Allianz Risk Transfer AG

Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

This document is an unofficial English translation of the SFCR. Only the original German version of the SFCR is authoritative.

Allianz

Updated version as of October 12, 2018

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Executive Summary

Basis of Report

The first uniform Europe-wide system of financial supervision for primary insurance companies and reinsurance companies entered into force on January 1, 2016 under the name "Solvency II". Under the European legislative framework, in November 2009 the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union approved the proposal by the European Commission and issued a framework directive (Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 25, 2009 on the Taking-up and Pursuit of the Business of Insurance and Reinsurance [Solvency II]). The Solvency II Directive governs the taking-up and pursuit of the business of insurance and reinsurance in Europe.

Since January 1, 2016, a fully revised Insurance Supervision Act (VersAG) has also been in force in Liechtenstein, which transposes the European Solvency II Directive into Liechtenstein law. A European regulation (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35), which was passed by the European Commission as a delegated act on October 10, 2014, is also directly applicable in the member states. It contains detailed rules on implementing the framework directive.

A prominent feature of the supervisory system is the systematically risk-based focus of the company's reporting. In addition to obligations to report quarterly figures to the supervisory authority, including numerous electronic reporting forms, there is an annual report to the public in narrative format, extensive reports to the national supervisory authority and, not least, ad-hoc reporting whose purpose is to notify the regulator in a timely manner of significant events and decisions by management.

While the annual financial statements and the associated reporting requirements are drawn up in accordance with Liechtenstein's Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), the reporting requirements stipulated in the latest update of the VersAG require another report that is presented here. It is called the "Solvency and Financial Condition Report" (also abbreviated as "SFCR") and is intended to provide an informative picture of the company's solvency and financial condition.

In line with the principles of the supervisory system, this report is written from a risk-oriented viewpoint and identifies how the company addresses risks. Using a standardized procedure, the company evaluates and describes its main business processes. In addition, assets and liabilities valued in economic terms (at market value) are compared in the so-called Solvency Overview. The excess of assets over liabilities is shown here as the equity base.

The Allianz Group has an approved, partial internal model for determining the Solvency Capital Requirements, which it refines on an ongoing basis. Allianz Risk Transfer AG (ART AG) uses the standard model.

Contents

The remarks in this report take into account the expert knowledge of the intended recipients. The report's structure follows the general recommendations of the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) and consists of five chapters, all of which are for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

The first section, "Business Activities and Performance", contains detailed information about the position of Allianz Risk Transfer AG (ART AG) within the Allianz Group's legal structure and a description of the company's main business segments. It also provides qualitative and quantitative information about underwriting performance during the reporting period, both at the aggregate level and broken down into the main business segments. Finally, the first section provides information on investment results, both overall and broken down into asset classes, as well as on their composition.

The second section provides a description of corporate governance (also referred to as the governance system) at ART AG. This includes information on the organizational structure and workflows, in particular on the design of so-called key functions and how they are integrated into the supervisory system. Additional elements of reporting include requirements for the professional qualifications and personal dependability of management ("Fit and Proper Requirements"), as well as information on the risk management system and the internal control system.

The third section deals with the company's risk profile. Information is provided on business risks, which are broken down into the following risk categories: underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other major risks. Along with a description of these risks, section three contains an assessment of their materiality and a discussion of risk concentrations and risk-mitigation techniques.

Section four of the report focuses on the valuation principles used to prepare the Solvency Overview in accordance with supervisory law, including an analysis of the differences in value to those used for financial reporting in accordance with commercial law. The rules for economic assessment under the new supervisory system were implemented for valuing assets, technical provisions and other obligations.

The fifth and final section (Capital Management) presents a reconciliation of shareholders' equity under commercial law with regulatory capital ("own funds") and the amount of own funds eligible to meet the regulatory Solvency Capital Requirement.

ART AG uses the standard formula to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement. The use of volatility adjustments was approved with effect from the first quarter of 2017. As at December 31, 2017, eligible own funds totaled EUR 582.9 million (previous year EUR 615.3 million). With EUR 447.3 million of risk capital (previous year EUR 429.6 million), ART AG's solvency ratio stood at 130.3 % (previous year 143.2 %).

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report published here demonstrates ART AG's sound economic situation and enables the reader to reach his/her own conclusions in that regard.

Due to rounding, totals and percentages may differ slightly from the figures shown.

This document is an unofficial English translation of the annual report.
Only the original German version of the annual report is authoritative.

A Business Activities and Performance

A.1 Business Activities

Introduction

Allianz Risk Transfer AG (ART AG) is a Liechtenstein-based stock corporation and indirectly a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE (AGCS SE), with registered domicile in Munich. 60 % of shares in ART AG are held by AGCS International Holding B.V. in Amsterdam, which in turn is wholly owned by AGCS SE. ART AG was founded in Switzerland in 1997 as a globally operating risk entity of Allianz in the field of Alternative Risk Transfer for special insurers and reinsurers. ART AG offers clients with international operations a broad range of insurance and reinsurance policies, predominantly in the fields of general liability, asset insurance, property and technical insurance as well as in the special fields of transport, marine and aviation insurance and energy supply. These services also include efficient claims processing, cross-border solutions within the context of international insurance programs, captive and fronting services, risk consulting and structured risk transfer solutions. In addition, ART AG has teams in seven countries through its branch offices and subsidiaries. Together with AGCS SE and a network of Allianz affiliates in more than 70 countries as well as partner companies in other regions, it can provide support for clients in 160 countries. ART AG maintains branch offices in Zurich (Switzerland), Hamilton (Bermuda) and Dubai (United Arab Emirates).

A subsidiary of ART AG, Allianz Risk Transfer NV, Amsterdam, was merged with the parent company – ART AG – in the 2017 fiscal year.

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG, Landstrasse 99, 9494 Schaan, Liechtenstein, was appointed as the auditor for fiscal year 2017.

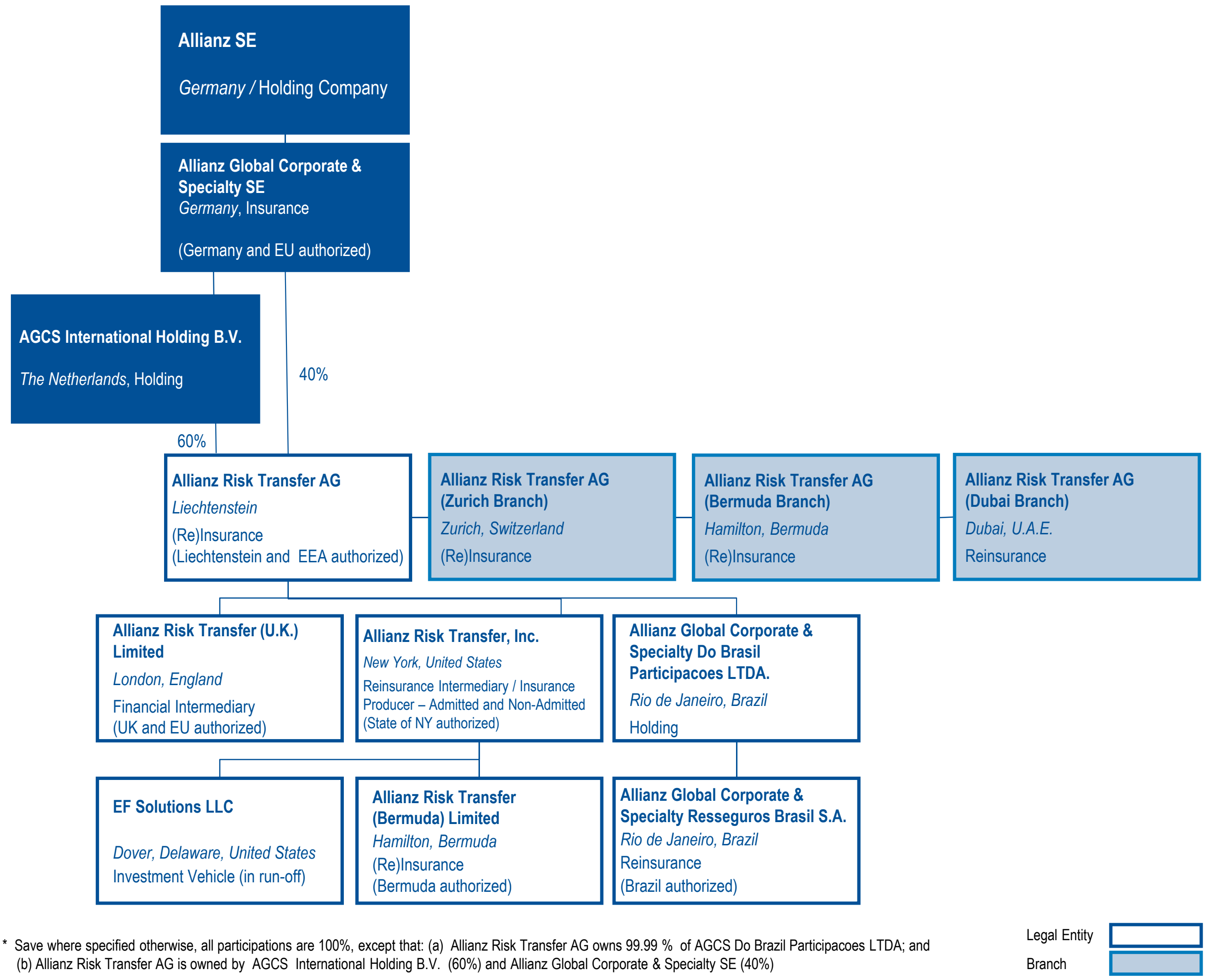
ART AG is part of the Allianz Group, which is headed by Allianz SE, Munich. The latter is overseen by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – BaFin), Graurheindorfer Strasse 108, 53117 Bonn.

Allianz SE's Solvency II consolidated financial statements will be published on its website in May. The financial statements may be viewed there or requested from the company. ART AG is included in Allianz SE's Solvency II consolidated financial statements. You can find the annual report of ART AG and other documents at: www.agcs.allianz.com/services/alternative-risk-transfer/art-annual-report.

Affiliated Companies of ART AG

Company	Registered office	Share %
Allianz Risk Transfer, Inc.	New York	100.0
Allianz Risk Transfer (U.K.) Limited	London	100.0
Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty do Brasil Participações Ltda.	Rio de Janeiro	99.9

Corporate legal structure as of December 31, 2017



* Save where specified otherwise, all participations are 100%, except that: (a) Allianz Risk Transfer AG owns 99.99 % of AGCS Do Brazil Participacoes LTDA; and (b) Allianz Risk Transfer AG is owned by AGCS International Holding B.V. (60%) and Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE (40%)

A.2 Underwriting Performance

Underwriting Performance according to Key Performance Indicators

The 2017 fiscal year was shaped by a market environment that remained difficult and a series of major losses and natural catastrophes in North America, which had a negative impact on the underwriting result.

Gross written premiums increased by 4.2% or EUR 45.5 million year on year to EUR 1,135.8 million. Adjusted for exchange rate effects, growth actually came to EUR 178.8 million or 16.4%. This increase was primarily due to the further expansion of the fronting business. Net premiums earned fell by 15.5% year on year. Premium development was influenced by the market environment, which remained focused on competition, and the associated pressure on premium rates, which affected liability, transport, fire and aviation insurance lines in particular. This was intensified by exchange rate effects, particularly as a result of the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro. With adjustments for exchange rate effects, the decline in net premiums earned came to 8.8% or EUR 27.3 million.

Serious natural catastrophes such as hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, together with an explosion at a refinery in Abu Dhabi at the beginning of the year, led to a year-on-year increase in claims expenditure. Despite a slight drop in the expense ratio, the company's combined ratio rose from 78.8% to 102.8%.

In total, the company sustained a net technical loss of EUR 7,449 thousand, compared with a technical profit of EUR 65,955 thousand in the previous year.

Underwriting Result

EUR thousand	2017	2016
Underwriting result		
Gross premiums written	1 135,755	1,090,285
Net premiums earned	262,670	311,009
Other net underwriting income	3,766	3,662
Net claims incurred [1]	-224,790	-196,280
Net expenses for premium refunds	-871	9,995
Net operating expenses in the wider sense [3]	-48,237	-62,368
thereof operating expenses in the narrower sense	-38,329	-53,076
thereof loss adjustment expenses [1]	-9,908	-9,292
Other net underwriting expenses	13	-63
Net underwriting result	-7,449	65,955
Net loss ratio in accordance with PGR [2]	85.6%	63.1%
Net expense ratio in accordance with PGR	17.3%	15.7%
Net combined ratio in accordance with PGR	102.8%	78.8%

[1] Loss adjustment expenses are separated from the loss expense in accordance with the guidelines in Annex I of Implementing Regulation 2015/2450, Annex II, S.05.01, in contrast to reporting in accordance with Liechtenstein's Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), and are allocated to net operating expenses in the wider sense.

[2] In accordance with the PGR, loss adjustment expenses are to be allocated to charges for insurance claims and are thus included in the PGR net loss ratio.

[3] In accordance with the PGR, asset management expenses are not included in the underwriting result, although they are included in Annex II, S.05.01. In the year under review they came to EUR 1.0 million (previous year EUR 1.6 million).

Underwriting Results for Own Account by Business Segment

	Gross premiums written		Net premiums earned		Net claims incurred [1]		Net operating expenses in the wider sense [2]		Expenses for profit-sharing and premium refunds		Net underwriting result [3]	
EUR thousand	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Direct business and proportional reinsurance business assumed												
Fire and other property insurance	110,319	131,739	37,274	68,377	-39,052	-38,268	-47,462	-62,031	5,277	6,325	-43,963	-25,597
General liability insurance	244,263	102,169	34,512	32,326	-635	-9,171	-3,747	-10,029	366	–	30,496	13,126
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	31,790	30,962	13,376	13,646	-16,582	-15,099	-2,145	875	140	–	-5,211	-578
Various financial losses	23,257	29,202	13,217	10,989	-9,014	7,319	-10,947	-1,984	3,047	230	-3,697	16,554
Motor vehicle liability insurance	11,898	10,844	11,315	12,779	-12,481	-9,476	-3,596	-3,438	42	18	-4,720	-117
Other motor vehicle insurance	3,028	4,148	2,881	4,756	-2,391	-3,861	-1,315	-223	12	–	-813	672
Credit and surety	26,871	2,323	703	203	–	-3,513	407	-463	2	–	1,111	-3,773
Health insurance	2,980	5,280	947	999	510	-59	-358	-463	8	–	1,108	477
Other insurance segments	478	409	324	230	-305	125	2	43	–	–	21	398
Subtotal 1	**454,884**	**317,076**	**114,549**	**144,305**	**-79,950**	**-72,003**	**-69,161**	**-77,713**	**8,894**	**6,573**	**-25,669**	**1,162**
Non-proportional reinsurance business assumed												
Non-proportional property reinsurance	593,855	565,430	78,404	116,032	-116,825	-74,207	22,394	11,798	-6,033	-13,690	-22,060	39,933
Non-proportional liability reinsurance	59,335	185,096	48,684	35,399	-16,682	-37,785	-572	4,869	-869	18,589	30,561	21,072
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	26,890	22,649	20,186	13,673	-11,325	-12,332	-858	-1,219	1,473	3,662	9,476	3,784
Non-proportional health insurance	791	34	847	1,600	-8	47	-40	-103	-557	-1,540	242	4
Subtotal 2	**680,871**	**773,209**	**148,121**	**166,704**	**-144,840**	**-124,277**	**20,924**	**15,345**	**-5,986**	**7,021**	**18,219**	**64,793**
Total	1,135,755	1,090,285	262,670	311,009	-224,790	-196,280	-48,237	-62,368	2,908	13,594	-7,449	65,955

[1] Loss adjustment expenses are separated from the loss expense in accordance with the guidelines in Annex I of Implementing Regulation 2015/2450, Annex II, S.05.01, in contrast to reporting in accordance with Liechtenstein's Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), and are allocated to net operating expenses.
[2] Expenses for administering investments are included in operating expenses in the wider sense, in accordance with regulatory guidelines.
[3] The total net underwriting result cannot be calculated from the income statement items listed above, as immaterial items are not listed and investment expenses are not included in the underwriting result in accordance with the PGR.

