA Participations	France	100.00%	5,414		2,540	(109)	3,242	
AZ Plus	France	100.00%	5,268	(25)	4,625	(13)	4,595	
Covéa Solutions Prévention	France	100.00%	3,482	(2,283)	862	(27)	1,199	1,429
MMA Gestion	France	100.00%	3,095		4,003	106	4,341	9,491
Santclair	France	46.63%	2,868		10,682	1,140	15,581	31,174
BCA Expertise SAS	France	9.59%	2,491	(146)	8,281	4,045	2,346	142,250
Occidentale de conseils et de gestion (OCG)	France	100.00%	2,005		2,496	17	2,513	124
RL Finance	France	18.36%	1,453		10,583	177	1,943	
CAT SA	France	100.00%	1,417	5	5,198	3,773	1,426	17,370
Darva (Développement d'applications sur réseaux à valeur ajoutée)	France	22.57%	1,042		21,113	1,434	7,898	36,443
Fidélia Services	France	100.00%	1,011		773	60	825	419
Other			13,030	(11,129)				
Total investments in unconsolidated associates and affiliates recorded under “Equities and other variable income securities”			687,991	(106,070)				

(1) Gross value, including shares not fully paid up in companies recorded as assets on the balance sheet against the recognition of debt (under “Other payables”) in the amount of €20 million at 31 December 2023.

(2) Equity, net income and revenue for the 2022 financial year, apart from for PRCM entities, for which the amounts shown correspond to the 2023 financial year.

(3) Group share.

(4) Consolidated equity, net income and revenue.

8.4. Investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities

Investments held to cover unit-linked policies are measured at market value.

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Investment property	33,579	53,521
Equities and other variable-income securities		
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3,088,264	2,085,182
Units of bond mutual funds	302,492	255,050
Units of other mutual funds	3,892,313	3,709,788
Total⁽¹⁾	7,316,648	6,103,541

(1) The share of minority interests in the entity SA Sécurité Pierre Investissements, corresponding to shares held to cover unit-linked liabilities, is deducted from investments held to cover unit-linked liabilities, in the amount of €20 million as at 31 December 2023, in accordance with the accounting provisions of ANC Regulation 2020-01.

8.5. Investments from other undertakings

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investment property	247,700	(96,308)	151,393	455,596	304,203
Equities and other variable-income securities	334,446	(53,907)	280,538	308,192	27,654
Units of equity mutual funds	1,067,234	(14,111)	1,053,124	1,137,645	84,521
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	128,559	(1,246)	127,313	125,871	(1,442)
Units of bond mutual funds	157,461	(2,313)	155,148	156,407	1,259
Other investments ⁽¹⁾	195,272	(4,619)	190,654	193,578	2,924
Total	2,130,673	(172,504)	1,958,169	2,377,288	419,119

(1) Other investments comprise primarily pledged securities in the amount of €99 million net as at 31 December 2023.

<i>In € thousands</i>	2022				
	Gross value	Amortisation and impairment	Net value	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gain/loss
Investment property	90,970	(15,305)	75,665	117,723	42,058
Equities and other variable-income securities	332,777	(55,029)	277,748	278,552	804
Units of equity mutual funds	763,760	(2,171)	761,589	798,153	36,564
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	119,510	(4,674)	114,836	110,993	(3,843)
Units of bond mutual funds	194,888		194,888	198,992	4,104
Other investments ⁽¹⁾	151,362	2,541	153,903	148,609	(5,294)
Total	1,653,267	(74,638)	1,578,629	1,653,022	74,393

(1) Other investments comprise primarily pledged securities in the amount of €111 million net as at 31 December 2022.

8.6. Investments accounted for using the equity method

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023		
	Ownership (%)	Combined balance sheet value ⁽²⁾	Contribution to combined income
Insurance undertakings			
Carma	49.99	64,358	(2,003)
Carma Vie	49.99	5,993	445
Protec BTP	35.00	20,066	1,242
Other undertakings			
Almacantar ⁽¹⁾	36.26	417,790	(18,201)
Total		508,208	(18,517)

(1) Entity owned by the PartnerRe group.

(2) Net of dividends paid.

<i>In € thousands</i>	2022		
	Ownership (%)	Combined balance sheet value ⁽²⁾	Contribution to combined income
Insurance undertakings			
Carma	49.99	66,361	2,492
Carma Vie	49.99	5,549	944
Protec BTP	35.00	19,208	549
Other undertakings			
Almacantar ⁽¹⁾	36.26	454,782	(16,599)
Total		545,900	(12,614)

(1) Entity owned by the PartnerRe group.

(2) Net of dividends paid.

Note 9. Receivables arising from insurance or reinsurance operations

9.1. Breakdown by type

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023			2022
	Gross	Provisions	Net	
Earned premiums not written	436,086		436,086	483,966
Other receivables arising from direct insurance operations	2,940,747	(113,697)	2,827,050	2,601,456
Receivables arising from outwards reinsurance operations	626,908	(21,162)	605,747	511,171
Receivables arising from inwards reinsurance operations	495,421	(8,218)	487,204	397,708
Total	4,499,162	(143,076)	4,356,086	3,994,301

9.2. Breakdown by maturity

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023			
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Earned premiums not written	436,086			436,086
Other receivables arising from direct insurance operations	2,797,094	28,571	1,385	2,827,050
Receivables arising from outwards reinsurance operations	600,187	3,719	1,841	605,747
Receivables arising from inwards reinsurance operations	468,316	8,288	10,600	487,204
Total	4,301,682	40,578	13,826	4,356,086

Note 10. Receivables from banking sector companies

10.1. Breakdown by type

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023			2022
	Gross	Provisions	Net	
Current accounts and cash	1,820,124		1,820,124	2,382,241
Total	1,820,124		1,820,124	2,382,241

10.2. Breakdown by activity

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023		
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total
Current accounts and cash	1,527,909	292,215	1,820,124
Total	1,527,909	292,215	1,820,124

10.3. Breakdown by maturity

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023			
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Current accounts and cash	1,820,124			1,820,124
Total	1,820,124			1,820,124

Note 11. Other receivables

11.1. Breakdown by type

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Gross	Provisions	Net	
Staff and related accounts	8,739		8,739	8,349
State and social security organisations	341,094		341,094	514,931
Deferred tax assets ⁽¹⁾	1,335,876		1,335,876	929,548
Other receivables	843,346	(10,217)	833,129	715,511
Total	2,529,055	(10,217)	2,518,838	2,168,339

(1) Including a deferred tax asset in the amount of €450 million in respect of the transition measures accompanying the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda: see *Significant events*.