Direct Insurance and Reinsurance

In 2017, the direct insurance business and proportional reinsurance business assumed continued to face a very tough competitive environment characterized by persistent premium erosion. This effect was heightened by the sharp depreciation of the US dollar against the euro. Total net premiums earned decreased by EUR 29.8 million to EUR 114.5 million. About one-third of this decline (EUR 9.7 million) was due to currency effects. The sum of large and medium-sized loss events increased massively in fire insurance business in particular. This led to a technical loss of EUR 25.7 million in direct business and proportional reinsurance business assumed, compared with a profit of EUR 1.2 million in the previous year.

In the following sections, key performance indicators, in particular the underwriting result, will be used to explain the results of the individual business segments.

The **fire and other property insurance business** remains the largest business segment. However, net premiums earned decreased by EUR 31.1 million to EUR 37.3 million. Despite a decline in premiums, net loss expenses totaled EUR 39.1 million, which was actually up slightly on the previous year's figure of EUR 38.3 million. Costs including expenses for profit-sharing fell by EUR 13.5 million year on year to EUR 42.2 million, but generally remained at a very high level. This resulted in a technical loss of EUR 44.0 million, following a loss of EUR 25.6 million in the previous year.

In **general liability insurance**, net premiums earned stood at EUR 34.5 million, up EUR 2.2 million compared with the prior-year period. Net loss expenses fell significantly by EUR 8.5 million to EUR 0.6 million. The underwriting result of EUR 30.5 million was up EUR 17.4 million year on year. The main driver behind the improvement in results was an actuarial adjustment to claim provisions in the amount of EUR 30 million. This improvement was partially offset by a large product liability claim amounting to USD 20 million.

Net premiums earned in the **marine, aviation and transport insurance segment** fell by EUR 0.3 million during the fiscal year to EUR 13.4 million. Claims expenditure increased slightly by EUR 1.5 million and costs rose by EUR 2.9 million, leading to a technical loss of EUR 5.2 million. A loss of EUR 0.6 million had been recorded in the previous year.

In the various financial losses business segment, net premiums earned grew by EUR 2.2 million to EUR 13.3 million. Loss expenses rose by EUR 16.3 million, while costs were up EUR 6.1 million. Both were attributable to one-off effects in the previous year. The technical loss came to EUR 3.7 million, following a profit of EUR 16.6 million in the previous year.

Net premiums in the other segments of direct business and proportional reinsurance business assumed declined by EUR 2.8 million and totaled EUR 16.2 million. At the same time, claims expenditure fell by EUR 2.1 million to EUR 14.7 million. Costs rose by EUR 0.3 million to EUR 4.9 million, leading to a technical loss of EUR 3.3 million (previous year EUR -2.3 million).

Non-Proportional Reinsurance Business

The volume of non-proportional reinsurance business assumed remained stable year on year with adjustments for exchange rate effects. Gross written premiums fell by EUR 92.3 million to EUR 680.9 million. However, the main drivers behind this reduction were currency effects due to the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro and the loss of a major internal reinsurance contract worth EUR 60.3 million. Adjusted for exchange rate effects, gross written premiums remained at the same level as in the previous year. The same applies to net premiums earned, which fell by EUR 18.6 million to EUR 148.1 million. At the same time, the loss burden increased by EUR 20.6 million owing to a large number of natural catastrophes and other major events. Together with falling commission income from fronting business, the net underwriting result fell by EUR 46.6 million to EUR 18.2 million.

The non-proportional reinsurance business is influenced by the internal reinsurance business segment. As in previous years, ART AG primarily insured the first and second layers of AGCS SE's global reinsurance program. Net premiums earned in this business segment rose by EUR 2.7 million to EUR 76.9 million. Expenses for retro coverage were more or less stable at EUR 28.5 million in 2017 (previous year EUR 31.2 million). The 2017 underwriting year was shaped by several major losses in the property insurance segment and natural catastrophes resulting in a total loss burden of EUR 95.7 million. The high loss burden led to a net technical loss of EUR 22.1 million, following a profit of EUR 24.5 million in the previous year. Commission income from fronting business made a positive contribution to the result.

Underwriting Performance by Country [1)]

EUR thousand	Gross premiums written 2017	Gross premiums written 2016	Net premiums earned 2017	Net premiums earned 2016	Net claims incurred [2)] 2017	Net claims incurred [2)] 2016	Net operating expenses in the wider sense [2)] 2017	Net operating expenses in the wider sense [2)] 2016	Net underwriting result [3)] 2017	Net underwriting result [3)] 2016
Liechtenstein	27,735	0	27,505	0	-3,384	0	-1,267	0	22,880	0
United States	641,241	657,639	705,342	697,559	-1,054,865	-217,756	-99,489	-81,983	-453,204	403,758
Germany	155,151	84,726	122,533	84,952	-82,541	-11,347	-18,529	-3,813	21,742	74,219
Switzerland	88,714	95,692	88,240	95,264	-50,810	29,409	-10,648	-7,061	26,879	143,237
Luxembourg	20,692	780	12,389	780	0	0	-2,383	-44	10,026	738
United Kingdom	19,150	13,754	18,572	13,118	-9,922	-21,834	-1,291	-933	-5,811	956
Total for top 6 countries	952,683	852,590	974,581	891,673	-1,201,522	-221,528	**-133,607**	**-93,834**	**-377,488**	**622,908**
Remaining countries	183,072	237,694	186,996	246,586	-149,890	-139,147	-18,018	-42,740	36,236	34,359
Total	1,135,755	1,090,285	1,161,577	1,138,259	-1,351,412	-360,675	-151,625	-136,574	-341,252	657,267

1) Amounts are allocated to countries here in accordance with the requirements of Implementing Regulation 2015/2450, Annex II, S.05.02. For items that cannot be allocated directly (e.g. internal costs), suitable keys have been used.

2) Loss adjustment expenses are separated from the loss expense in accordance with the guidelines in Annex I of Implementing Regulation 2015/2450, Annex II, S.05.01, in contrast to reporting in accordance with Liechtenstein's Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), and are allocated to net operating expenses.

3) The total gross underwriting result cannot be calculated from the income statement items listed above, as immaterial items are not listed.

The following section presents the underwriting result using key performance indicators. The focus is on the gross underwriting result.

ART AG operates insurance and reinsurance business in most countries in the world. One core area of business is global fronting business for institutional investors through hedge funds and for captives of international corporations. The volume was shaped to a large extent by so-called ILM (insurance-linked market) business, which focuses mainly on the core market of the United States. Business concluded and reinsurance business assumed there mostly includes cover for natural catastrophes.

The increase in gross charges for insurance claims originating in the United States from EUR 837.1 million to EUR 1,054.9 million was a result of high loss burdens due to hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria and the forest fires in California. The gross technical loss on claims originating in the United States totaled EUR 453.2 million, following a profit of EUR 403.8 million in the previous year.

ART AG's core market is Switzerland, where the company offers local industrial business for large clients as well as reinsurance business. Despite a competitive market environment and a selective underwriting policy, the company almost managed to keep the gross premium volume stable year on year. The drop of EUR 7.0 million in gross written premiums to EUR 88.7 million was also partly due to the strengthening of the Swiss franc against the euro. With adjustments for exchange rate effects, the gross premium volume remained at the same level as in the previous year.

Business originating in Germany was expanded significantly. Gross written premiums increased from EUR 84.7 million to EUR 155.2 million in the reporting period. Most of these sales were achieved with Group companies, particularly in the field of internal reinsurance.

A.3 Investment Income

Investment Result
Investment income came to EUR 27.3 million in 2017, well above the previous year's figure of EUR 12.1 million. The increase in 2017 came from two main sources. On one hand, income for 2016 had been negatively affected by a write-down of EUR 13.2 million on affiliated companies, which was driven by exchange rates; on the other, contracts expired in 2017 for which interest-bearing deposits had been in place in previous years. This led to additional interest income in the amount of EUR 7.9 million.

Current income from investments came to EUR 30.6 million in 2017, well above the previous year's figure of EUR 25.2 million. In particular, additional income from the money market (see above) boosted the result. Income from equities and bonds was down slightly year on year and continued to be affected by low interest rates and developments in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the euro.

Portfolio turnover due to maturing bonds and regrouping led to a realized net loss of EUR 2.9 million in 2017 (previous year: profit of EUR 0.9 million).

Expenses for administering investments fell from EUR 1.6 million to EUR 1.1 million in 2017.

Because the US dollar weakened against the euro, the company recorded an unrealized loss on currencies amounting to around EUR 19.8 million in 2017. This loss is recognized outside investment income, in the other income and expenses items.

Valuation reserves on investments and loans amounted to EUR 23.8 million (previous year EUR 3.2 million).

Type of Investment	Current Income		Profit		Loss		Write-backs / Write-downs		Investment Result	
EUR thousand	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
Investments in affiliated / associated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-13,218	0	-13,218
Equities	8,812	9,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,812	9,531
Bonds	9,305	10,562	127	1,405	-3,001	-476	630	770	7,060	12,260
Loans	1,129	1,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	1,452
Money	11,396	3,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,396	3,702
Other investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,075	-1,624
Total	30,641	25,247	127	1,405	-3,001	-476	630	-12,449	27,321	12,102

A.4 Performance in Other Activities

There were no noteworthy transactions under other business activities in the year under review.

ART AG did not enter into any significant lease agreements.

A.5 Other Disclosures

All relevant disclosures about ART AG's business activities and performance are included in previous discussions.

B Governance System

B.1 General Information about the Governance System

B.1.1 Board of Directors and Executive Board

B.1.1.1 Board of Directors – Principle and Function

The Board of Directors of ART AG consists of at least three members. Members of the Board of Directors hold office for a period of three years, unless a shorter term of office is stipulated in the resolution appointing them. The term of office of members of the Board of Directors ends at the end of the next General Shareholders' Meeting. The General Shareholders' Meeting is entitled to appoint members of the Board of Directors and may approve the actions of members of the Board of Directors. Without prejudice to the above, the Board of Directors may itself coopt additional members. Additional members coopted by the Board of Directors must be approved by the next General Shareholders' Meeting.

The Board of Directors currently has five members.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of ART AG and for supervising corporate governance. The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the company's organizational structure and an appropriate governance system (including risk management, the actuarial function, compliance, internal control and internal audit). The Board of Directors is also responsible for setting up the accounting function, financial control and financial planning, as well as all duties and responsibilities assigned to the Board of Directors under the applicable regulatory provisions.
The Board of Directors represents the company externally and issues the organizational bylaws governing the duties and powers of the Board of Directors and its Chairman, the committees of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board and the Chief Executive Officer.

In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible for appointing the members of the Executive Board and for preparing ART AG's annual report.

The Board of Directors shall meet as often as business requires. Any member of the Board of Directors is entitled to request that a meeting be called without delay, specifying the reason for the meeting. The Board of Directors shall have a quorum if at least half of its members are present. Resolutions by the Board of Directors shall be adopted by an absolute majority of those members of the Board of Directors present or represented at the meeting, with the Chairman casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

Directors are entitled to reimbursement of any expenses incurred on behalf of the company, as well as compensation commensurate with their services, to be determined by the Board of Directors itself. Compensation shall be paid only to external members of the Board of Directors who have no other full-time position within the Allianz Group.

The structure of the Board of Directors is specified in the Articles of Association and the organizational bylaws of ART AG. The Articles of Association were revised on September 26, 2016 to reflect the relocation of ART AG's headquarters from Zurich, Switzerland to Schaan, Liechtenstein; the organizational bylaws were revised on September 21, 2016. No further significant changes have been made to the governance system since then.

B.1.1.2 Executive Board – Principle and Function

The Executive Board must have at least two members. It consists of the Chief Executive Officer and other members as determined by the Board of Directors.

The Executive Board currently has five members.

The Executive Board is responsible for the direct management of ART AG's business, under the leadership of the Chief Executive Officer and on behalf of and following the guidance and instructions of the Board of Directors. The Executive Board issues "Management Regulations", to be approved by the Board of Directors, concerning the functions, allocation of responsibilities and powers of management and of the company's committees. The Chief Executive Officer makes periodic reports to the Board of Directors on the course of business, in consultation with the other members of the Executive Board. Extraordinary events with significant consequences and developments that could jeopardize the company's continued existence must be reported to the Board of Directors without delay.

The Executive Board meets as often as business requires and at least once every quarter. Any member of the Executive Board is entitled to request that a meeting be called without delay. The Executive Board shall have a quorum if at least half of the members are present. Resolutions by the Executive Board shall be adopted by an absolute majority of those members of the Executive Board present or represented at the meeting, with the Chief Executive Officer casting the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

Any member of the Executive Board and any member of ART AG's management team is entitled to submit any matter associated with his/her area of responsibility to the Executive Board for a decision and/or to request the approval of the Chief Executive Officer. These persons are also entitled to submit matters that are of fundamental importance to the company and that relate to other areas of responsibility to the Executive Board and/or to the Chief Executive Officer for assessment.

The Sub-Committee on Transaction Matters decides, among other things, whether to enter into transactions that exceed the Executive Board's decision-making powers based on the applicable authorized limit. The Sub-Committee on General Management Matters is – subject to the duties of the Board of Directors that are non-transferable in accordance with the Articles of Association, such as ultimate oversight over the individuals entrusted with corporate governance – responsible for supervising the company's Executive Board and its corporate governance, to the extent that this is not the responsibility of the Audit Committee.

The Remuneration Committee decides, among other things, on the amount of compensation to be paid to members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board and on adjustments to the compensation system.

The Audit Committee provides support to the Board of Directors in its supervisory and financial control work. Among other tasks, the Audit Committee audits the annual financial statements. The Audit Committee is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the internal control system, including risk management. The Audit Committee receives regular updates on the company's solvency and on compliance with applicable legal requirements and guidelines. Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee at each meeting on all significant findings.

B.1.1.3 Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors forms three Committees from among its members. Subject to certain reservations, within the defined responsibilities, the Committees have final decision-making authority.

The Business Approval Committee consist of two Sub-Committees: the Sub-Committee Transaction Matters and the Sub-Committee General Management Matters. The Sub-Committee Transaction Matters decide among other things, on conclusion of transactions that exceed the decision-making authority of the Executive Board based on the applicable authorization limits. The Sub-Committee on General Management Matters is – subject to the duties of the Board of Directors which are non-transferable according to the Articles of Association such as ultimate oversight of persons entrusted with the management of the company – responsible for supervision of ART AG's Executive Board and its management of the business, unless such responsibility is delegated to the Audit Committee.