11.2. Breakdown by activity

In € thousands	2023		
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total
Staff and related accounts	8,375	364	8,739
State and social security organisations	190,320	150,774	341,094
Deferred tax assets	1,330,427	5,449	1,335,876
Other receivables	573,233	259,896	833,129
Total	2,102,355	416,483	2,518,838

11.3. Breakdown by maturity

In € thousands	2023			Total
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	
Staff and related accounts	4,279		4,460	8,739
State and social security organisations	341,094			341,094
Deferred tax assets	323,416	642,369	370,091	1,335,876
Other receivables	832,767	357	5	833,129
Total	1,501,556	642,726	374,556	2,518,838

Note 12. Other assets

12.1. Breakdown by type

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Gross	Provisions	Net	
Deposits and sureties	12,160		12,160	10,329
Other tangible assets	821,669	(579,398)	242,271	255,074
Total	833,829	(579,398)	254,431	265,403

12.2. Breakdown by activity

In € thousands	2023		
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total
Deposits and sureties	11,815	345	12,160
Other tangible assets	112,367	129,904	242,271
Total	124,182	130,249	254,431

Note 13. Accruals – assets

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total	
Accrued interest and rents not yet due	697,378	1,259	698,637	606,927
Life deferred acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	1,616,028		1,616,028	1,580,822
Non-life deferred acquisition costs	1,289,603		1,289,603	1,019,274
Prepaid expenses	5,974	51,548	57,522	41,847
Technical reinsurance valuations ⁽²⁾	3,290,780		3,290,780	4,509,459
Other accruals – assets ⁽³⁾	354,314	8,003	362,317	276,498
Total	7,254,077	60,810	7,314,887	8,034,827

(1) Commission paid on the implementation in 2021 of life inwards reinsurance treaties with SCOR Ireland (SI, formerly SCOR Life Ireland, SLI) is recognised in euros, after adjustments communicated by the ceding companies, as deferred acquisition costs net of amortisation. As at 31 December 2023, this represented an amount of €1,107 million.

(2) Technical reinsurance valuations recognised as assets and technical reserves related to inwards reinsurance recognised as liabilities (see Note 16 – Technical reserves) include estimates of ceding company reports to be received.

For the treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland (SGRI, formerly SCOR Global Life Reinsurance Ireland, SGLRI), as at 31 December 2023, these were recognised on the basis of estimates provided by the ceding companies.

(3) Of which accruals on derivative financial instruments: see Note 25 – Derivative financial instruments.

Note 14. Equity

14.1. Group equity

<i>In € thousands</i>	Initial capital	Additional paid-in capital	Consolidated reserves	Net income	Total equity
Group equity at 31 December 2021	1,136,313	6,358	15,250,826	837,867	17,231,364
Appropriation of 2021 net income			837,867	(837,867)	
Net income for 2022				896,079	896,079
Additional capital raised	3,122				3,122
Currency translation differences ⁽¹⁾			(571,533)		(571,533)
Changes in scope					
Other			21		21
Total changes	3,122		266,355	58,212	327,689
Group equity at 31 December 2022	1,139,435	6,358	15,517,181	896,079	17,559,053
Appropriation of 2022 net income			896,079	(896,079)	
Net income for 2023				1,480,439	1,480,439
Additional capital raised	2,878				2,878
Currency translation differences ⁽¹⁾			(271,425)		(271,425)
Changes in scope					
Other			(8)		(8)
Total changes	2,878		624,646	584,360	1,211,884
Group equity at 31 December 2023	1,142,313	6,358	16,141,827	1,480,439	18,770,937

(1) Currency translation differences relate to the restatement in euros of consolidated net positions in foreign currencies.

Equity capital at 31 December 2023 includes €1,142,313 thousand corresponding to the initial capital of affiliated entities and to Covéa SGAM's initial capital of €20,590 thousand.

14.2. Minority interests

<i>In € thousands</i>	Consolidated reserves	Net income	Total equity
Position at 31 December 2021	92,255	12,487	104,742
Appropriation of 2021 net income	12,487	(12,487)	
Net income for 2022		11,149	11,149
Currency translation differences	(11,652)		(11,652)
Distribution	(12,524)		(12,524)
Changes in scope	136,771		136,771
Other			
Total changes	125,082	(1,338)	123,744
Position at 31 December 2022	217,337	11,149	228,486
Appropriation of 2022 net income	11,149	(11,149)	
Net income for 2023		14,657	14,657
Currency translation differences	(5,913)		(5,913)
Distribution	(11,803)		(11,803)
Changes in scope			
Other	23		23
Total changes	(6,544)	3,508	(3,036)
Position at 31 December 2023	210,793	14,657	225,450

Note 15. Subordinated liabilities and debt securities

15.1. Subordinated liabilities

<i>In € thousands</i>	Maturity			2023	2022
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years		
Subordinated non-voting securities			151,511	151,511	141,011
Redeemable subordinated notes ⁽¹⁾			442,807	442,807	456,089
Total			594,318	594,318	597,100

(1) Including at 31 December 2023 two lines of junior subordinated notes issued by the PartnerRe group, presenting the following main characteristics:

- nominal amount of \$500 million; final redemption date in 2050 (with possibility of early redemption subject to certain conditions); fixed interest rate, then interest rate based on a Treasury rate plus a margin;
- nominal amount of \$62 million; final redemption date in 2066 (with possibility of early redemption subject to certain conditions); interest rate based on an interbank rate plus a margin (with possible deferral of payment subject to certain conditions).

15.2. Debt securities

In € thousands	Maturity			2023	2022
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years		
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾		697,343	450,249	1,147,592	1,139,770
Total		697,343	450,249	1,147,592	1,139,770

(1) Senior notes issued by the PartnerRe group representing nominal amounts of €750 million and \$500 million respectively; final redemption date in 2026 and 2029 (with possibility of early redemption subject to certain conditions); fixed interest rate.

Note 16. Technical reserves

16.1. Technical reserves by type

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Non-life	Life	Total	
Gross technical reserves				
Unearned premium reserves	5,656,067		5,656,067	5,735,655
Life insurance reserves		48,217,820	48,217,820	48,662,259
Claims reserves ⁽¹⁾	35,261,938	3,069,221	38,331,159	38,750,395
Policyholders' profit-sharing reserve	70,578	2,829,677	2,900,255	3,213,544
Equalisation reserves	788,176	94,684	882,860	879,396
Mathematical reserves for annuities	2,171,586		2,171,586	2,302,957
Other technical reserves	320,430	34,731	355,161	375,355
Subtotal gross technical reserves	44,268,775	54,246,133	98,514,908	99,919,561
Technical reserves for unit-linked policies		7,345,524	7,345,524	6,113,855
Total	44,268,775	61,591,657	105,860,432	106,033,416
Reinsurers' share in technical reserves				
Unearned premium reserves	220,872		220,872	260,579
Life insurance reserves		194,797	194,797	194,145
Claims reserves	4,115,379	35,983	4,151,362	4,348,931
Policyholders' profit-sharing reserve	4,752	57	4,809	1,014
Equalisation reserves	3,710	79,089	82,799	82,436
Mathematical reserves for annuities	407,889		407,889	415,964
Other technical reserves	1,805	3,092	4,897	2,814
Total	4,754,407	313,018	5,067,425	5,305,883
Net technical reserves			100,793,007	100,727,533

(1) Technical reinsurance valuations recognised as assets (see Note 13 – Accruals – assets) and technical reserves related to inwards reinsurance recognised as liabilities include the estimates of ceding company reports to be received.