The Remuneration Committee takes, among other things, decisions regarding the determination of compensation at the level of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board as well as modifications to the compensation system.

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in its duties of ultimate oversight and financial control. The Audit Committee reviews the annual financial statements. It is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the internal control system taking into consideration the risk management system. The Audit Committee receives regular reports concerning ART AG's solvency and forms a view of the ART AG's compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee on all significant findings at each meeting.

B.1.1.4 Committees of the Executive Board

The Executive Board establishes committees to carry out certain responsibilities. The committee structure can be modified by the Executive Board at any time upon the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer appoints and dismisses the members and chairpersons of the committees with the approval of the Executive Board. The rights and obligations of the individual committees are laid down in separate committee charters.

In the Alternative Risk Transfer line of business (ART division), the Underwriting Committee is in charge of the underwriting process.[1)]

The Local Investment Management Committee provides support to the Executive Board with investments and monitoring of the investment portfolio. The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the investment strategy.

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for establishing and maintaining independent oversight of ART AG's risk management activities. It is the main decision-making body for risk management issues at ART AG.

The Loss Reserve Committee makes decisions regarding the quarterly assessment of underwriting obligations pursuant to IFRS and as part of this process reviews associated activities, developments and information.

The Financial Disclosure & Reporting Committee helps the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of ART AG to fulfill their responsibility to file IFRS financial statements and related information in full, accurately and on time.

The Procurement & Outsourcing Committee manages and oversees ART AG's outsourcing and procurement activities.

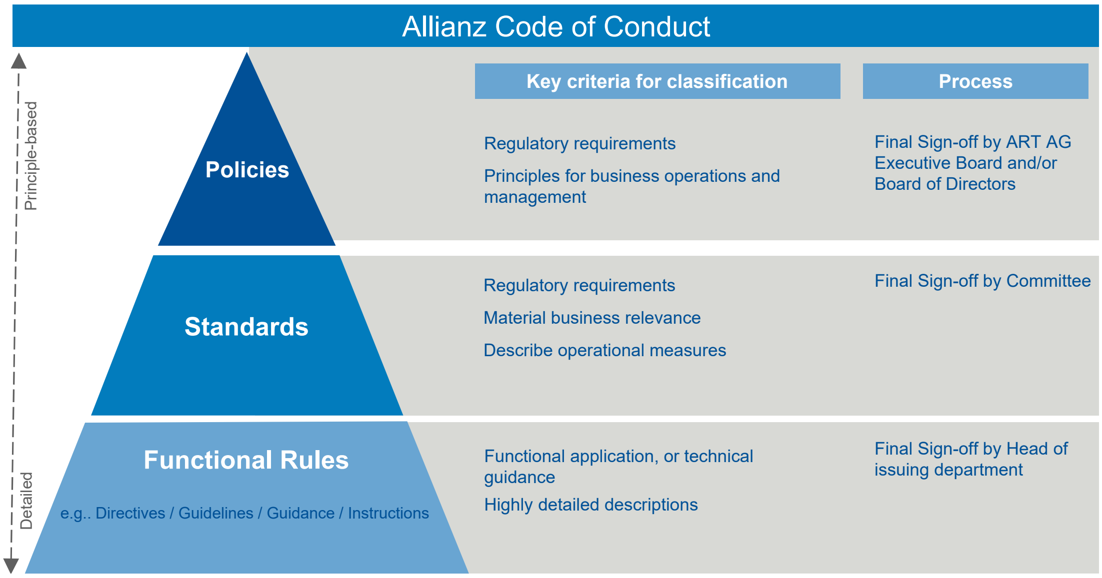
B.1.2 Set of Rules

B.1.2.1 Company Rules

Company rules include all internal rules established by an authorized party with the intention of creating a company-wide binding standard or a binding guideline. Every company rule must be documented and approved by the relevant panel. There is a defined set of rules within the AGCS Group that describes the relevant criteria for drawing up and updating company rules (including the underlying rule-definition process). ART AG follows the classification and approval concept contained in the set of rules for the AGCS Group. The set of rules encompasses four levels:

- Code of Conduct
- Policies
- Standards
- Functional Rules

[1)] In the industry business and the core business of the Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty Group (AGCS Group), the AGCS Group's global decision-making processes (Referral Process) apply.



B.1.2.2 Three Lines of Defense Model

A basic component of ART AG's control framework is the Three Lines of Defense Model described below.

The separation between various lines of defense is principle-based and defined by the following activities.

The first line of defense is represented by the operating business segments, for example through daily activities, risk management and controls in the respective business segments. Key activities include, in particular:

- Operational management of risks through assumption of or direct influence on the organization and the assessment and acceptance of risks;
- Drafting and implementation of methods, models, management reports or other control standards in order to help optimize risks and expected profits, and
- Participation in business decisions.

The second line of defense provides independent supervision and scrutinizes the daily assumption of risks and controls by the first line of defense. The key activities are:

- Defining an overarching control framework within which the operating business segments can act;
- Carrying out activities such as monitoring compliance with the control framework or scrutinizing business decisions, and
- Evaluating the design and effectiveness of the control environment, including an assessment of the control models and methods. Providing advice regarding risk-mitigation strategies and control activities (including providing professional opinions) for the operating business segments and company management.

The second line of defense has the following main powers:

- Independence from the reporting channels, objectives, goal-setting and compensation of first line of defense responsibilities;
- A direct reporting channel and unlimited access to the Board of Directors;
- If necessary, escalation of relevant issues to the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- All Key Function Holders (except for the Head of Internal Audit) have the right to veto business decisions that fall within the purview of the control function if they have sound reasons for doing so, and
- The right to be involved in major business decisions and to receive all relevant information.

The third line of defense provides independent monitoring of the first line of defense and the second line of defense. In particular, its activities include:

- An independent assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls, including the activities of the first line of defense and the second line of defense, and
- A report to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The same powers for the functions of the second line of defense also apply to the third line of defense (with the exception of the veto right).

In order to ensure an effective internal control system, all control functions are required to cooperate and to share relevant information.

B.1.3 Functions

The following sections discuss the actuarial function, the compliance function and the risk management function. These are part of the second line of defense. Internal Audit, which acts as the third line of defense, is also discussed.

B.1.3.1 Actuarial Function

The actuarial function is embedded in the ART Corporate Actuarial Department and is managed by the Head Actuary, who reports to the Chief Financial Officer of ART AG. In order to avoid any conflicts of interest, employees who carry out actuarial work for the underwriting segment (so-called business actuaries) are not part of ART Corporate Actuarial. ART Corporate Actuarial includes the following areas of responsibility: Reserving/Analysis, Actuarial Diagnostics, Actuarial Risk Modeling and Actuarial Pricing Governance.

Within ART Corporate Actuarial, the actuarial function carries out tasks based on regulatory and business requirements. The function heads up the Loss Reserve Committee, which makes decisions about the amount of technical provisions pursuant to IFRS, makes a recommendation to this body regarding the appropriate amount of such provisions and is itself represented and entitled to vote via the person holding the actuarial function. The actuarial function determines the provisions for the Market Value Balance Sheet (MVBS) and also expresses an opinion regarding the appropriateness of the reinsurance structure, the company's underwriting policy and the effective implementation of the risk management system.

The actuarial function interfaces and works closely with other functions, in particular the risk management function:

- In addition to the appropriate amount, the actuarial function also analyzes the sensitivity and uncertainty of underwriting reserves;
- In addition, the actuarial function is responsible for assessing all underwriting risks in accordance with the standard formula, and
- The actuarial function plays an active role in the entire risk management process to the extent that actuarial risks are involved. The Head Actuary reviews whether the company has sufficient funds that are at least equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement.

B.1.3.2 Compliance Function

The compliance function is headed up by the Group Compliance Officer, who reports to the General Counsel, a member of the Executive Board of ART AG.

In accordance with the AGCS Compliance Directive implemented by ART AG, the compliance function encompasses the Compliance Department and other organizational units (also referred to as governance functions), which fulfill the following tasks of the compliance function, among others:

- Supporting and monitoring compliance with applicable legal and administrative requirements in order to protect ART AG from compliance risks; this includes identifying, assessing and minimizing such risks, and
- Advising management and supervisory bodies on the legal and administrative requirements issued pursuant to the Solvency II Directive and evaluating the potential impact of these changes on the legal environment for ART AG's operating business.

Together with the governance functions, the compliance function is essentially responsible for monitoring and assessing the applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the implementation of processes and controls and the introduction of any necessary internal quality assurance measures.

The compliance function and the governance functions are fulfilled by the corresponding organizational units, which define the control environment with respect to the allocated risk areas within a structured approach:

- Carrying out advisory work;
- Risk control;
- Early warning;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Providing compliance training and compliance communication;
- Advisory work and
- Establishing and complying with compliance principles and compliance processes.

B.1.3.3 Risk Management Function

Risk management is headed up by the Head of Risk Management, who reports to the Chief Financial Officer of ART AG and to the Chief Risk Officer of the AGCS Group. The Head of Risk Management chairs ART AG's Risk Management Committee and is a (non-voting) member of other ART AG committees.

ART AG's risk management function, which is embedded in the AGCS Group's risk management, includes the following duties, among others:

- Helping the Executive Board of ART AG and other functions to use the risk management system effectively;
- Monitoring the risk management system;
- Monitoring the overall risk profile of ART AG;
- Providing detailed reporting on ART AG's risk exposures and advising the Executive Board on risk management issues, including on strategic concerns relating to corporate strategy, mergers and acquisitions or larger projects and investments; and
- Identifying and assessing emerging risks.

B.1.3.4 Internal Audit

Audit forms the third line of defense. Internal Audit is headed up by AGCS's Global Head of Internal Audit, who reports to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Allianz Group Audit and the audit outsourced to AGCS SE for ART AG regularly carry out an independent review of the organizational structure and workflow of the risk management system. In addition, quality reviews of risk processes are conducted and adherence to business standards and compliance, including compliance with the internal control framework, are tested.

Internal Audit evaluates and provides recommendations on improving the effectiveness of the internal control system and the organizational structure and workflows by applying systematic audit approaches. The audit spectrum, which covers all risks, including those arising from outsourcing, is defined and reviewed on an annual basis using risk-based approaches. This audit spectrum is then used to control and prioritize internal audit activities. The entire audit spectrum must be adequately covered within a five-year period.

For every audit conducted, the internal audit function compiles an audit report, including recommendations based on facts and professional judgment, a summary of the most important results and an overall assessment. Follow-up plans for remedying deficiencies identified in the audit report are drawn up by the audited unit and provided to the internal audit unit. The internal audit function holds follow-up meetings to ensure that the deficiencies identified are remedied.

B.1.4 Compensation System

Selected key figures from the budgets form the basis for financial and operating targets, which reflect the strategy of the Group and of ART AG. As stipulated, this is intended to:

- Prevent excessive risk-taking;
- Help prevent conflicts of interest;
- Ensure that risk-taking does not exceed the operating unit's risk-tolerance limits; and
- Adequately reflect the main risks, including with respect to their time horizon and their effect on the company's overall success.

ART AG has implemented the Allianz Group's performance management system. The Allianz Group's global compensation system has been adjusted to support Allianz's strategic Renewal Agenda. In addition to Group or company key financial performance indicators (KPIs), the compensation system considers an employee's individual performance (including the Executive Board), which is measured on the basis of quantitative and, primarily, qualitative criteria. This approach promotes a stronger focus on the behavioral aspects of performance (including compliance) and sets a common standard which is intended to advance cultural change throughout the Group.

For the annual bonus (short-term) of the Executive Board and employees of ART AG, the AGCS Group's quantitative targets account for 50% of the performance evaluation. Among other items, the operating profit accounts for 40% and net income calculated in accordance with IFRS accounts for 20% of these targets. The other 50% of the performance evaluation is comprised of qualitative targets. An overall assessment of individual priorities (WHAT targets) is drawn up here, along with the HOW target, consisting of four personal attributes that relate to behavioral aspects:

- Excellence in the market and with customers;
- Team-oriented leadership behavior;
- Entrepreneurial conduct; and
- Trust.

For members of the Executive Board and other employees, 50% of the annual bonus is paid in cash; the other 50% is allocated in the form of participating interests in Allianz SE's equity incentive plan. Payout of the equity component is delayed for four years after the allocation date and the payout amount is equal to the respective market value of Allianz SE shares on the payout date.

A mid-term bonus may be granted to members of the Executive Board. This mid-term bonus includes sustainability indicators that are in line with the Group's external targets and can be broken down into key performance indicators and health indicators.

The key performance indicators are:

- Sustainable improvement/stabilization of return on equity (excluding unrealized gains/losses from bonds) and
- Compliance with economic capitalization guidelines (degree of capitalization and volatility limit).

The health indicators, which are consistent with the Renewal Agenda, include:

- True customer centricity;
- Digital by default;
- Technical excellence;
- Growth engines; and
- Inclusive meritocracy (including the gender-equality initiative/women in leadership positions).

There are no pension commitments for former members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Board.

B.1.5 Information on Material Transactions

ART AG and AGCS SE are parties to a Service Level Agreement for the provision of advisory and support services in various fields, such as risk analysis and risk assessment. Compensation for the services provided is invoiced at cost, plus a profit margin.

ART AG grants non-proportional reinsurance to AGCS SE. In turn, AGCS SE protects ART AG's own funds from losses arising from the overall insurance business through an internal group whole account stop-loss contract. Reinsurance contracts between ART AG and AGCS SE are entered into as arm's-length transactions.

During the 2017 reporting period, there were no material transactions with members of the Board of Directors or the Executive Board.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

The key functions include both Key Function Holders and key function members. Key Function Holders are the people who are responsible for carrying out the key functions. They are the heads of the respective segments and report directly to the responsible member of the Executive Board or (in the case of Internal Audit) to the Board of Directors of ART AG. There is one Key Function Holder for each key function.

The key function members are other people working within the key function, including people who report directly to the Key Function Holder and experts with independent decision-making powers.

The key functions and the respective Key Function Holders of ART AG are:

- Actuarial function: Head Actuary
- Legal function: General Counsel
- Compliance function: Group Compliance Officer
- Risk management function: Head of Risk Management
- Internal Audit function: AGCS Global Head of Internal Audit
- Accounting function: Chief Financial Officer

The evaluation of fit and proper requirements for all these people is relevant for Solvency II purposes and must be ensured. The requirements are listed in AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy. AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy has been implemented by ART AG and approved by the Executive Board. Any changes to AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy are in each case submitted to the relevant ART AG approval panel for ratification.

AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy describes principles, criteria and processes designed to ensure that these people who actually control the company and work in key functions have the professional qualifications and demonstrate the personal dependability required. AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy includes a definition of the required professional qualifications and personal dependability for the various positions involved. It also describes the processes that must be followed to ensure that the relevant people have the necessary professional qualifications and personal dependability.

The professional qualification requirements for internal and external candidates must be defined in the application procedure. Every candidate must submit a résumé and various interviews must be conducted, including an interview with the Human Resources Department. A review must be carried out of the candidate's personal background, which includes sending copies of relevant credentials, criminal record (or similar document) and proof that the candidate is not and has not been involved in insolvency proceedings as a debtor.

Human Resources must review references and carry out a search in public media. This is optional for key function members, but mandatory for Key Function Holders.

Performance reviews (for all people who are the focus of AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy) and career-development conferences (for executives and Key Function Holders) are mandatory and must be held on a regular basis.