As regards the treaties with SI and SGRI, as at 31 December 2023, these were recognised on the basis of estimates provided by the ceding companies.

16.2. Breakdown of policyholders' profit-sharing reserves (net of reinsurance)

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Due reserves	2,674,552	2,992,437
Unconditional deferred reserves		
Conditional deferred reserves	220,894	220,093
Total	2,895,446	3,212,530

Note 17. Legally ring-fenced operations

The Covéa Group's legally ring-fenced insurance operations mainly comprise the retirement savings plans (PERPs, *plan d'épargne retraite populaire* and PERs, *plan d'épargne retraite*) of life entities in France. These ring-fenced operations correspond to the following amounts in the combined balance sheet:

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023 ⁽¹⁾	2022
Unit-linked investments	376,979	49,332
Other investments	845,812	804,899
Unit-linked technical reserves	378,786	49,520
Other technical reserves	889,768	775,769

(1) PER assets and liabilities excluding unit-linked policies were transferred to separate dedicated accounts as at 31 December 2022. Unit-linked investments and technical reserves were allocated to them in 2023.

Note 18. Provisions for risks and charges and contingent liabilities

<i>In € thousands</i>	2022 year-end	Changes in scope	Currency translation differences	Allocations	Reversals	2023 year-end
Provisions for long-term employee benefits ⁽¹⁾	601,104		(3,187)	63,082	(9,844)	651,156
Provisions for disputes	20,904			1,281	(2,597)	19,588
Provisions for tax inspections and tax	52,863			17,081	(13,214)	56,730
Provisions for commitments to subsidiaries, divested companies	60,237	(7,415)	(1,114)	24,400	(24,778)	51,330
Other provisions	54,313		239	10,114	(3,245)	61,421
Total	789,421	(7,415)	(4,062)	115,958	(53,678)	840,224

(1) These provisions include in particular defined-benefit post-employment benefits (€491 million as at 31 December 2023, excluding frozen plans) for the portion of liabilities not covered by external hedging assets and minus actuarial gains and losses not yet recognised and presented as off-balance sheet items using the corridor method. See Note 24 – Commitments received and given.

Contingent liabilities

Le Crédit Martiniquais

Beginning in May 2000, MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles, as a former director of the bank Crédit Martiniquais (now called Financière du Forum) between March 1990 and December 1994, had been involved in proceedings commenced by the Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) against former de jure and de facto executive officers, statutory auditors and all directors of Crédit Martiniquais.

The purpose of these proceedings was to obtain repayment from all the parties concerned of a sum estimated at €178.5 million, corresponding to the difference between payments made by FGDR to address the bank's situation and those that it was able to recover.

On 9 January 2019, the Court of Cassation ruled in favour of the defendants, definitively settling these proceedings, thereby releasing MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles from any further legal action.

No provision had been recorded in the financial statements given the degree of uncertainty in the case for MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles.

Alongside this, on 27 April 2018, new proceedings to cover liabilities were filed in the commercial court by FIDES, the liquidator of Financière du Forum, in which MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles is involved with other parties.

The purpose of these proceedings is to obtain payment by MMA Vie Assurances Mutuelles of a maximum sum of €100 million.

In a ruling handed down on 16 February 2021, the Paris commercial court dismissed as inadmissible the action brought by FIDES. The Paris Court of Appeal's decision of 20 September 2022 on the admissibility of the action and the basis once again rejected the claim from FIDES, which has launched an appeal.

At 31 December 2023, there were no objective grounds for raising a provision in connection with this litigation.

Note 19. Payables arising from insurance or reinsurance operations

19.1. Breakdown by maturity

In € thousands	2023				2022
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total	
Payables arising from direct insurance operations	777,486	1,242		778,728	856,781
Payables arising from reinsurance operations	1,198,809	34,246	1,189	1,234,244	734,514
Liabilities for cash deposits received from reinsurers	226,522	5,438		231,960	261,808
Total	2,202,817	40,926	1,189	2,244,932	1,853,103

Note 20. Debt with banking sector entities

20.1. Breakdown by activity

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total	
Debt owed to credit institutions	184,658	22,451	207,109	398,503
Total	184,658	22,451	207,109	398,503

20.2. Breakdown by maturity

In € thousands	2023			Total
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	
Debt owed to credit institutions	200,783	6,326		207,109
Total	200,783	6,326		207,109

Note 21. Other payables

21.1. Breakdown by activity

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total	
Deferred tax liabilities ⁽¹⁾	127,680	29,181	156,861	105,874
Other borrowings, deposits and sureties received	82,496	43,253	125,749	120,874
Staff and related accounts	369,309	134,735	504,044	496,562
State and social security organisations	485,365	43,920	529,285	467,489
Other payables	591,821	309,491	901,312	927,131
Total	1,656,670	560,581	2,217,251	2,117,930

(1) As at 31 December 2023, the value of deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets identified on exercise of the PartnerRe purchase price allocation on 12 July 2022 was revised upwards to take into account the introduction of a 15% corporate income tax rate in Bermuda, in the amount of €67 million recognised in the income statement.

21.2. Breakdown by maturity

In € thousands	2023			Total
	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	
Deferred tax liabilities	62,531	42,751	51,579	156,861
Other borrowings, deposits and sureties received	86,407	36,597	2,745	125,749
Staff and related accounts	504,044			504,044
State and social security organisations	522,163	7,122		529,285
Other payables	881,006	20,306		901,312
Total	2,056,151	106,776	54,324	2,217,251

Note 22. Accruals – liabilities

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total	
Accrued interest on debts and rents not yet due	9,406	8,093	17,499	17,191
Deferred income ⁽¹⁾	120,661		120,661	122,003
Other accruals – liabilities ⁽²⁾	518,220	6,321	524,541	357,298
Prepaid income	14,115	1,166	15,281	35,727
Total	662,402	15,580	677,982	532,219

(1) Including deferred acquisition expense loadings.

(2) Of which accruals on derivative financial instruments: see Note 25 – Derivative financial instruments.