Spontaneous reviews of fit and proper requirements shall be carried out in certain exceptional situations if professional qualifications and/or personal dependability have been called into question.

Ongoing professional training programs ensure that the professional qualification requirements are always met. Training courses in ethical business conduct, anti-corruption and combating fraud are offered to provide employees with clear rules regarding appropriate behavior.

AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy sets benchmarks for evaluating professional qualifications and personal dependability regardless of which findings and information have been collected during the application process and regular or spontaneous reviews and as a result of negative evaluations.

B.3 Risk Management System, including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

B.3.1 Risk Management System

The organizational structure and workflows of ART AG's risk management system make it possible to control risks in an integrated manner and ensure that risks assumed are consistent with the company's risk-bearing capacity and, specifically, with the risk appetite defined in the risk strategy. The organizational structure and workflows of the risk management system follow a top-down approach:

Board of Directors of ART AG
The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall supervision of the company. The Board of Directors defines the organization and an appropriate governance system (including risk management) and supervises and controls the management of ART AG. ART AG's risk strategy is approved by the Board of Directors.

Executive Board of ART AG
The Executive Board is responsible for direct management of the business. The Executive Board issues Management Regulations concerning the function, allocation of responsibilities and powers of management. Among other things, the Executive Board is responsible for:

- Appropriately implementing the AGCS Risk Policy within the organizational structure and work processes of ART AG;
- Implementing ART AG's risk strategy, the risk appetite defined therein and the limits, as well as aligning the risk strategy with ART AG's business strategy and the Allianz Group's risk strategy;
- Setting up a risk management function, which is responsible for independent monitoring of risks; and
- Defining and implementing risk management processes, including processes for assessing the company's solvency.

An overarching risk management system is defined by implementing guidelines and standards for the organizational structure, the risk strategy, the system of limits and documentation and reporting requirements. These guidelines ensure that there is prompt and complete communication about developments within the company that are relevant to risk and about decisions made, as well as a predefined process for making and implementing decisions.

One of the core competencies of ART AG – an international insurance company with industrial and corporate clients – is risk management, which is an essential component of its business processes. Assessing, minimizing and assuming risks for policyholders is part of everyday business at ART AG.

The purpose of ART AG's risk management is to increase the company's value sustainably by considering the risk and earnings situation. The risk management system should help to protect ART AG's financial strength in the interests of shareholders while safeguarding policyholders' rights. Risk management includes the necessary strategies, processes and reports for identifying, assessing, observing and controlling existing and potential risks. Another core element of risk management is translating risk drivers, dependencies and capital requirements for risks into decision templates for management. ART AG supports the company's risk culture with a comprehensive, systematically implemented risk governance structure.

B.3.1.1 Basic Principles of Risk Management

ART AG's risk management assesses the company's risk-bearing capacity. It is based on a uniform understanding of the risks taken and risk management processes as well as the associated control mechanisms. Risk management follows the principles listed below:

Basic Principle 1: Responsibility of the Board of Directors for the Risk Strategy
ART AG's Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for developing and refining a risk strategy derived from the business strategy. The risk strategy is reviewed by the Board of Directors on an annual basis, adjusted if necessary and readopted every year.

Basic Principle 2: Risk Capital as a Key Control Parameter
Risk capital and the associated results of the stress scenario calculations are the main control parameters for risk appetite and for assessing the company's solvency. It is pivotal for corporate decision-making and forms the basis of risk management and for controlling limits. The effects of material business decisions on risk capital are considered in advance.

Stress tests and additional scenarios are carried out as part of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (also referred to as ORSA) in order to ensure that the company has sufficient risk-bearing capacity, even in the case of unexpected, extreme financial losses.

Basic Principle 3: Clear Definition of the Organizational Structure and Risk Management Processes
ART AG has an organizational structure that clearly defines the duties, scope of authority and responsibilities for risk management processes and covers all risk categories. The organization and the related processes must be fully documented in an understandable manner and communicated to all affected parties.

Basic Principle 4: Consistent Risk Assessment
Consistent quantitative and qualitative methods are used to assess relevant risks, including both individual and cumulative risks. In the risk capital calculation, quantitative risks are considered using the standard formula.

Individual risks that cannot be quantified with the standard formula, as well as complex risk structures that combine several individual risks or risk categories, are assessed using quantitative criteria, economic portfolio models or, in some cases, simplified quantitative methods (e.g. scenario analyses). If quantification is not possible, the assessment will be performed using qualitative criteria.

Basic Principle 5: (Further) Development and Integration of the System of Limits
A consistent system of limits has been established that ensures compliance with the risk appetite and governs how concentration risks are dealt with. It includes relevant risk parameters and drivers of risk for risk capital and is supplemented by more extensive operating limits. The system of limits is reviewed regularly as part of the risk strategy.

Basic Principle 6: Mitigation of Risks beyond the Risk Appetite
If individual risks exceed their limit or if total risks exceed the risk appetite, the risks must be mitigated appropriately. Measures shall be defined for bringing the risks back within the limits and therefore within the planned risk appetite. This could include adjusting reinsurance solutions, strengthening the control environment, reducing and/or hedging the risk position or adjusting the risk appetite, for example.

Any risk limitation shall take place only within the context of the framework conditions mandated by economics and the law.

Basic Principle 7: Consistent and Effective Monitoring
Clearly defined reporting requirements and escalation processes ensure that if limits are exceeded, risk appetite compliance will be restored and the required mitigation measures will be instituted immediately, where necessary. More extensive early-warning systems will also be reported and reviewed on a regular basis. These include risk management processes for major risks, estimates of emerging risks and processes for product launches.

Basic Principle 8: Consistent Risk Reporting and Risk Communication
ART AG's risk management sends regular and, if necessary, ad-hoc reports to the Risk Management Committee and to the Executive Board. The report is supplemented by risk assessments that are especially relevant to outside stakeholders (supervisory bodies, rating agencies, etc.). The results of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) are documented in the annual ORSA Report. The underlying data and assumptions on which the information is based are embedded in a comprehensive control environment that ensures adequate data quality for complete, consistent and timely reporting to management.

Basic Principle 9: Integration of Risk Management into Business Processes
Where possible, risk management processes are directly integrated into business processes, including strategic and tactical company decisions and decisions affecting day-to-day business, to the extent that they might affect the risk profile. Above all, such integration is intended to ensure that the risk management system will help to shape future risks while playing only a secondary role in reactively assessing and controlling existing risks.

Basic Principle 10: Comprehensive and Timely Documentation
The methods, structures and processes relevant to risk management are documented in a comprehensive and timely manner in order to ensure transparency and clarity.

Filling the key functions is pivotal to ensuring optimum implementation of the processes. As a result, when appointing or dismissing the Head of Risk Management, the Chief Financial Officer consults with AGCS's Chief Risk Officer to ensure that the professional and personal qualifications of the Head of Risk Management fully satisfy the requirements specified in AGCS's Fit and Proper Policy.

B.3.1.2 Risk Strategy

ART AG's risk strategy is the core element of the set of rules governing risk management. It is designed to ensure compliance with all obligations to our customers and to create sustainable added value for our shareholders. The risk strategy defines the company's tolerance and appetite for risk, taking into account all of the company's material qualitative and quantitative risks.

ART AG's Board of Directors determines the business strategy and its alignment with the risk strategy and coordinates this with AGCS SE.

B.3.1.3 Risk Categories

ART AG categorizes all risks into one of eight risk categories. These risk categories are constantly monitored by risk management as part of risk reporting. Concentration risks may arise for some of these risk categories – in conjunction with other disproportionately large risks – due to an unbalanced risk profile. Concentration risks and emerging risks are not separate risk categories.

For all quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks, there is a comprehensive risk management process that includes risk identification, risk assessment and risk management, as well as risk monitoring and risk reporting. This process is implemented as part of a clearly defined risk strategy and risk appetite and its appropriateness/adequacy is regularly reviewed.

Risk Category	Definition
Market risk	Unexpected losses due to changes in market prices or a change in parameters that affect market prices, as well as risks arising from options and guarantees embedded in contracts, or changes in the value of assets or liabilities of participating interests resulting from changes in the relevant parameters. In particular, this includes changes in equity prices, interest rates, property prices, exchange rates, credit spreads and implied volatilities. As a result, it also includes changes in market prices caused by a deterioration in market liquidity.
Credit risk	Unexpected drops in the market value of the portfolio due to a deterioration in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including failure to meet payment obligations or non-performing instruments (e.g. missed payment deadlines).
Underwriting risk	Losses due to unexpectedly high future claims, including those arising from natural or man-made disasters and run-off losses on existing claim provisions.
Business risk	Losses due to unexpectedly high cancellation rates in the portfolio and the resulting loss of profits, as well as from continuing fixed costs in the case of a drop in new business.
Operational risk	Unexpected losses due to inadequate or faulty internal operating processes or systems, owing to human error or misconduct or to external events.
Reputational risk	Unexpected drop in the Allianz share price or the value of existing or future business caused by damage to the reputation of the Allianz Group or any of the specific business units from the shareholder's perspective.
Liquidity risk	Unexpected financial losses due to non-fulfillment of current short-term or future payment obligations or if fulfillment is based on adverse changes in terms and conditions, as well as the risk of refinancing at higher interest rates or through the sale of assets at a discount during a liquidity crisis.
Strategic risk	Unexpected negative change in the value of a business unit due to wrong management decisions relating to the business strategy and its implementation.

B.3.1.4 Set of Rules Governing the Organization and Workflow of Risk Management

ART AG has established an effective governance system to promote implementation of the business strategy, to ensure adequate monitoring and control of business risks and to guarantee compliance with legal requirements. This system includes guidelines on the methods used to assess risks, on the risk management structures and on risk governance processes.

For capital market risks, credit risks, underwriting risks, business risks, liquidity risks, operational risks and reputational risks, additional guidelines are defined which define the risks entered into and stipulate the risk appetite for these risk categories. This risk appetite is the foundation for risk-based control of the business. In addition, the guidelines specify responsibilities and the scope of authority and define measures for minimizing risk and for escalation if limits are exceeded. These guidelines for each risk category should be regarded as supplements to the requirements and provisions in the overarching ART AG Risk Strategy, ART AG's ORSA Standard and the AGCS Guideline on Top Risk Scoping and Assessment.

B.3.1.5 Framework for the Top Risk Assessment

The Top Risk Assessment (TRA) is a tool used in the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment and a key tool used by the Executive Board to control risk. The Top Risk Assessment requirements are documented in AGCS's Guideline on Top Risk Scoping and Assessment.

The Guideline on Top Risk Scoping and Assessment describes a consistent, transparent approach for identifying and managing critical risks at ART AG. All material risks are identified and evaluated in the Top Risk Assessment.

Once ART AG's Executive Board and management have identified the critical risks, these risks are assigned to members of ART AG's Executive Board. The risk owner is responsible for making the risk landscape transparent and for defining actions to mitigate the relevant risk if the risk-tolerance level defined by the Executive Board is exceeded. The results of this risk assessment are reviewed by Risk Management each quarter or on an ad-hoc basis if necessary and are reported to the Risk Management Committee and to the Board of Directors of ART AG.

B.3.1.6 Reporting on Risks and Implementation of Risk Management Processes

ART AG's risk management function generates internal risk reports – both at regular, predefined intervals and on an ad-hoc basis – that contain the relevant risk-related information in a clear, concise format.

The ad-hoc reporting includes events that – in addition to regular reporting – are unexpected in terms of size and impact and involve material changes to known risk issues or completely new or emerging risks that may have significant repercussions. These include material quantitative effects on financial results and capitalization, for example, as well as material qualitative effects on reputation, business continuity or noncompliance with laws and regulations. The comprehensive nature of risk management ensures that all material risks within ART AG are identified and systematically managed and that potential deviations from ART AG's risk appetite are identified at an early stage. Appropriate risk-mitigation techniques are used to deal with cases in which identified risks exceed the specified risk appetite (e.g. violations of limits). If such cases occur, clear measures are instituted to address the problem, such as adjustments to the risk appetite or – following an economic review of the situation – conclusion of reinsurance contracts, strengthening of the control environment or reducing/hedging of risks associated with the underlying assets or liabilities.

B.3.1.7 Significant Risks

For disclosures on significant risks to which ART AG is exposed during the term of its insurance and reinsurance obligations, as well as their inclusion in overall solvency needs, please see Chapter C, Risk Profile. Disclosures on material risks that are not fully covered when calculating the Solvency Capital Requirement using the standard formula can also be found in Chapter C, Risk Profile.

B.3.2 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

Among other things, ART AG's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) includes:

- Overall solvency needs, taking into account ART AG's risk profile, approved risk-tolerance thresholds and ART AG's business strategy;
- Continuous compliance with capital requirements and requirements for technical provisions; and
- The significance of the deviation of the risk profile of the company in question from the assumptions on which the Solvency Capital Requirement is based and which were calculated pursuant to the standard formula.

B.3.2.1 ORSA Standard

The guidelines for the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment are set out in ART AG's ORSA Standard. The guidelines specify the processes and responsibilities of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

The appropriateness of the guidelines is reviewed, and if necessary adjusted and approved, at least once a year by the Risk Management Committee.

B.3.2.2 Responsibilities

The Board of Directors of ART AG bears ultimate responsibility for the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

The Executive Board plays an active role in the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment. It controls the assessment, reviews the results, institutes measures based on the results of the assessment and takes account of these when making strategic decisions. The Executive Board approves ART AG's ORSA Report, which is used for both internal and regulatory reporting.

The Risk Management Committee ensures that the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment is designed and carried out in an appropriate manner. The committee approves the guidelines and reviews the ORSA Report.

Risk Management coordinates implementation of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment and contributes to the assessment along with the actuarial function and other relevant functions.

B.3.2.3 ORSA Processes

ART AG's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment consists of various processes that extend over the entire annual period and are closely linked.

Some ORSA processes are performed on an annual basis, while others take place on a quarterly or ad-hoc basis.

- Top Risk Assessment: All risks that represent the biggest threat to the company are identified in an annual process, analyzed, assessed and if necessary mitigated, and are reviewed each quarter.
- Business and risk strategy process: The business strategy is the basis for planning. During the annual planning cycle, a capital plan is developed that ensures ongoing compliance with the target capital ratios specified as part of the risk appetite, whereby expected solvency over the next three years is taken into account (i.e. based on projected figures). Stress scenarios are also included in the analysis. During the planning process, effects on capitalization are analyzed and, if necessary, adjustments to the limits for the next fiscal year are analyzed. In this way, the risk strategy is reviewed annually and a risk appetite is defined, taking the corporate targets into account.