Note 23. Income tax

23.1. Breakdown of tax expense

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	Other undertakings	Total	
Current tax expense	(80,664)	11,353	(69,311)	(161,434)
Deferred tax expense	359,192	814	360,006	(135,114)
Total	278,528	12,167	290,695	(296,548)

23.2. Deferred tax

In € thousands	2023	2022
Deferred tax arising from temporary differences	1,201,754	855,899
Deferred tax arising from consolidation adjustments	(22,738)	(32,225)
Total deferred tax recognised in the balance sheet	1,179,015	823,674
Of which:		
— assets (other receivables)	1,335,876	929,548
— liabilities (other payables)	(156,861)	(105,874)

23.3. Analysis of tax expense

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Combined net income	1,495,096	907,228
Goodwill amortisation	(830)	(847)
Group share in net income from companies accounted for using the equity method	(18,517)	(12,614)
Income taxes	290,695	(296,548)
Income before tax	1,223,748	1,217,237
Theoretical current tax rate	25.83%	25.83%
Theoretical tax expense	(316,033)	(314,351)
Impact of tax rate differences	167,429	24,444
Impact of permanent differences	107,880	16,778
Impact of adjustments and other items	(52,203)	(23,419)
Group tax expense	(92,927)	(296,548)
Effective tax rate	7.59%	24.36%
Impact of transition measures ⁽¹⁾	450,359	
Impact of revaluation of deferred tax liabilities ⁽²⁾	(66,737)	
Impacts of the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda	383,622	
Group tax expense including impacts of the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda	290,695	
Effective tax rate including impacts of the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda	(23.75%)	

(1) See – *Significant events*.

(2) See Note 21 – *Other payables*.

The impact of tax rate differences on the theoretical tax expense reflects the difference between the tax calculated for each entity using the standard rate applicable locally and the tax calculated using the rate in force in France.

The standard income tax rate in France for 2023 is 25.83%, including the social security contribution on earnings.

The Group's effective tax rate at 31 December 2023 is affected by the deferred tax asset in the amount of €450 million recognised

in respect of the transition measures accompanying the introduction of corporate income tax in Bermuda (see *Significant events*) and by the revaluation of the deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets identified as part of the PartnerRe acquisition (see Note 21 – *Other payables*).

The Group has estimated the potential impact of the new tax provisions (see *Significant events*) based on data available on 31 December 2023. This would result in an increase of 7.56 percentage points in the effective tax rate, which would rise from 7.59% to 15.15%.

Note 24. Commitments received and given

Commitments received and given by insurance undertakings

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Commitments received	1,684,823	1,817,443
Commitments given	8,945,002	8,668,929
— Guarantees, sureties and credit collateral given	639,402	570,928
— Long-term employee benefits ⁽³⁾	13,111	785
— Commitments on securities, assets or income ⁽¹⁾	8,222,397	7,916,845
— Other commitments	70,092	180,371
Pledged securities received from reinsurers	4,917,384	4,309,422
Derivative financial instruments⁽²⁾		
— Commitments received	3,925,362	4,115,287
— Commitments given	3,940,196	4,142,835

Commitments received and given by other undertakings

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Commitments received	6,994	10,465
Commitments given	598,414	482,235
— Long-term employee benefits ⁽³⁾	1,324	1,010
— Commitments on securities, assets or income	237,619	86,279
— Other commitments	359,471	394,946
Derivative financial instruments⁽²⁾		
— Commitments received	178,380	
— Commitments given	180,995	

(1) These commitments given comprise securities pledged and provided as collateral (see footnotes to the table of Note 8.1 – Summary of investments from insurance undertakings), primarily to ceding companies.

(2) See Note 25 – Derivative financial instruments.

(3) Commitments corresponding to defined-benefit post-employment benefits relating to active plans (excluding frozen plans) as at 31 December 2023 are covered by hedging assets or give rise to the recognition of provisions for risks and charges and/or off-balance sheet commitments as shown in the table below:

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans)		
Actuarial commitments	714,867	656,201
External hedging assets	243,989	222,887
Provisions for risks and charges	490,554	494,643
Off-balance sheet⁽¹⁾		
— Commitments given	14,503	1,795
— Commitments received	34,180	63,124

(1) Actuarial gains and losses not recognised using the corridor method are presented as off-balance sheet commitments given where they are representative of an expense, and received where they are representative of income.

Note 25. Derivative financial instruments

In € thousands

	2023				
	Notional amount ⁽¹⁾	Fair value	Accruals – assets	Accruals – liabilities	Income (expense)
By type of risk					
Interest rate risk	97,408	(1,529)		(1,529)	40
Currency risk	4,006,953	7,390	7,691	(5,704)	(853)
Other	16,831	4,258	4,258		(1,849)
Total	4,121,192	10,119	11,948	(7,232)	(2,662)
By type of strategy					
Investment/divestment strategy	180,995	3,864	3,864	(5,403)	(1,539)
Return strategy	3,818,244	3,826	3,826		626
Other transactions	121,952	2,429	4,258	(1,829)	(1,749)
Total	4,121,192	10,119	11,948	(7,232)	(2,662)
By type of instrument					
Foreign exchange forwards	4,015,731	9,801	10,101	(5,704)	(2,702)
Interest rate swaps	97,408	(1,529)		(1,529)	40
Other	8,053	1,847	1,847		
Total	4,121,192	10,119	11,948	(7,232)	(2,662)

(1) Corresponding to the commitment given.

Derivative financial instruments correspond to:

- derivatives held by the PartnerRe group, primarily in respect of macro-hedging of its net active and passive foreign currency exposures against currency risk, qualified as a return strategy under French GAAP;
- the derivative held by Coparex, set up in 2023, for the purpose of hedging the investment against the exposure of a financial asset denominated in foreign currency against currency risk.

In € thousands	2022				
	Notional amount ⁽¹⁾	Fair value	Accruals – assets	Accruals – liabilities	Income (expense)
By type of risk					
Interest rate risk	107,579	(1,554)		(1,554)	68
Currency risk	4,011,113	(3,405)		(3,405)	24,799
Other	24,144	12,748	12,748		355
Total	4,142,835	7,789	12,748	(4,959)	25,222
By type of strategy					
Investment/divestment strategy					
Return strategy	4,002,778	(2,793)		(2,793)	24,799
Other transactions	140,057	10,582	12,748	(2,166)	423
Total	4,142,835	7,789	12,748	(4,959)	25,222
By type of instrument					
Foreign exchange forwards	4,011,113	(3,405)		(3,405)	24,799
Interest rate swaps	107,579	(1,554)		(1,554)	(204)
Other	24,144	12,748	12,748		628
Total	4,142,835	7,789	12,748	(4,959)	25,222

(1) Corresponding to the commitment given.

Note 26. Related parties

As defined in article R. 123-199-1 of the French Commercial Code, parties are considered to be related if one of them (whether an entity or a person) exclusively controls, jointly controls or has significant influence over the other, or if a same third party (whether an entity or a person) exclusively controls, jointly controls or has significant influence over both of them. Key executive officers and directors are also considered to be related parties. However, in accordance with article 282-15 of ANC Regulation 2020-01, disclosures in notes to financial statements are only required for material related-party transactions that have not been entered into on an arm's length basis and are not between entities under exclusive control and therefore eliminated on consolidation.