- Appropriateness of the standard formula: The appropriateness of the standard formula in terms of ART AG's risk profile is reviewed annually.
- Volatility adjustment: Evaluation of the sensitivity of the volatility adjustment to technical provisions and eligible own funds in terms of the assumptions on which the calculation of the volatility adjustment is based and the potential effects of a forced sale of assets on the eligible own funds; valuation of the effect of a decrease in the volatility adjustment to zero.
- Loss-absorbing capacity of the unpaid share capital: Assessment of the loss-absorbing capacity of the unpaid share capital of ART AG, including changes in the structure or the contractual terms and conditions of the agreement, changes in the status of the counterparties involved and changes in the recoverability of the ancillary own funds.
- Calculation of ART AG's solvency position: The Solvency Capital Requirement based on the standard formula and the eligible own funds are calculated on a quarterly basis.
- Sensitivities and stress scenarios: ART AG's solvency position is assessed on a quarterly basis under a set of stress scenarios. Every year, additional stress scenarios, sensitivity analyses and reverse stress tests are carried out. The stress scenarios cover a period of up to three years into the future (planning horizon).
- Capital management: Ensuring adequate capitalization at all times in terms of regulatory requirements and rating capital requirements, as well as specific market requirements, is essential to ART AG. The solvency position of ART AG is discussed at quarterly meetings of the Risk Management Committee and is reviewed to ensure compliance with the capital requirements in ART AG's risk strategy. If necessary, steps are taken to ensure adequate capitalization.
- Compliance with limits: Compliance with quantitative risk limits for market, credit and underwriting risks is continuously reviewed throughout the year. If necessary, steps are taken to ensure utilization within the prescribed limit.
- Appropriateness of ART AG's claim provisions: The provisions are calculated on a quarterly basis and are reviewed and approved by the Head Actuary and the Loss Reserve Committee of ART AG.
- Risk reporting: Risk Management reports to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.
- Effectiveness of the internal control system: Ensuring the effectiveness of ART AG's internal control system through annual assessments of operational risks, analysis of operational losses, review of the control design and the operating effectiveness of controls, consideration of the internal and external audit reports.

The aforementioned regular ORSA processes are supplemented by non-regular evaluations of the risk profile as needed. Such a need exists if significant changes occur or are expected to occur in ART AG's risk profile.

B.3.2.4 ORSA Report

As mentioned previously, the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment is documented in an ORSA Report. ART AG's ORSA Report is used for both internal and regulatory reporting.

The regular ORSA Report is finalized and adopted by the Executive Board in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

Preparation of the ORSA Report is coordinated by the risk management function. The underwriting, actuarial, capital management, accounting, compliance and other relevant functions are involved in compiling the report. The Risk Management Committee discusses and reviews the results of the ORSA Report before the report is submitted to the Executive Board for approval and to the Board of Directors for information purposes. Finally, the results of the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment are made available to everyone who plays a key role in decision-making processes relating to the corporate strategy, the risk strategy and risk and capital management (e.g. ART AG's Key Function Holders).

The ORSA Report for the 2017 fiscal year does not contain any objections or significant recommendations to the Board of Directors. On the contrary, the overall solvency situation was deemed to be stable and comfortable, both as at the balance sheet date of December 31, 2017 and throughout the planning period.

B.4 Internal Control System

ART AG has implemented a formal internal control system, the so-called ERIC system (Enterprise-wide Risk-based Integrated Control System), to control significant operational risks for ART AG on an ongoing basis through monitoring and control activities and to ensure that the relevant key controls are effective. This approach is based on internationally recognized control frameworks such as the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission [2]) and, in line with legal, regulatory and Allianz Group requirements, stipulates the following targets (so-called ERIC targets):

- Achievement of the strategic business targets is effectively supported and ART AG's legal capacity is assured;
- Governance aspects and business processes are effective;
- The applicable laws and regulatory provisions, together with internal guidelines of Allianz, AGCS SE and ART AG, are complied with;
- The processes for internal and external financial and regulatory reporting deliver complete, accurate information in order to effectively support internal management decisions while simultaneously fulfilling the expectations of external stakeholders.

As part of the ERIC system, the key controls that are formalized are those that are necessary in order to avoid or reduce significant operational risks to ART AG. The ERIC system provides a comprehensive view of these risks and controls and gives ART AG's Executive Board reasonable assurance that the aforementioned targets will be achieved. Because the ERIC system uses a uniform approach to carry out assessments of operational risks and controls with various functional areas, it also supports cooperation and the sharing of information between the key governance functions under Solvency II (compliance, risk management, actuarial and internal audit).

On the whole, the ERIC system promotes awareness of risks and controls within the organization and creates transparency with respect to responsibilities for risks and controls. With additional support from an effective risk management system for operational risks, potentially significant operational risks are identified at an early stage and the necessary steps are taken to avoid or reduce these risks, making it possible to comply with the risk tolerance limit [3] for operational risks set by ART AG's Executive Board.

[2] COSO is a joint initiative of five private-sector organizations that aims to develop leading frameworks and guidelines for enterprise risk management, internal controls and fraud prevention.

The internal control system relates to operational risks. However, to facilitate readability, the term "operational" is omitted below. At the same time, the terms "key control" and "control" are used synonymously.

B.4.1 Key Principles of the ERIC System

The following key principles apply to the ERIC system:

- A focus on significant risks;
- A focus on key controls;
- Promotion of positive awareness of risks and controls;
- Effectiveness of key controls;
- Documentation of risks, controls and business processes;
- Integration of service providers into the internal control system; and
- Control strategies such as separation of duties and dual-control principle.

Risk and control assessment programs are the main procedures for determining which operational risks are covered by the internal control system; they focus on significant risks relating to the aforementioned targets. All programs deliver their own perspective on the risk and control landscape at ART AG and complement each other. A balanced combination of these programs ensures the completeness of the ERIC system on one hand and its efficiency and feasibility on the other.

Significant risks and key controls are identified and assessed at three levels:

- Management level (e.g. entity-level controls, Global Operational Risk Assessment Program);
- IT level (e.g. IT general controls); and
- Process level (important business processes, financial and regulatory reporting).

First, these evaluation programs allow significant risks to be identified and assessed; they are then assigned key controls, which are assessed with regard to their appropriateness/adequacy. In addition, the key controls are subjected to a structured test to determine whether they can be implemented as specified (operating effectiveness).

If a risk level is unacceptable (e.g. because of a lack of key controls or ineffective key controls or due to an inadequate design), countermeasures are defined and implemented in order to bring it back into line with the operational risk tolerance.

The ERIC system's core process follows an annual cycle comprised of four steps:

- Determining the scope for risks;
- Assessing risks and reviewing the control design and documenting/adjusting the controls;
- Testing controls (i.e. testing them for operating effectiveness) and identifying, remedying and retesting control weak spots, if necessary; and
- Monitoring and reporting.

It is particularly important to test controls, partly in order to be able to show external stakeholders that internal controls are being implemented effectively and also in order to build and maintain the trust of these stakeholders in the reliability of the internal control system. Clear and up-to-date documentation of key controls is crucial for the efficient testing of controls.

Missing key controls or key controls that have not been set up properly or are not being effectively implemented are regarded as control weak spots that must be eliminated. The materiality of control weak spots is assessed with the involvement of the risk management function and a realistic and detailed improvement plan is drawn up, setting out responsibilities and deadlines. Once this plan has been executed, the control is retested.

[3] ART AG's risk tolerance is defined and reviewed in the Top Risk Assessment and in the individual risk and control assessment programs.

This process is overseen by the ERIC Advisory Group, an advisory body at ART AG. The following functions are represented in this body:

- Risk management function;
- Legal function;
- Compliance function;
- Actuarial function;
- Accounting; and
- Internal Audit (no voting rights).

This composition also supports reciprocal oversight between key functions and thus helps to ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements. The ERIC Advisory Group regularly gives its opinion on:

- The completeness and consistency of the ERIC system;
- The operational implementation of processes under the ERIC system;
- The appropriateness and completeness of the scope for risk and control assessments;
- The effectiveness of the ERIC system and, in particular, the materiality of possible control weak spots; and
- The appropriateness and effectiveness of the governance system.

Risk Management coordinates and monitors all activities necessary for the ERIC system, in particular remedial actions to eliminate control weak spots. It regularly provides updated overviews to the ERIC Advisory Group and to the ART Risk Management Committee. At least once a year, the risk management function also produces a so-called ERIC report. This is submitted firstly to the ERIC Advisory Group for review and then to the ART Risk Management Committee for approval, in order to determine the overall effectiveness of the ERIC system including the governance system. Finally, the report is presented to the Audit Committee of ART AG's Board of Directors and to the Executive Board of ART AG for confirmation.

B.4.2 Compliance Function

The approach taken by the compliance function follows the structure of ART AG and the guidelines of the AGCS Group.

The aim of the compliance function is to minimize the risks associated with regulatory and legal requirements and their implementation. The compliance function also protects the reputation of ART AG. Furthermore, the compliance function regards itself as an active adviser to the organization on all matters relating to compliance.

The compliance function comprises the Compliance Department and other organizational units such as the Legal Department, which performs tasks of the compliance function (among other duties). ART AG is also linked to the Global Integrity Committee of AGCS SE.

The risk areas assigned to the compliance function include:

- Corruption;
- Money laundering and financing of terrorism;
- Economic sanctions;
- Capital market compliance;
- Antitrust law compliance;
- Internal fraud;
- Data protection;
- Sales compliance;
- Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA); and
- Criminal law.

Other departments (e.g. Actuarial, Accounting, Risk Management, Finance and Market Management) assume certain governance functions with clearly defined responsibilities for the monitoring and assessment of the respective legal or regulatory requirements that apply from a functional viewpoint, the implementation of processes and controls and the introduction of any necessary internal quality assurance measures. The risk areas assigned to these governance functions include, for example, accounting standards, actuarial principles, insurance sales regulations and complaints management.

The responsibilities of the compliance function and the governance functions and the respective organizational structure and mode of operation, together with the assigned risk areas, are stipulated in the ART AG/AGCS Compliance Directive and the governance directive. Detailed global guidelines and work instructions supplement the framework for a global organization at the AGCS Group. The Code of Conduct is also a central component of the Compliance Management System, particularly for the creation of a uniform understanding of compliance within ART AG/the ART Group.

The compliance function is structured in such a way that it can act independently and in accordance with the concept of the three lines of defense. "Independent" means that no dishonest influence can be exercised over the compliance function.

The Group Compliance Officer reports directly to the Executive Board of ART AG through the General Counsel (a member of the Executive Board).
He also reports to the Global Compliance Officer of AGCS SE.

The Group Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board of Directors and the Executive Board of ART AG. Compliance reporting includes the results of the previous compliance risk assessment, possible changes in the compliance risk profile, overviews of current compliance activities, the status of compliance reviews/audits, a summary of any relevant violations and/or deficiencies that have been reported and recommended corrective measures.

The compliance function has the right to unrestricted access to information in order to fulfill its compliance duties. The right to information includes, for example, requests for relevant information from units within the company and communications with employees in order to obtain information.
This unrestricted access may be restricted to individual persons in the area of compliance.

The Executive Board and/or Board of Directors of ART AG is responsible for organizational and operational structures and processes for ensuring compliance with the ART Compliance Directive and for allocating the relevant risk areas to the compliance functions and governance function.
The Executive Board shall set up and maintain an effective compliance function that is in proportion to the compliance risk exposure of the organizational unit.

The Group Compliance Officer is responsible for the implementation of the compliance principles and processes described in the applicable Compliance Directive. That includes reporting any significant incidents that are of relevance to compliance to the Audit Committee of ART AG and/or the AGCS Global Integrity Committee. In organizational terms, the compliance function is assigned to the Legal & Compliance Department of ART AG.

The heads of the governance functions are likewise responsible for implementing the governance principles and processes within their risk areas.
Any significant compliance incidents must be reported accordingly.

The AGCS Global Integrity Committee deals with significant compliance incidents reported at ART AG in line with the instructions of ART AG's Audit Committee. The AGCS Global Compliance Officer presides over this committee. Other members include the global heads of risk management, audit, legal, communication and human resources. Any measures are taken in consultation and agreement with the relevant decision-making body at ART AG (particularly the Audit Committee).

B.4.3 Fit and Proper Requirements

The Group Compliance Officer holds the key function for the compliance function. In this function, the Group Compliance Officer must be sufficiently qualified and have the necessary practical experience to be able to fulfill the tasks involved in the compliance function, bearing in mind the complexity of ART AG and

the ART Group and the principle of proportionality. The Group Compliance Officer must be able to record and assess the ART Group's compliance risks, monitor compliance with the relevant internal and external legal requirements and regulations and the associated processes and identify and manage any changes in the legal environment at an early stage.

In addition, the Group Compliance Officer must have the following knowledge:

- Knowledge of the applicable internal and external legal requirements and regulations;
- Knowledge of the insurance markets;
- Knowledge of the business strategy and business model of ART AG and the ART Group; and
- Knowledge of the internal organizational structure and workflows of ART AG and the ART Group.

B.4.4 Resources of the Compliance Function

The resources of the compliance function at ART AG are planned and used in such a way that tasks can be carried out properly and with a focus on risks. Planning takes place within the framework of the risk-based Compliance Plan, which is drawn up once a year. In addition, "reciprocal oversight" takes place between key functions within the context of the ERIC Advisory Group, in line with regulatory requirements. In principle, the resources available for a function are taken into account in the overall assessment.

B.4.5 Duties of the Compliance Function

The compliance function has the following duties:

- Carrying out advisory work, in particular advising the Executive Board on compliance-related issues;
- Risk monitoring;
- Early warning; and
- Monitoring and reporting.

To enable it to perform these tasks, a Compliance and Governance Management System has been introduced that has been coordinated with AGCS SE. The main elements and processes are described in ART AG's Compliance Directive.

The elements of the Compliance and Governance Management System are:

- Promoting a culture of integrity and compliance;
- Providing and implementing training courses and communication;
- Advising the Executive Board and the operating units;
- Establishing and complying with compliance principles and processes;
- Processing information provided by employees and resolving compliance incidents;
- Interacting with regulatory authorities; and
- Monitoring compliance rules and reporting.

The main processes (not an exhaustive list) of the Compliance Management System are:

- **Performing Risk Assessments**
  The compliance function regularly identifies and assesses the compliance risk associated with business activities in the assigned areas of risk. The results are documented and form the basis for the Compliance Plan. The methods, timing and procedures for these assessments are coordinated with the risk management function.
- **Compiling, Coordinating and Updating the Compliance Plan**
  The Compliance Department develops and implements an annual risk-based Compliance Plan. This sets out the planned compliance control activities for the relevant individual risk areas, including an underlying time frame, and considers the activities from the Compliance

Plan of the AGCS Group and the Allianz Group. The annual Compliance Plan is submitted to the member of the Executive Board in charge of compliance and is reviewed with regard to any necessary changes and adjusted at least once every six months. The Compliance Plan is approved by the Executive Board of ART AG and is brought to the attention of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

- **Resolving Compliance Incidents**
  The Compliance Department deals in an appropriate manner with incidents involving compliance violations, if necessary by escalating such issues to the Audit Committee and/or the AGCS SE Integrity Committee. Where needed, the compliance function may request support and help from experts in other functions, or from external specialists, in order to carry out an investigation.
- **Monitoring Risks Relating to Legal Changes**
  The compliance function continuously monitors the relevant legal environment for ART AG / the ART Group. Any relevant legal changes are analyzed and documented at local or global level in connection with specific issues, and any necessary risk-based measures are recorded.
  The process, which is supported by a database, has been rolled out globally by the AGCS Group; reporting to the management of ART AG takes place in accordance with risks.
- **Quality Assurance Procedure**
  The compliance function carries out regular risk-based monitoring of the appropriateness and adequacy of implementation and of the effectiveness of the compliance programs, processes and controls. This may involve taking random samples, performing surveys or other analyses.

B.4.6 Significant Changes

There were no significant changes relating to the organization or processes in the year under review.

The review of the Compliance Directive in the reporting period showed that minor changes were necessary and that clarification was needed with regard to the general tasks of the compliance and governance functions and the underlying processes.

B.5 Internal Audit

Internal Audit is a key function within ART AG's internal control system. Internal Audit is an independent and objective audit and advisory function that aims to create added value and improve an organization's business processes. It supports the organization in achieving its goals by assessing the effectiveness of risk management and controls and of management and monitoring processes using a systematic and targeted approach and by helping to improve them.

Internal Audit submits analyses, assessments, recommendations and information as part of its audit activities.

Internal Audit has primary responsibility for audits within ART AG and at all other insurance companies in the ART Group. At the same time, it is part of the worldwide audit function within AGCS SE and the Allianz Group, the functional management of which is overseen by Group Audit at Allianz SE. As the superordinate audit unit within the Group, Group Audit performs a specialist monitoring and supervisory function.

Internal Audit works on behalf of the Audit Committee of ART AG and reports directly to it. The Head of Internal Audit may also attend meetings of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee of ART AG is kept informed of audit activities, the results of audits and significant developments from the point of view of Internal Audit through periodic reports.

Furthermore, members of the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer receive final audit reports specific to ART. The Head of Audit also confirms that Internal Audit is independent from an organizational viewpoint in his annual report to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.

Internal Audit's activities are based on a comprehensive audit plan that is updated annually, which covers all material activities and business segments (audit subjects) in the ART Group and the AGCS Group. A risk-oriented assessment of audit subjects is carried out as part of the annual planning process in Internal Audit. An operational plan is drawn up on the basis of the annual plan. Each audit passes through the phases of audit preparation and implementation, reporting and follow-up action based on this.

Audit preparation includes an analysis of the theme of the audit, appropriate assessment of risks, induction into the subject matter of the audit, detailed planning of the procedure for the audit and the obtaining of information.

The audit implementation phase includes the following activities: opening discussion, audit activities (field work), documentation of audit activities, determining the results of the audit and follow-up discussion/concluding discussion. The activities that are necessary in connection with this are stipulated and documented in an internal audit document, the audit program.

Internal Audit draws up an audit report immediately for each audit as part of its reporting activities. The aim of this is to provide brief, concise and targeted information to the Board of Directors, the senior level of management that is responsible and the units being audited about the object of the audit and the audit results.

After the audit report has been distributed, Internal Audit oversees the timely implementation of the agreed measures relating to the audit findings by the responsible units specified in the audit report (follow-up). In monitoring the progress of implementation, Internal Audit follows all findings irrespective of the risk content.

ART AG has a duty to issue internal company guidelines as part of its organization of the business. Mandatory guidelines have been adopted by ART AG as part of this (adaptation of the AGCS Audit Policy).

The AGCS Audit Policy for Internal Audit (which has also been implemented by ART AG), as part of the internal guidelines of AGCS SE, is reviewed annually and where there are special reasons for doing so. A central process has been set up for this, which is coordinated by the independent risk controlling function and the Legal Department. The unit that is responsible for the subject area firstly reviews the guideline to determine whether it needs to be adapted. If any changes are immaterial, the revised version is submitted to the member of the Executive Board who is responsible and to the Chief Executive Officer for approval. Any material changes are also submitted to the Executive Board and – in the case of fundamental changes – to the Board of Directors for approval, and are then made known within the company.

The structure and correct organization of Internal Audit as a key function is specified in the AGCS Audit Policy adopted by the Executive Board, taking into account the regulatory guidelines of the Insurance Supervision Act (Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz) and the requirements of Group Audit. This guideline describes the organizational structure and position of Internal Audit within the company and the principles of audit activities, tasks, responsibilities and main processes, as well as reporting lines and rights to information. The AGCS Audit Policy builds on the guidelines in the Group Audit Policy.

The AGCS Audit Manual supplements and clarifies the AGCS Audit Policy and is reviewed and published by the Head of Internal Audit each year and where there are special reasons for doing so.

Internal Audit has a duty to report any material findings from its area of responsibility to Group Audit immediately. Internal Audit carries out its tasks autonomously and independently. The Executive Board and Board of Directors ensure that Internal Audit is functionally independent, within the framework of the AGCS Audit Policy approved by them, to maintain the functionality of the company's business organization (including information and audit rights). This independence is further protected by the position of Internal Audit within the organizational structure; it is independent of the "first and second line of defense" functions.

Internal Audit is not bound by any instructions or subject to other influences when conducting audits, reporting or evaluating the results of audits. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors can order additional audits within the scope of its decision-making authority without this affecting the autonomy and independence of Internal Audit.

Internal auditors assess all the relevant facts in a balanced way and do not allow their opinion to be influenced by their own interests or those of others. In principle, employees working in Internal Audit may not perform any tasks that are not or do not appear to be in line with audit activities.

Internal Audit shall conduct audits with the necessary expertise and an appropriate level of professional care. Employees in Internal Audit shall apply the maximum degree of expert objectivity when collating, assessing and forwarding information on audited activities or business processes. The findings of audits must be based on facts and must be backed up by adequate evidence.

Internal Audit at ART AG has been outsourced to AGCS SE. It is under the control of the Chief Executive Officer of AGCS SE and also reports to the Supervisory Board of AGCS SE. The Head of Internal Audit or his deputy has direct and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee of ART AG. As the superordinate audit unit within the Group, Group Audit also performs a specialist monitoring and supervisory function.

Internal Audit may be asked for its opinion on issues affecting the internal control system. Where this is the case, Internal Audit must maintain the necessary independence and must not be involved to any significant extent in the development, implementation or performance of processes and work instructions. Moreover, these advisory activities must not be organized in such a way that they compromise the performance of Internal Audit's core tasks and the audit plan.

The Head of Internal Audit must confirm the independence of the audit function to the Audit Committee of ART AG each year.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The tasks and organization of the actuarial function are described in detail in Section B.1.3.1. Measures taken by the actuarial function in the reporting period included:

- Fulfillment of all duties in accordance with Solvency II guidelines and the AGCS Actuarial Policy;
- Introduction of a new IBNR booking process for the ART division and internal reinsurance business, which is aligned with the booking process at AGCS;
- Improvement of data quality with regard to Solvency II segment allocation of premiums and reserves in collaboration with Accounting and Deal Operations;
- Optimization of the actuarial modeling process for ART division business, enabling a more efficient focus on core risks (in consultation with Allianz Group Actuarial);
- Provision of a training course for ART employees on changes in the solvency regime in Bermuda affecting the subsidiary of ART AG (in collaboration with Corporate Finance & Treasury and Risk Management).

The head of the actuarial function informed the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of current activities and measures at the meetings in April and November. Formal reports were also provided to the Executive Board in line with Solvency II guidelines.

B.7 Outsourcing

ART AG began applying the Global Procurement & Outsourcing Policy of the AGCS Group (AGCS P&O Policy) in 2015, reflecting the growing significance of outsourcing. All of the requirements specified in the Allianz Group Outsourcing Policy (GOP) are included in the AGCS P&O Policy. Any changes to the GOP are reflected in adjustments to the AGCS P&O Policy, which are submitted to ART AG's internal approval bodies for approval in accordance with the internal ratification process. Legally independent companies must incorporate the AGCS P&O Policy into their internal system of governance through ratification. The current version of the AGCS P&O Policy was adopted by the competent board of ART AG and the Executive Board on December 22, 2017.

The AGCS P&O Policy applies to:

- ART AG, including all branch offices; and
- All legally independent companies that are subject to ART AG's management control.

In particular, the AGCS P&O Policy governs the following aspects:

- Definition of outsourcing;
- Criteria for selecting, commissioning and managing suppliers;
- Definition of roles, responsibilities and approvals; and
- Rights of control during outsourcing (including termination).

A special role is played by the outsourcing function, which ensures that the necessary processes for monitoring and supervising the outsourced functions and services are defined and implemented.

The outsourcing function assumes responsibility for ensuring that the necessary processes for monitoring and supervising the outsourced functions and services are defined and implemented. This is done in consultation with the local key functions involved (e.g. Legal Department, Compliance, Risk Management, Business Continuity Management, Information Security Officer, Allianz Group functions) and the persons in charge of the outsourcing agreement.

The outsourcing function has special responsibility for the following main activities:

- Instructing the organization on how requirements are to be satisfied from an outsourcing standpoint;
- Supporting all business owners in their activities in order to ensure compliance with the AGCS P&O Policy;
- Centralized filing/archiving of all outsourcing agreements (inventory), along with related documents and evidence (e.g. risk assessment, business plan, due diligence); and
- Reporting the AGCS outsourcing agreements to the Allianz Group on request.

Terms and conditions for implementation and operating documents continue to be defined and reviewed annually in the Governance Toolkit with the contract holder, in consultation and agreement with global and regional key functions. The Toolkit thereby takes into account the various phases of outsourcing, from decision-making through implementation and the operational phase to termination of the agreement. If the terms and conditions are not met, escalations to procedures are defined.

Critical and Important Outsourcing Agreements of ART AG

Service provider for ART	Country	Description
Allianz Investment Management SE	Germany	Investment Services *
Allianz Global Investors (Schweiz) AG	Switzerland	Investment Services *
PIMCO Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Investment Services *
Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE	Germany	Internal Audit **

* Responsibility for function – Chief Financial Officer
** Responsibility for function – Chief Executive Officer [4)]

B.8 Other Disclosures

ART AG's governance system ensures that the company can properly identify, measure, control and report risks to which the company is, or may be, exposed. This is supported by the internal control system.

[4)] The holder of the function left ART AG with effect from November 10, 2017; an arrangement regarding a designated deputy was in place until the end of 2017.

C Risk Profile

ART AG categorizes all risks into one of eight risk categories (see Section B.3).

ART AG's risk profile is described below based on these eight categories.

C.1 Underwriting Risks

Underwriting risks are risks arising from obligations of the direct insurance business (non-life insurance business) and the reinsurance business (all risks) relating to the risks covered and the processes used in pursuing the business. The uncertainty of the results with respect to insurance and reinsurance obligations under existing policies and the new business expected over the next twelve months is taken into account.

The most important underwriting risk relates primarily to the trend in claims. A distinction is made between premium risk, i.e. the risk that, due to unexpected future claims, there will not be sufficient premium income to finance them, and reserve risk, i.e. the risk that provisions will be inadequate to cover existing claims due to unexpected run-off losses.

Premium and reserve risks only take into account loss events that occur with regular frequency. Extreme events that occur very rarely are not included in the premium and reserve risks, but instead in the catastrophe risk. Under catastrophe risk, a distinction is made between natural disasters, man-made events and other catastrophic events.

Underwriting risks also include lapse risk. This refers to the possibility of unexpectedly high cancellations in the existing business and the resulting loss of future profits.

ART AG calculates all underwriting risks using the standard formula.

No material insurance risk is transferred to special-purpose vehicles, and there is no material exposure from off-balance-sheet items.

ART AG actively controls premium and catastrophe risks; risk assessments and underwriting limits are integrated into the underwriting process and ART AG's risk appetite encourages the purchase of reinsurance coverage. Assessing risks as part of the underwriting process is a key element of risk management at ART AG. As part of strategic planning, future business volumes and associated risks, as well as their impact on solvency, are forecast.

With regard to reserve risk, ART AG regularly monitors the trend in provisions for insured events at individual policy level. In addition, ART AG performs annual reserve uncertainty analyses in order to evaluate the sensitivity of reserves to the assumptions on which the calculations are based.

With regard to risk concentration, ART AG's catastrophe risk before reinsurance is driven primarily by man-made catastrophes. The remaining portion of the gross catastrophe risk is based on natural disasters. Other catastrophic events play a minor role. One of the main drivers of premium risk is non-proportional internal group active reinsurance.

There is currently no sign of concentration risks in the underwriting risk after reinsurance that could significantly influence the solvency ratio.

Excessive risks are mitigated through internal and external reinsurance contracts. In addition to traditional forms of reinsurance, ART AG also uses modern forms such as industry loss warranties.

The risk arising from active internal non-proportional reinsurance is limited with aggregate excess of loss reinsurance. Own funds are protected from losses arising from the overall insurance business through an internal group whole account stop-loss contract with the parent company, AGCS SE. No structural changes to the reinsurance program are planned. Reinsurance therefore has a permanent risk-mitigating effect.

The sensitivity of the underwriting risk is analyzed through sensitivity analyses and stress tests.

Here, sensitivity to higher business volumes is analyzed, along with the impact of a major loss and sensitivity to claims reported at a later date and losses that develop at a later date. The company also looks at the risk that would arise in the absence of the whole account stop-loss contract. Among the scenarios analyzed, the latter scenario has the biggest impact on risk: as of year-end 2017, it leads to a solvency ratio of 101 %. The Solvency Capital Requirement is met in all the scenarios reviewed.

C.2 Market Risk

ART AG defines market risk as the risk of loss due to changes in market prices or in parameters that result in changes in the market prices of financial assets and liabilities. This also includes changes in market prices due to a deterioration in market liquidity.

Market risk consists of the following subrisks:

- Interest rate risk is the possible change in value of the portfolio due to changes in interest rates;
- Share price risk is the possible change in value of the portfolio due to price changes in the equity markets;
- Property risk is the possible change in value of the portfolio due to changes in market values of properties;
- Spread risk is the possible change in value of the portfolio due to changes in the credit spread; and
- Exchange rate risk is the possible change in value of the portfolio due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

In addition, market risk concentrations are assessed using the standard formula.

The main market risks for ART AG are exchange rate risk and spread risk. The increase in these compared with the previous year was due to the transfer of investments as a result of the merger with ART NV.

Interest Rate Risk

ART AG's interest rate risk is controlled as part of a comprehensive asset/liability management (ALM) system. In the non-life insurance business, payment obligations are typically shorter-term than the investments hedging them. ART AG's target duration is based on the assumption that it will continue to operate as a going concern. This results in a longer duration on the asset side than on the liability side. This duration overhang implies interest rate risk. On the asset side, the duration is controlled by limits.

The sensitivity of the interest rate risk is analyzed using stress tests (among other things, a 100-basis-point increase/decrease in the interest rate).

Share Price Risk

ART AG's share price risk is primarily due to participating interests in ART AG subsidiaries in Brazil, the USA and Bermuda.

In addition, ART AG holds two smaller positions totaling EUR 1.4 million that come from an Alternative Asset Portfolio that has been in run-off since 2009.

As of December 31, 2017, ART AG holds no further equity positions.

The sensitivity of the share price risk is analyzed using stress tests (30% decrease in the values of participating interests and the rest of the Alternative Asset Portfolio).

Property Risk
ART AG has no properties in its investment portfolio.

Spread Risk
ART AG's spread risk is driven by bonds, loans and balances at South African banks.

ART AG normally holds fixed-income securities to maturity. As a result, short-term changes in market values have no negative financial effects on us. As a long-term investor, ART AG therefore has the option to invest in securities whose spreads are above the risk-free rate, and also to realize these spreads.

Exchange Rate Risk
Aside from the euro, ART AG has assets and liabilities in various currencies, in particular in US dollars (USD), Brazilian real (BRL) and Swiss francs (CHF). An appreciating euro causes assets denominated in currencies other than the euro to fall in value. At the same time, however, the corresponding capital requirements from a euro standpoint decrease, which reduces the impact on capitalization.