For the Covéa Group, the transactions described below fell within the scope of the disclosure requirement at 31 December 2023.

Transactions with directors and general managers

Base remuneration and other components of remuneration (including pension benefits, if any) awarded by Covéa SGAM to its directors and general managers in respect of their corporate mandates and, where applicable, their employment contracts, are described in *section 2.4 – Remuneration policy*, within Chapter 2 of this Annual Report.

Directors and general managers of Covéa SGAM are also likely to subscribe life and non-life insurance policies offered by the Group

as part of its ordinary business. Their terms and conditions are for the most part similar to those granted to the Group's customers, members or other employees.

Transactions with entities accounted for using the equity method

Group entities Protec BTP, Carma, Carma Vie and Almacantar are accounted for using the equity method. They paid a total of €29 million in dividends to the Group in the 2023 financial year. Other internal transactions mainly comprise intra-Group invoicing of services for €13 million and reinsurance mechanisms with the Group for a reinsurance balance of €8 million in 2023.

Transactions with controlled unconsolidated entities, in accordance with the principles presented in Note 6 – Combination scope

Controlled unconsolidated entities mainly comprise:

- property investment companies covered by a clause for immediate transfer of their income to their partners, with total income in this respect included in the Group's combined financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 of €49 million;
- other structures considered as non-material for the Group, which are presented in *Note 8.3.1 – Shares in property companies* and *Note 8.3.2 – Other equity interests*.

5. Notes to the income statement and segment reporting

Note 27. Net financial income (expense) (life and non-life)

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023			2022
	Non-life insurance	Life insurance	Total	
Investment income	1,148,028	1,147,831	2,295,859	1,956,393
Other investment income	294,154	116,873	411,027	413,172
Internal and external investment management costs and interest	(143,118)	(114,440)	(257,558)	(151,713)
Other investment expenses	(270,098)	(124,937)	(395,034)	(314,973)
Net investment income	1,028,966	1,025,328	2,054,294	1,902,879
Realised gains on investments	319,484	476,026	795,510	826,949
Realised losses on investments	(134,649)	(162,943)	(297,592)	(369,325)
Realised gains and losses on investments	184,835	313,083	497,918	457,624
Adjustments on unit-linked policies (capital gains)		810,613	810,613	205,283
Adjustments on unit-linked policies (capital losses)		(103,889)	(103,889)	(1,115,355)
Adjustments on unit-linked policies		706,724	706,724	(910,072)
Net financial income	1,213,800	2,045,135	3,258,935	1,450,431
Of which total investment income	1,761,665	2,551,343	4,313,009	3,401,797
Of which total investment expenses	(547,865)	(506,208)	(1,054,074)	(1,951,366)

Note 28. Non-recurring income (expense)

The main components of non-recurring income (expense) were as follows:

<i>In € thousands</i>	2023	2022
Tax and social security litigation	(4,159)	1,974
Indemnity settlement		
Provision for impairment	23,516	4,570
Other non-recurring income and expenses	(21,602)	(780)
Non-recurring income (expense)	(2,245)	5,764

Note 29. Segment reporting

29.1. Non-life insurance technical account

In € thousands	2023					2022
	Gross transactions	Outwards reinsurance	Net transactions	Elimination of inter-segment transfers	Net transactions after elimination of inter-segment transfers	
Earned premiums	20,312,957	(2,367,736)	17,945,221	(21,082)	17,924,139	15,176,132
Written premiums	20,299,229	(2,334,941)	17,964,288	(21,082)	17,943,206	14,731,180
Changes in unearned premiums	13,728	(32,795)	(19,067)		(19,067)	444,952
Net financial income	760,920		760,920	8,959	769,879	632,410
Allocated financial income	760,920		760,920	8,959	769,879	632,410
Other technical income	5,417	14,254	19,671	(53)	19,617	64,988
Claims expenses	(13,939,676)	1,277,995	(12,661,681)	3,345	(12,658,336)	(11,310,782)
Claims and related expenses paid	(13,144,229)	1,475,558	(11,668,671)	(1,825)	(11,670,496)	(10,195,629)
Claims reserve expenses	(795,446)	(197,563)	(993,010)	5,170	(987,840)	(1,115,153)
Other technical reserve expenses	775	(2,500)	(1,725)	6,446	4,720	121,023
Profit sharing	(44,842)	1,629	(43,213)		(43,213)	5,541
Acquisition and administrative costs	(4,874,753)	385,752	(4,489,002)	5,236	(4,483,766)	(3,916,636)
Acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	(3,461,632)		(3,461,632)	3,273	(3,458,359)	(2,689,365)
Administrative costs	(1,413,122)		(1,413,122)	1,963	(1,411,159)	(1,415,941)
Commissions received from reinsurers		385,752	385,752		385,752	188,670
Other technical expenses	(389,796)	(4,586)	(394,382)	14,036	(380,346)	(411,301)
Change in equalisation reserves	1,233	(452)	781		781	227,770
Non-life technical income	1,832,233	(695,644)	1,136,589	16,886	1,153,475	589,145
Employee profit-sharing			(62,868)		(62,868)	(70,555)
Net financial income excluding share allocated to technical income			438,038	5,884	443,921	400,306
Operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment			1,511,758	22,770	1,534,528	918,896
Inter-segment transfers				(22,770)	(22,770)	(90,292)
Economic operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment			1,511,758		1,511,758	828,604

(1) Including amortisation of intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of PartnerRe net of deferred acquisition costs incurred for PartnerRe over the period representing an amount net of reinsurance of €169 million as at 31 December 2023, compared to €293 million as at 31 December 2022.

29.2. Life insurance technical account

In € thousands	2023					2022
	Gross transactions	Outwards reinsurance	Net transactions	Elimination of inter-segment transfers	Net transactions after elimination of inter-segment transfers	
Premiums	6,476,518	(87,838)	6,388,679	21,082	6,409,761	5,641,397
Investment income	2,313,256		2,313,256	(312)	2,312,944	2,352,857
Adjustments on unit-linked policies (capital gains)	810,613		810,613		810,613	205,283
Other technical income	69,495		69,495	(27,146)	42,349	48,611
Claims expenses	(7,421,893)	64,376	(7,357,518)	(5,684)	(7,363,201)	(6,156,557)
Claims and related expenses paid	(8,375,771)	62,404	(8,313,367)	1,825	(8,311,542)	(5,756,749)
Claims reserve expenses	953,877	1,972	955,849	(7,509)	948,340	(399,808)
Technical reserve expenses	650,395	9,675	660,070	(6,446)	653,624	2,099,355
Life insurance reserves	1,713,919	7,497	1,721,416	(6,446)	1,714,970	1,609,645
Reserves for unit-linked policies	(1,055,008)		(1,055,008)		(1,055,008)	485,643
Other technical reserves	(8,516)	2,178	(6,338)		(6,338)	4,067
Profit sharing	(1,164,566)	120	(1,164,447)		(1,164,447)	(1,107,091)
Acquisition and administrative costs	(636,794)	5,551	(631,243)	(2,820)	(634,063)	(434,893)
Acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	(404,191)		(404,191)	216	(403,975)	(287,873)
Administrative costs	(232,603)		(232,603)		(232,603)	(152,296)
Commissions received from reinsurers		5,551	5,551	(3,036)	2,516	5,276
Other technical expenses	(72,077)		(72,077)	(183)	(72,260)	(79,208)
Investment expenses	(987,385)		(987,385)	12,852	(974,533)	(1,025,070)
Adjustments on unit-linked policies (capital losses)	(103,889)		(103,889)		(103,889)	(1,115,355)
Net financial income transferred	(80,883)		(80,883)	(1,034)	(81,918)	(91,198)
Life technical income	(147,213)	(8,116)	(155,329)	(9,690)	(165,019)	338,131
Employee profit-sharing			(4,175)		(4,175)	(3,948)
Net financial income excluding share allocated to technical income			80,883	1,034	81,918	91,198
Operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment			(78,620)	(8,656)	(87,276)	425,381
Elimination of inter-segment transfers				8,656	8,656	77,408
Economic operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment			(78,620)		(78,620)	502,789

(1) Including amortisation (including non-recurring where appropriate) of intangible assets resulting from the acquisition of PartnerRe net of deferred acquisition costs incurred for PartnerRe over the period representing an amount net of reinsurance of €61 million as at 31 December 2023, compared to €3 million as at 31 December 2022.

On 30 June 2021, Covéa and SCOR signed quota share reinsurance treaties effective from 1 January 2021 under which Covéa accepted and SCOR ceded 30% of the business held by SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland at 31 December 2020. The acquisition price was based on the value of the best estimate liability as at 31 December 2020, before adjustments for interest rate and exchange rate changes between 31 December 2020 and the date the treaties were signed, in accordance with the provisions of the treaties.

Arbitration procedures have since been initiated by the ceding companies and Covéa Coopérations in a context of a disagreement.

As at 31 December 2023, flows and estimates have been recognised in the Group's accounts based on information communicated by the ceding companies. Commissions paid recognised as deferred acquisition costs have been assessed in the light of future margins provided by the ceding company, discounted using the current rates on the date the treaty was signed, and have not given rise to additional amortisation as at 31 December 2023. This accounting approach was determined based on the information available and analysed at year-end.

29.3. Income from other activities

In € thousands	2023			2022
	Net	Elimination of inter-segment transfers	Transactions after elimination of inter-segment transfers	
Revenue	151,249	(39,498)	111,751	112,850
Other operating income	5,323	(3,133)	2,190	3,417
Operating expenses	(359,395)	31,700	(327,694)	(265,448)
Operating income	(202,823)	(10,930)	(213,753)	(149,181)
Net financial income (expense)	9,123	(3,183)	5,940	36,116
Operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment	(193,699)	(14,113)	(207,813)	(113,065)
Elimination of inter-segment transfers		14,113	14,113	12,884
Economic operating income before goodwill amortisation and impairment	(193,699)		(193,699)	(100,181)

29.4. Technical reserves by category

29.4.1. LIFE GROSS TECHNICAL RESERVES BY CATEGORY

In € thousands	Direct business															Inwards reinsurance	Total
	Capitalisation policies (single/flexible premium)	Capitalisation policies (recurring premium)	Personal protection insurance	Individual savings policies (single/flexible premium)	Individual savings policies (recurring premium)	Group protection insurance	Group savings insurance	Unit-linked insurance (single/flexible premium)	Unit-linked insurance (recurring premium)	Pension savings plans (PERPs)	Pension savings plans (PERs)	Personal injury (individual policies)	Personal injury (group policies)	Financial loss	Total Direct business		
Life claims reserves	566		36,730	426,922	18,435	32,594	2,681	1,929	28		578	8,266			528,731	2,540,490	3,069,221
Life insurance reserves	860,140		31,326	43,736,524	935,655	225,230	273,309			118,301	719,583	370	0		46,900,438	1,317,382	48,217,820
Life equalisation reserves			4,710	104		81,213	8,657								94,684		94,684
Technical reserves for unit-linked life policies								6,836,418	130,320	50,401	328,384				7,345,524		7,345,524
Policyholders' profit-sharing reserve	5,316			2,758,974	18,478	112	11,683			770	30,495				2,825,828	3,849	2,829,677
Life other technical reserves				0						7,262	12,779	12,846			32,887	1,844	34,731
Total	866,022		72,766	46,922,524	972,569	339,149	296,330	6,838,348	130,347	176,734	1,091,819	21,482	0		57,728,092	3,863,565	61,591,657

29.4.2. NON-LIFE GROSS TECHNICAL RESERVES BY CATEGORY

In € thousands	Direct business															Inwards reinsurance	Total			
	Personal injury		Motor		Property damage		Natural disasters	General third-party liability	Legal protection	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Cyber-related financial loss	Transport	Construction				Surety	Freedom to provide services	Total Direct business
	Individual policies	Group policies	Third-party liability	Damage	Personal	Commercial								Damage	Third-party liability					
Non-life unearned premium reserves	244,502	112,644	339,177	795,283	659,492	358,162	68,228	118,477	97,404	78,423	38,391	1,119	6,774		21,123		370,952	3,310,150	2,345,917	5,656,067
Non-life claims reserves	506,425	388,717	7,526,810	1,636,996	2,106,765	2,753,750	1,510,910	1,746,470	216,416	24,564	73,326	791	58,216	683,994	3,786,226	1,895	124,900	23,147,171	12,114,767	35,261,938
Non-life equalisation reserves		81,978		17,980	124,977	31,709												256,644	531,532	788,176
Policyholders' profit-sharing reserve		5,931		33,014		2,790			1,413	3,292	15,926						8,135	70,500	78	70,578
Non-life other technical reserves	98,976	464,517	1,521,109	25,203	136,084	65,254	70,123	93,373	4		372				53			2,475,067	16,949	2,492,016
Total	849,902	1,053,787	9,387,096	2,508,475	3,027,318	3,211,664	1,649,260	1,958,321	315,237	106,278	128,015	1,909	64,990	683,994	3,807,402	1,895	503,987	29,259,532	15,009,243	44,268,775

29.5. Breakdown of earned premiums

By geographical area (according to the head office location of Group entities)

In € millions	France	International				Total
		Total	PartnerRe	Covéa Insurance (UK)	Other	
Earned premiums						
2022	17,045	5,651	4,082	1,009	560	22,696
2023	17,304	9,464	8,424	908	132	26,768