The local own funds of ART AG's subsidiaries in Brazil and Bermuda are invested in the local functional currencies, BRL and USD respectively. ART AG's BRL risk exposure comes exclusively from the participating interest in the Brazilian subsidiary.

The exchange rate risk is dominated by USD, followed by BRL and CHF.

Stress tests are used to analyze the sensitivity of the exchange rate risk (depreciation of foreign currencies against the euro by 10%).

Market Risk Concentrations
Market risk concentrations within the meaning of the standard formula relate to participating interests in subsidiaries and to balances at South African banks.

Business Prudence Principle
ART AG's assets are invested in accordance with the business prudence principle (Article 80 VersAG):

- ART AG invests only in assets and instruments whose risks it can adequately identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report and which it can adequately consider in determining the total Solvency Capital Requirement, and
- All assets, in particular those covering the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement, shall be invested in such a way as to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. Assets held to cover the technical provisions shall be invested in a manner appropriate to the nature and maturity of the insurance and reinsurance liabilities.

The Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) defines the investment strategy for ART AG's investment portfolio.

The SAA is based on an analysis of assets and liabilities and a medium-term performance perspective. In structuring the SAA, great care is taken to ensure suitable target levels for quality and security, e.g. ratings, additional collateral and sustainable profits, as well as adequate liquidity and availability of the investment portfolio as a whole.

This ex-ante assessment is underpinned by constant compliance with the SAA (including leeways and limits) in the investment process and ex-post monitoring in order to facilitate corrective actions in the event of divergence from the targets.

ART AG's SAA stipulates that 100% of assets should be invested in fixed-income investments (the remainder of the Alternative Asset Portfolio of EUR 1.4 million is exempted from the SAA).

In order to ensure that individual investment decisions satisfy the business prudence principle, the Allianz Group and ART AG have:

- Drawn up a list of standard investments and
- Set up a process for investments that are not (yet) viewed as standard investments [New Financial Instrument (NFI) Process].

Only investments that are made regularly and over a sufficiently long period of time and in which ART AG and/or the Allianz Group's outsourced investment functions have relevant expertise are regarded as standard investments. Moreover, the internal processes and IT systems must be able to depict such investments adequately. Standard investments form the basis of ART AG's investment portfolio.

Before investments not included in the list of standard investments can be made, the NFI process must be completed successfully. This process checks the following aspects in particular: ART AG's ability to control all investment-specific risks, compatibility of the investment with the interests of the insured parties and effect of the investment on the quality, security, liquidity, availability and profitability of the investment portfolio as a whole.

ART AG's risk management system defines the framework conditions for managing market risk. In particular, these include the standards and the uniform methods and models for market risks, comprehensive limit systems for the investment portfolio and the system for reporting market risks. Furthermore, the responsibilities for managing market risk are defined in detail in Allianz's Standards for Market Risk Management. These include:

- Analyzing the market risk capital, identifying concentration risks and monitoring measures to reduce risk;
- Identifying and controlling market risks;
- Monitoring compliance with limits;
- Internal reporting to management and external reporting (including reporting to the supervisory authority) regarding market risk; and
- Optimizing the portfolio in terms of profitability and market risk.

Derivatives are used only to hedge foreign currency exposure.

The Corporate Finance & Treasury Department of AGCS SE supports ART AG in monitoring and regularly reporting on ART AG's identified market risks. Reporting is handled through regular reports and, if necessary, ad-hoc reports. The purpose of risk reporting is to provide an up-to-date overview of risks to decision-makers (including the Board of Directors and the Executive Board) and to show the utilization of limits. In addition, it is intended to improve risk transparency at all levels of the company and to help management make decisions.

C.3 Credit Risk

ART AG defines credit risk as the possible loss in value of the portfolio within a defined time horizon caused by changes in the credit quality (creditworthiness) of debtors in the portfolio, including default or non-fulfillment of financial obligations.
Default on a loan receivable may be caused either by a deterioration in creditworthiness (migration risk) or by the inability or unwillingness of the debtor to fulfill contractual obligations.

The framework for controlling credit risk pursues two major goals:

- Auditing and monitoring outstanding debts from individual parties with the goal of reducing the risk of default by individual counterparties, but also to ensure adequate diversification across the portfolio as a whole (e.g. with respect to various industries or regions), or to avoid a strong concentration on individual counterparties; and
- Ensuring that ART AG has sufficient capital at all times to reliably bear the credit risk it has assumed.

Along with both of the goals mentioned above, the following aspects are taken into account:

- Reporting and managing the risks assumed;
- Defining and managing limits per counterparty and country; this also includes maintaining lists of counterparties subject to particular scrutiny (Watch List) or with which no business should be concluded (Black List);
- Business planning and capital management;
- Controlling the investment portfolio;
- Complying with investment accounting (including auditing required write-downs); and
- Including credit risks when estimating the price of insurance policies.

ART AG monitors and controls credit risk exposures and concentrations in order to ensure that it is in a position to satisfy its obligations to policyholders at all times. ART AG is supported in this by the Allianz Credit Risk Platform (CRisP), an Allianz application for monitoring and controlling credit risks. Among other things, the CRisP application makes it possible to:

- Set limits for individual debtors or groups of debtors;
- Monitor and control limits based on reporting, including notification of updates for data and limits on names of counterparties who either are subject to a special audit (Watch List) or with whom no business should be concluded (Black List).

The Allianz Group assigns credit limits to Allianz companies in a centralized process via CRisP. CRisP calculates the maximum limit for individual counterparties based on a large number of factors (such as the debtor's rating, total assets, the associated business segment and region) and monitors the respective limit utilization.

ART AG has the option to revise downward the assigned limits for maximum risk with respect to a debtor or group of debtors by stipulating its own limit. The limit assigned by the Allianz Group or the internal limit set by ART AG – whichever is lower – shall determine the discretionary limit for investments, credit risk insurance and/or reinsurance.

The Allianz Public Rating Plus (PR+) is used as an early-warning system to test the quality of counterparties and to provide information for preparation of the Watch List of individual counterparties for which the limits in CRisP may have to be adjusted.

The two different components of ART AG's credit risk exposure are the investment portfolio and the reinsurance portfolio.

Premium income and own funds required to cover written risks are mainly invested in fixed-income securities. Because of the type of business activity in the non-life insurance business, typical investments by ART AG are short- to medium-term fixed-income securities, which leads to a lower credit risk. The limit systems for the investment portfolio described in the section on market risk also include, in particular, limits to mitigate the credit risk from investments.

The credit risk for external reinsurers arises from insurance risks that ART AG transfers to external reinsurance companies in order to reduce its own insurance risk. Potential losses may arise either from payment defaults on existing settlement claims arising from the reinsurance business or from default on reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance partners are checked by the Allianz Security Vetting Team (SVT). The SVT ensures that companies with strong credit profiles are selected wherever possible.

In addition, it may demand letters of credit, cash deposits or other financial collateral to further reduce the credit risk.

The sensitivity of the credit risk (investment and reinsurance portfolio) is analyzed using stress tests (e.g. downgraded two rating grades, whereby the rating grade refers to the rating subcategories, e.g. AA+, AA and AA- at Standard & Poor's).

ART AG's main risk exposures, which, among other things, are used to calculate counterparty default risk in the standard formula, include:

- Internal reinsurance with Allianz Group companies;
- Reinsurance with captives (as part of ART AG's fronting business); and
- Deposits with South African banks as part of a structured reinsurance transaction in South Africa.

ART AG mainly uses the following risk-mitigation techniques to reduce credit risk from the instruments below.

Instrument	**Minimizing Risk**
Reinsurance	All reinsurance partners are checked by SVT. Depending on this assessment, collateral in the form of e.g. guarantees, cash or other suitable financial measures is required in order to reduce credit risk.
Fixed-income securities	Requirement to invest primarily in high-quality securities and to limit concentrations with respect to counterparties in the portfolio.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that utilizations under current or future payment obligations cannot be satisfied or can be satisfied only under terms and conditions that have undergone adverse changes. Above all, liquidity risk may arise if, over time, there are mismatches between cash flows on the asset side and the liability side.

The main objective in planning and controlling ART AG's liquidity position is to ensure that the company is always in a position to satisfy its payment obligations. To accomplish this goal, ART AG monitors and forecasts its liquidity position on a daily basis.

Liquidity planning for each of the next three years is carried out as part of strategic planning. It takes into account conditional liquidity requirements and liquidity sources in order to ensure that ART AG can satisfy future payment obligations. In addition to liquidity planning, ART AG's liquidity risk is controlled by monitoring liquidity requirements against sources of liquidity under various stress scenarios, which are summarized in the Liquidity Risk Report (see below).

ART AG controls liquidity risk in order to ensure that available liquidity and liquidity needs are adequately balanced. The investment strategy ensures adequate quality and liquidity of the investment portfolio, e.g. through investment in liquid instruments such as high-grade government bonds. This means that even if unlikely events do occur, higher liquidity requirements can be met without substantial financial losses. ART AG applies actuarial methods to estimate the liabilities under insurance policies. During the course of liquidity planning, it ensures that all cash flows on the asset and liability sides match.

Coverage of short-term liquidity needs (less than two weeks) is supported by ART AG's access to the Allianz Group's cash pool.

ART AG compiles a Liquidity Risk Report each quarter. It contains a forecast of cash inflows and outflows over various time horizons (ranging from one week to a year), an assessment of available countermeasures, including the realization of liquid investments, the application of various stress scenarios and an aggregation with KPIs such as the liquidity coverage ratio. Thresholds for warning levels and limit violations ensure that management is able to assess the liquidity situation under current and hypothetically tougher market conditions.

The stress scenarios examined in the quarterly liquidity report include scenarios that are run by every Allianz Group company. These include claims stress scenarios that examine claims leading to losses that at most occur once in 200 years.
The premium stress scenario examines an interruption in premium income (from existing and new business) within the next two months, only 50% of which is recovered in the following month.
As well as the stress scenarios applied throughout the Allianz Group, there are stress scenarios that are specific to ART AG. In particular, a rating downgrade for ART AG is analyzed.

In all the stress scenarios examined, the liquidity coverage ratio for every time horizon considered is under 36%. The liquidity coverage ratio is the ratio of cash outflows to cash inflows, taking into account available countermeasures.

Risk-mitigation measures must be prepared and sent to Group Risk Management as soon as any limit is exceeded under at least one scenario examined in the Liquidity Risk Report. Depending on the size of the liquidity gap, there are various escalation levels that require the involvement of the Risk Management Committee. An example of such a mitigation measure is the cancellation of a planned activity that would negatively affect the company's liquidity profile. Concentration risks play a subordinate role in liquidity risk.

The expected profit taken into account in connection with the liquidity risk, which is contained in future premiums, totals EUR 1.9 million at year-end 2017. This expected profit on future premiums comes mainly from the AGCS division, which is stable year on year. In total, expected profits on future premiums are lower than in the previous year. This is primarily due to the ART division, for which lower future premium income and higher cost rates have been assumed. As no premium income is outstanding for AGCS Reinsurance, no profits on future premiums are anticipated in this segment. The expected profit factored into future premiums is equal to the difference between the technical provisions excluding the risk margin and a calculation of the technical provisions excluding the risk margin under the assumption that the expected future premiums for existing insurance and reinsurance contracts will not be paid upon termination of the contract for a reason other than the occurrence of the insured event, notwithstanding the legal or contractual rights of the policyholder.

C.5 Operational Risk

C.5.1 Risk Exposure

ART AG defines operational risk as unexpected losses resulting from inadequate or faulty internal operating processes or systems, due to human error or misconduct or due to external events. This definition encompasses legal risks, compliance risks and risks relating to financial reporting. However, strategic risks, reputational risks and project risks are not included.

Operational risks are inherent in all kinds of products, activities, processes and systems and cannot be avoided entirely. Unlike most other kinds of risks, they occur suddenly and unexpectedly and can significantly affect the balance sheet, profits, corporate targets, business activities or reputation of ART AG.

Operational risks are divided into the following categories:

- Willful misconduct;
- Improper actions by third parties;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Business practices and product features;
- Damage to operating and office equipment;
- Business interruption and failure of technical systems; and
- Business process risks.

C.5.2 Management of Operational Risks

The risk management system for operational risks is based on the Allianz Group's three lines of defense model. ART AG's employees are aware of potential operational risks and control them by examining the management of operational risks for all day-to-day business activities. As part of a positive risk and control culture, it is assumed that decision-makers in particular will make all identified weak spots and risks transparent so that the necessary countermeasures can be carried out in a timely manner.

Operational risks are controlled first and foremost on a cost-benefit basis, whereby the expected reduction in losses should exceed the costs involved in improving controls. However, there may be exceptions to this cost-benefit approach, for example in order to comply with laws and regulations, to protect the reputation of the company and the AGCS Group or to fulfill other strategic goals.

Because of their importance, the quality of key controls is assessed in a structured manner, i.e. the company reviews (1) whether key controls are located at the right points in the business processes; (2) whether their design is adequate to reduce the anticipated risks; and (3) whether they are being implemented effectively. Operational risks are controlled, first and foremost, on a cost-benefit basis; the expected additional benefits from reducing losses should exceed the costs associated with improving the controls. However, there may be exceptions to this cost-benefit relationship in order to comply with laws and regulations, protect

ART AG's reputation or fulfill other strategic objectives.

The operational risk capital is used as a cushion to protect the company from extreme operating losses caused by unexpected failures of key controls.

In a broader context, operational risks are controlled by ART AG's Top Risk Assessment (TRA) program, which is supplemented by risk and control assessment programs.

ART AG's risk management system for operational risks has been specially developed to learn from operational risk events that have occurred and to avoid surprises from operational risks.

First, an understanding must be gained of what could potentially happen. This is done in two ways:
- Operational risk events that have occurred are analyzed retrospectively on an ongoing basis and their causes are identified. External operational losses that are disclosed by the Allianz Group are also taken into account; and
- Specific forward-looking scenarios with potentially negative effects are analyzed on an annual basis.

ART AG identifies, assesses and controls operational risks and control weak spots with this structured approach. Both perspectives help to set priorities and to deploy resources to effectively manage operational risks in a targeted manner in order to make processes, systems, governance structures and methods more robust and to respond proactively to expected internal or external changes with the aim of avoiding operational risk events or reducing their negative effects on ART AG. As all the relevant functions of ART AG are involved in these analyses, they also help in particular to identify potential structural weaknesses that could in some circumstances point to a concentration of operational risks.

Even if operational risk events by definition often occur due to errors, our risk management system for operational risks does not focus on errors. Instead, it promotes a culture of risk transparency and treats errors as an opportunity for improvement. The company wants to learn from negative experiences and to identify potential weak spots at an early stage in order to avoid the possibility of similar losses in future. Such a mentality is a prerequisite for effectively managing operational risks.

ART AG's risk management system for operational risks is supplemented and supported by important activities. They are controlled by functions outside of Risk Management and include:
- Compliance initiatives on combating fraud, combating corruption, antitrust law, economic sanctions, (unauthorized) cross-border business, insider trading, money laundering, sales compliance and data protection;
- A framework for Business Continuity Management (BCM);
- A framework for all AGCS procurement transactions, including outsourcing; and
- Initiatives on information security.

C.5.3 Risk Mitigation

Operational risks are reduced through a series of appropriate and effective countermeasures (i.e. controls for the respective risks). These are defined as key controls if the actual risk would be significantly higher without the key control.