By type of cover

In € millions	LIFE													Inwards reinsurance	Overall total
	Direct business														
	Capitalisation policies		Individual insurance			Group insurance		Unit-linked policies			Pension savings plans (PERPs)	Pension savings plans (PERs)	Total		
	Single/flexible premium	Recurring premium	Pro-tection	Savings (single/flexible premium)	Savings (recurring premium)	Pro-tection	Savings	Single/flexible premium	Recurring premium						
Earned premiums															
2022	55		153	2,373	82	75	14	867	6	10		3,635	2,067	5,702	
2023	19		160	2,300	58	79	5	588	2	8	212	3,430	3,046	6,476	
% 2023 overall total	0.29		2.47	35.51	0.89	1.22	0.08	9.07	0.04	0.12	3.27		47.03	100.00	

In € millions	NON-LIFE													Inwards reinsurance	Overall total
	Direct business														
	Personal injury		Motor		Property damage		Third-party liability	Transport	Construction	Cyber-related financial losses	Other	Total			
	Individual	Group	Third-party liability	Damage	Personal	Com-mercial									
Earned premiums															
2022	1,305	961	1,344	3,540	2,187	1,625	566	53	546		1,292	13,419	3,575	16,994	
2023	1,342	1,099	1,364	3,556	2,232	1,677	550	46	563	6	1,273	13,709	6,583	20,292	
% 2023 overall total	6.61	5.42	6.72	17.52	11.00	8.26	2.71	0.23	2.77	0.03	6.27		32.44	100.00	

Note 30. Staff costs and headcount

	2023	2022
Staff costs (in euro thousands)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,127,889	1,878,474
Headcount (full-time equivalents)⁽¹⁾	22,333	22,061
— Non-managerial employees	11,714	11,623
— Managerial employees	10,619	10,438

(1) Staff costs and headcount for combined and fully consolidated entities.

(2) In 2022, PartnerRe was only included for 6 months, as the acquisition was finalised on 12 July 2022.

At 31 December 2023, the headcount of unconsolidated entities dedicated to management activities, whose staff are not included in the above data, was 1,178 employees.

The breakdown of this headcount is as follows:

- MMA Gestion: 37 employees;
- Covéa Insurance Services Limited: 1,141 employees.

Note 31. Remuneration of corporate officers

Remuneration paid to members of Covéa's board of directors and management bodies in respect of their mandates in the combining entity, affiliated entities and consolidated subsidiaries amounted to a gross total of €3,707 thousand.

Note 32. Statutory auditors' fees

The following table shows the fees recorded in the combined income statement for the financial year for each of the Group's Statutory Auditors, distinguishing between fees for the statutory audit of the financial statements and for other services provided.

<i>Amounts excluding taxes, in € thousands</i>	2023				Total
	PwC ⁽¹⁾		Mazars ⁽¹⁾		
	Statutory Auditors in France	Members of the Statutory Auditors' network ⁽²⁾	Statutory Auditors in France	Members of the Statutory Auditors' network ⁽²⁾	
Statutory audit of financial statements					
— SGAM Covéa	369		308		677
— Fully or proportionally consolidated subsidiaries	2,260	7,611	1,313	26	11,210
Subtotal	2,629	7,611	1,620	26	11,887
Other services					
— SGAM Covéa	89		67		156
— Fully or proportionally consolidated subsidiaries	294	352	202		848
Subtotal	383	352	269	0	1,004
Total	3,012	7,963	1,889	26	12,890

(1) Statutory Auditors of Covéa's combined financial statements.

(2) Fees of subsidiaries' statutory auditors for the statutory audit of financial statements and other services.

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Other services provided by the Group's Statutory Auditors to SGAM Covéa and its subsidiaries and affiliates are as follows:

- consulting in relation to the financial statements and financial information;
- consulting in relation to internal control;
- services other than audit required of statutory auditors by law;
- services other than audit required of statutory auditors by French or foreign supervisory authorities responsible for insurance, competition and tax;
- limited review of financial statements;
- certification;
- services relating to social and environmental information;
- Solvency 2 review;
- review of regulatory compliance;
- review of and advice on accounts closing practices and procedures;
- preparation of tax returns and tax compliance services outside France;
- findings arising from the agreed procedures.

5.2. Statutory Auditors' report on the combined financial statements

(For the year ended December 31, 2023)

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report includes information specifically required by European regulations or French law, such as information about the appointment of Statutory Auditors. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the Annual General Meeting
COVÉA SGAM
86-90, rue Saint-Lazare
75009 Paris

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of COVEA SGAM for the year ended December 31, 2023.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group at December 31, 2023 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting rules and principles.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis of our opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the "Responsibilities of the Statutory Auditors relating to the audit of the combined financial statements" section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the independence rules provided for in the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for Statutory Auditors for the period from January 1, 2023 to the date of our report, and, in particular, we did not provide any non-audit services prohibited by Article 5⁽¹⁾ of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

Justification of assessments – Key audit matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L. 821-53 and R. 821-180 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit of the combined financial statements, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed as part of our audit of the combined financial statements as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion we formed as expressed above. We do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the combined financial statements.

Key audit matter 1: Estimate of Non-Life claims

Risk identified and main judgement

According to the insurance code and accounting regulations, Non-Life insurance companies must estimate the claims reserves required for settlement of both principal and incidental amounts including management expenses of all claims incurred but not paid, whether or not advised at year-end.

Reserves for Non-Life claims amount to €35.3 billion in the Group balance sheet as at December 31, 2023. They represent one of the largest liability items and assessment of their value involves a number of assumptions.

Different methodologies may be used to value these reserves; the main methods are explained in the Note 3.8 in the notes to the combined financial statements:

- Valuation of known claims is performed case by case at actual cost or at a fixed rate in direct business and according to cedant's information for assumed business;
- In order to estimate the ultimate cost of all known and unknown claims, these reserves are supplemented using statistical methods such as development triangle requiring a high degree of judgment;

- In the construction segment, reserves include the estimate of claims not yet manifested and which will occur before the expiration of the limitation period.

The judgment is greater in long-tail segments (Motor third-party liability, General third-party liability and Construction). Estimating claims reserves therefore entails a significant degree of judgment and special attention had to be paid to the level of audit procedures implemented. Therefore, we considered the Non-Life claims reserves estimate as a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

In order to assess the reasonableness and adequacy of the estimate of claims reserves and their compliance with regulations, our audit approach was based on the information provided to us and involved the following work carried out jointly with our actuarial specialists.

- Assessing the relevance of statistical methods and the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions made by the Group, and compliance of those assumptions and methods with those prescribed by regulations.
- Obtaining an understanding of the internal control system for evaluate data completeness and accuracy and the reliability of the models underlying the calculations and testing the design and effectiveness of the key controls identified.
- Checking the reliability of the statements prepared by your Group in terms of the integrity of data produced and used to estimate claims reserves, and testing source documents.
- Assessing how significant events likely to affect cost forecasts for the financial year are considered.
- Carrying out an independent estimate of claims reserves in long tails segments and in other segments.
- Analyzing the liquidation of provisions booked at the previous year-end in the light of actual charges in order to check whether they support previous estimates provided by the Group.
- Assessing the consistency of methods for calculating the adequacy of the reserves for claims recorded.
- Finally, we also checked the appropriateness of the financial information in the Notes to the combined financial statements.

Key audit matter 2: Estimate of Life technical reserves

Risk identified and main judgement

Life technical reserves amount to €48.2 billion at December 31, 2023 and unit-linked policies reserves amount to €7.3 billion.

These reserves, mostly consisting of mathematical reserves, represent the difference between the present value of commitments respectively made by the insurer and those made by policyholders, in direct business, or by the reinsurer and the reinsured companies, in assumed business. The estimation methods and assumptions used to determine the life technical reserves are set out in the Note 3.8 to the combined financial statements.

The mathematical reserves must, where necessary, be supplemented by additional reserves to cover the insurer's or reinsurer's other commitments (global management reserve, minimum guarantee reserve). Calculation of these additional reserves, even though governed by regulations, involves the use of actuarial assumptions and management judgment.

Given the preponderance of these mathematical reserves in the balance sheet at December 31, 2023 and the required judgment to estimate the additional reserves, we considered the estimate of Life technical reserve as a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

In order to assess the adequacy of the estimate of life insurance reserves, we carried out the following work jointly with our actuarial specialists:

- Updating of our knowledge and testing of the control system for the underwriting management and claims payment processes.
- Control of management data transfers in the accounting system.
- Assessment of the consistency of methods used and compliance with the requirements of applicable regulations.
- Checking the roll-over of mathematical reserves and analysis of the sources of margin (fees, financial margin).
- Assessment of the methodology and assumptions used to estimate the additional reserves covering Group commitments.
- Recalculation of mathematical reserves relating to certain products or annuities and testing, on samplings, of projections made.
- Control of compliance with regulations in the calculation of overall reserves.

Key audit matter 3: Valuation of insurance companies' unlisted financial and property investments (except unit-linked funds)

Risk identified and main judgement

The net book values, on the asset side of the balance sheet, of insurance companies' unlisted financial and property investments except unit-linked funds are €10.1 billion at December 31, 2023.

According to insurance sector accounting regulations, these assets must be valued at each year-end in order to ensure there is no loss of value that could lead to an impairment.

These assets are difficult to value because their market value is not easily discoverable or there is no market value, and their valuation therefore requires professional judgment on the assumptions used.

The Note 3.1 to the combined financial statements sets out the valuation methods for investment assets and in particular the methods and assumptions used for the various types of unlisted assets.

The weight of these unlisted assets in the Group's balance sheet and the high degree of judgment required for their valuation led us to consider this a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

In order to assess the reasonableness of the valuations used for the various types of unlisted assets, and any resulting impairments, we specifically carried out the following checks:

- Evaluation and testing of the design and effectiveness of key controls on valuation methods.
- Assessment of the methodologies used to value unlisted assets.
- Assessment of the relevance of assumptions used for these valuations compared with market practices.
- Comparison with available external valuations, particularly for property assets (property and shares in property companies).
- Analysis of the consistency of changes in valuations in comparison with the preceding year-end and the global economic context.
- Checking of the calculation of any impairments required.

Key audit matter 4: Assumed reinsurance operations

Risk identified and main judgement

As indicated in the Note 3.6 to the combined financial statements, ceding companies' not yet received accounts for the assumed business necessitate the estimate of expected cash flows.

The Note 3.6 also specifies that Life deferred acquisition costs include acquisition commissions paid to SCOR Ireland at the inception of the treaty with this company in 2021 that are amortized following future margin emergence as forecasted at the treaty inception and after adjustments. The Note 13 specifies that the amount after amortization already accounted of these deferred acquisition cost is equal to 1.1 billion euros as of December 31, 2023.

The estimate of ceding companies not yet received accounts needs a high degree of judgment as well as the deferred acquisition costs linked to the treaty with SCOR Ireland valuation. Thus, we consider assumed reinsurance operations as a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

In order to respond to this risk, we carried out the following procedures:

- Assessment of methodologies and assumptions used to estimate ceding companies not yet received accounts.
- Obtaining an understanding of the internal control system for estimate these accounts and testing the design and effectiveness of the key controls identified.
- Obtaining and understanding of procedures performed by the group to assess data sent by ceding companies on treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland.
- Analysis on a treaties sampling, including treaties with SCOR Ireland and SCOR Global Reinsurance Ireland, of the forecasts made consistency regarding information obtained by the group from the ceding companies and we sent a confirmation to the ceding companies regarding the two significant treaties.
- Analysis of the true-up between estimates made as of 31st December 2022 and accounts received in 2023.

- Assessment of methodologies used and of the reasonableness of retained to value deferred acquisition costs related to the treaty with SCOR Ireland.
- Verification of the data source used for this valuation.

Specific verifications

As required by legal and regulatory provisions and in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also verified the information pertaining to the Group presented in the Board of Directors' management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the combined financial statements.

Other verifications and information pursuant to legal and regulatory requirements

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

Our firms were appointed Statutory Auditors of COVEA SGAM by the Annual General Meeting held on June 18, 2003.

At December 31, 2023, our firms were in the 21st consecutive year of their engagement and the sixth year since the SGAM came under the framework of Public Interest Entities as defined by European law.

Responsibilities of management and persons responsible for corporate governance for the combined financial statements

Management is responsible for preparing combined financial statements giving a true and fair view in accordance with French accounting rules and principles and for implementing the internal control procedures it deems necessary for the preparation of combined financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless it expects to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as, where applicable, any internal audit systems, relating to accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The combined financial statements were adopted by the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of the Statutory auditors for the audit of the combined financial statements

Audit objective and approach

Our role is to issue a report on the combined financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of these combined financial statements.

As specified in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code, our audit does not include assurance on the viability or quality of the Company's management.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the Statutory Auditors exercise professional judgment throughout the audit. They also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for their opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of the internal control procedures relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and the related disclosures in the Notes to the combined financial statements;
- assess the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the Statutory Auditors conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the combined financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to issue a qualified opinion or a disclaimer of opinion;

- evaluate the overall presentation of the combined financial statements and assess whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the combined financial statements. The Statutory Auditors are responsible for the management, supervision and performance of the audit of the combined financial statements and for the opinion expressed thereon.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes, in particular, a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant for the audit of the combined financial statements and which constitute the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France, as defined in particular in Articles L. 821-27 to L. 821-34 of the French Commercial Code and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss any risks to our independence and the related safeguard measures with the Audit Committee.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Courbevoie, April 15, 2024

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

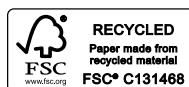
Mazars

Gérard Courrèges
Frédéric Trouillard-Mignen

Christophe Berrard

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