Because of their importance, the quality of key controls is assessed in a structured manner, i.e. the company reviews firstly whether their design is adequate to reduce the anticipated risks, and secondly whether they are being implemented effectively. This takes place within the framework of ART AG's internal control system.

C.6 Other Material Risks

In addition to underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, ART AG also monitors business risk, reputational risk and strategic risk (see Section B.3).

Strategic risk is the risk of an unexpected negative change in company value due to the adverse effect of management decisions regarding the business strategy and implementation thereof. This risk is estimated and analyzed every year as part of the Top Risk Assessment process and is therefore within ART AG's risk appetite.

In order to ensure that the strategic targets in the current business plan are correctly implemented, strategic controls are used to monitor the relevant business targets. Market and competitive conditions, capital market requirements, regulatory conditions, etc. are constantly monitored to decide whether strategic adjustments need to be made. Strategic decisions are also discussed by various committees at the level of the Executive Board (e.g. the Risk Management Committee). The Head of Risk Management is represented on all strategically relevant committees. Assessing the relevant risks is a fundamental element of such discussions.

Reputational risk is the risk of unexpected drops in the share price of Allianz SE, the value of the insurance policy portfolio or the value of future business volume due to damage to ART AG's image.

This risk is likewise estimated and analyzed every year as part of the Top Risk Assessment process and is within ART AG's risk appetite.

The perception of ART AG as a respected, responsible provider of financial services is affected by ART AG's conduct in a number of areas, such as product quality, corporate management, financial strength, customer service, personnel management, intellectual property and corporate responsibility. Individual management decisions on reputational risk are integrated into the risk management system. ART AG and the Allianz Group continue to apply a clearly defined reporting process on a case-by-case basis to deal with reputational risk.

Business risk – losses due to unexpectedly high rates of cancellation in the portfolio and the resulting loss of profits, as well as losses caused by ongoing fixed costs in the case of plummeting new business – is evaluated both using the standard formula and in the Top Risk Assessment process.

C.7 Other Disclosures

All relevant disclosures regarding ART AG's risk profile are contained in the preceding notes.

D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Comparison of Balance Sheet Figures

ASSETS Dec. 31, 2017 in EUR thousand	Solvency II	PGR	Difference
Intangible assets	0	0	0
Deferred tax assets	5,177	0	-5,177
Surplus in retirement benefits	0	0	0
Real estate, property, plant & equipment and inventories for own use	12	12	0
Investments (excluding assets for index-linked and fund-linked contracts)	1,211,428	1,142,574	-68,854
Real estate (other than for own use)	0	0	0
Shares in affiliated companies, including participating interests	140,179	120,106	-20,073
Equities	1,399	1,399	0
Equities – unlisted	1,399	1,399	0
Bonds	868,656	828,143	-40,513
Government bonds	257,500	256,995	-505
Corporate bonds	611,072	571,063	-40,009
Collateralized securities	84	85	1
Collective investment undertakings	0	0	0
Derivatives	15,394	15,394	0
Funds held by others, not equivalent to cash	185,800	177,532	-8,268
Loans and mortgages	103,288	140,097	36,809
Other loans and mortgages	103,288	140,097	36,809
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts:	956,203	1,114,993	158,790
Non-life and health similar to non-life	956,203	1,114,993	158,790
Non-life excluding health	954,366	1,112,938	158,572
Health similar to non-life	1,836	2,055	219
Funds held by others (deposits to cedants)	1,321	1,321	0
Receivables from insurance companies and intermediaries	72,144	127,251	55,107
Receivables from reinsurers	14,731	14,731	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	131,113	139,381	8,268
Cash and cash equivalents	42,867	42,867	0
Other assets not shown elsewhere	616	616	0
Total assets	2,538,901	2,723,844	184,943

LIABILITIES Dec. 31, 2017 in EUR thousand	Solvency II	PGR	Difference
Technical provisions – non-life	1,691,335	1,813,998	122,663
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	1,678,787	1,801,397	122,610
Best estimate	1,610,911	1,801,397	190,486
Risk margin	67,875	0	-67,875
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	12,548	12,600	52
Best estimate	11,529	12,600	1,071
Risk margin	1,020	0	-1,020
Other technical provisions	0	0	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	15,105	14,139	-966
Pension benefit obligations	15,174	0	-15,174
Deposits from reinsurers	44,115	44,115	0
Deferred tax liabilities	3,147	0	-3,147
Financial liabilities other than liabilities to banks	197,420	197,420	0
Liabilities to insurance companies and intermediaries	1,099	1,099	0
Liabilities to reinsurers	18,718	79,395	60,677
Payables (trade, not insurance)	286	286	0
Other liabilities not shown elsewhere	99,609	99,607	-2
Total liabilities	2,086,007	2,250,058	164,051
Excess of assets over liabilities	452,893	473,786	20,893

D.1 Valuation of Assets

The valuation methods used in accordance with Solvency II and the PGR are compared below. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) provide the framework for recording and measuring assets and liabilities. IFRS rules essentially serve as an adequate approximation for valuation under Solvency II; however, the specific Solvency II regulations in the Omnibus II Directive (Directive 2014/51/EU) and the Delegated Regulation (Directive 2015/35/EU) take precedence. For assets that are valued at amortized cost under IFRS and for which the difference between market value and amortized cost is immaterial, the amount stated under IFRS was used. There were no changes in the recognition and valuation methods or estimates used during the period under review.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets that are not physical in nature. If intangible assets can be sold separately and the insurance company can prove that there is a market value for these or comparable assets, they can be stated at market value in the Solvency II balance sheet. Otherwise, intangible assets must be valued at zero under Solvency II valuation principles, as stipulated in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

PGR: Intangible assets are stated at production or acquisition cost and are amortized over their useful lives (generally five years).

Deferred tax assets
Deferred taxes are calculated for temporary differences in the values of individual assets and liabilities under Solvency II and in the balance sheet prepared for tax purposes (Article 15 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35). Deferred tax assets are assets that can be used to reduce income tax expense in future periods. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

PGR: No accruals are recorded for deferred tax assets.

Real estate, property, plant & equipment and inventories for own use
Amortized cost figures are deemed to be a reasonable estimate of the fair value pursuant to Article 9 (4) of the Delegated Regulation.

PGR: The item property, plant & equipment is stated at acquisition or production cost, less scheduled or unscheduled depreciation.

Shares in affiliated companies, including participating interests
Pursuant to Article 13 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, participating interests are valued using the adjusted equity method or are valued at zero.

PGR: Participating interests are stated at cost. In the event of impairment that is expected to be permanent, the corresponding value adjustments are made.

Equities
Listed shares are stated at the share price on the most recent day of trading.

PGR: They are stated at the lower of cost or market.

Bonds
Listed bonds are stated at the market price on the most recent day of trading. If there is no active market, the fair value of unlisted securities will be provided by brokers or market-makers or calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The relevant discount rates are based on observable market parameters and take into account the financial instruments' remaining term to maturity and probability of default.

PGR: They are carried at amortized cost.

Collateralized securities
Market values are provided by independent commercial banks. They are generally calculated using valuation models that in turn are based on available market data.

PGR: They are carried at amortized cost.

Derivatives
Derivatives are measured at market value pursuant to IAS 39.

PGR: The carrying amount is stated at market value.

Other loans
These are stated at fair value based on valuations by independent data providers or calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The effective interest rate on similar debt securities is used.

PGR: They are stated at face value and adjusted for any impairments.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts
See Chapter D.2 for both Solvency II and PGR.

Reinsurance deposits
These are stated at face value, because for the deposits in question, the future interest payments essentially reflect the market interest rate.

PGR: They are stated at face value and adjusted for any impairments.

Receivables from insurance companies and intermediaries
These are reported at face value less repayments. For accounts receivable from the direct insurance business, general loss allowances are made to account for the general credit risk. Receivables for premiums that are not yet due are not shown here, but rather as negative technical provisions.

PGR: They are reported at face value less repayments. For accounts receivable from direct insurance business, general loss allowances are made to account for the general credit risk.

Receivables from reinsurers
These are reported at face value less repayments. Receivables for premiums that are not yet due are not shown here, but rather as negative technical provisions.

PGR: They are reported at face value less repayments, taking into account any necessary value adjustments.

Receivables (trade, not insurance)
These are measured at face value less repayments, adjusted for the probability that the counterparty will default.

PGR: They are reported at face value less repayments, taking into account any necessary value adjustments.

Cash and cash equivalents
These are reported at face value for Solvency II and the PGR.

Other assets not shown elsewhere
These are stated at amortized cost, by analogy with Article 9 (4) of the Delegated Regulation.

PGR: They are valued at amortized cost. Assets of low value are immediately written off.

D.2 Measurement of Technical Provisions and Amounts Recoverable from Reinsurance Contracts

Under Solvency II, technical provisions have three components: premium provision, provision for claims and risk margin.

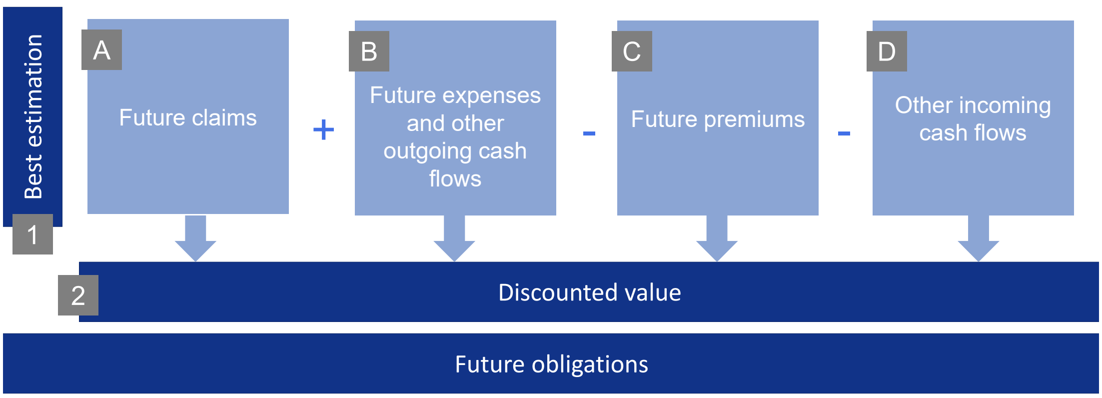
Premium provision is defined as the discounted best estimate of future cash flows (claim payments, expenses, premiums) relating to obligations under future events covered by policies in existence on the valuation date. Claim provision is defined as the discounted best estimate of future cash flows (claim payments, expenses, premiums) relating to loss events occurring before the valuation date. The risk margin is defined as the amount in excess of the best estimated value that a third party assuming the liabilities on the valuation date would require in order to close the transaction. The risk margin is calculated using a cost-of-capital approach.

ART AG's valuation of the premiums and claim provisions is initially undiscounted. In a second step, the future cash flows – separate, in each case, for premium provision and claim provision, as well as for the gross provision and reinsurance – are used to calculate an adjustment for the current monetary value of the cash flow (discounting). The risk margin is calculated using a blanket cost-of-capital approach, including discounting.

The following sections describe the calculation of the individual components, and in each case the undiscounted best estimate for the premium provision and claim provision on a gross basis and after reinsurance, the associated discounting and the risk margin. Next, the resulting technical provisions pursuant to Solvency II as at December 31, 2017 are presented and the approaches used to calculate reserve uncertainty are discussed. Finally, a comparison is made between the technical provisions pursuant to Solvency II and the corresponding provisions calculated in accordance with PGR. The main differences in measurement are described and the figures as at December 31, 2017 are presented.

Premium Provisions

The following chart depicts the calculation of the gross premium provisions:



Premium provisions include all expected premiums, commissions and claim payments under existing policies as of the balance sheet date that will not become due and payable until after the balance sheet date.

As the first step in calculating gross premium provisions, the degree of exposure – the not-yet earned premium components for all policies active as at the balance sheet date – is identified, regardless of whether the premiums were already due and payable before the balance sheet date or whether the premiums will become due and payable only after the balance sheet date. The accrued premium components are referred to below as Solvency II unearned premiums.

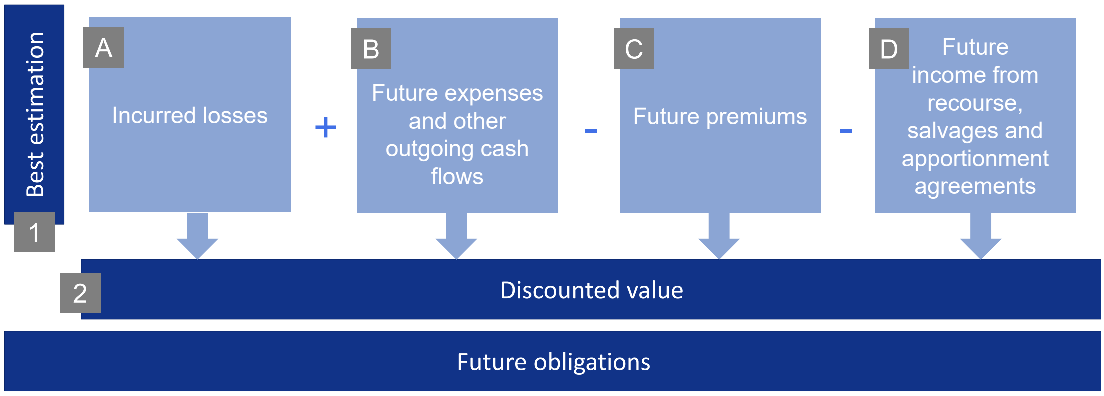
Based on the above, the best estimate for each of the individual components shown in the chart is calculated separately:

Future claims: The expected loss ratio (excluding internal and external loss adjustment expenses) is applied to the Solvency II unearned premiums:

- The following components are used to calculate future expenses:
  - Not-yet-due portions of agent, broker and lead insurer commissions for existing policies;
  - Internal and external loss adjustment expenses: the expected loss adjustment expense ratio is applied to Solvency II unearned premiums;
  - Administrative costs: the expected administrative expense ratio is applied to Solvency II unearned premiums;
  - Not-yet-due premium refunds and profit commissions.
- Future premiums: premiums under existing policies that will not become due and payable until after the balance sheet date are always included; and
- Other incoming cash flows, if applicable.

Claim Provisions

The following chart depicts the calculation of the gross claim provisions:



The undiscounted best estimates for the individual components shown in the chart above are calculated separately. IFRS approaches are used to calculate undiscounted specific case provisions and IBNR provisions.

- Incurred losses: these correspond to the total of specific case provisions + IBNR provisions (in both cases excluding loss adjustment expenses);
- Future expenses and other outgoing cash flows: these correspond to the total of specific case provisions + IBNR provisions for external loss adjustment expenses + provisions for internal loss adjustment expenses;
- Future premiums: reinstatement premiums for reserved damages; and
- Future income from recourse, salvages and apportionment agreements for damages already incurred as of the balance sheet date.

Below is a description of the calculation of IBNR provisions under IFRS and PGR for the various business segments as of December 31, 2017.

AGCS Switzerland and Dubai Division

The provisions are analyzed in detail once a year, either in the second or third quarter, depending on division and region. The data used (e.g. run-off triangles) are based on the first and/or second quarter. In the fourth quarter, an update is calculated for all segments based on data for the third quarter. The results of the update – in particular for previous years – are rolled forward for the annual financial statements.

Business is divided into homogeneous reserving segments that are based primarily on the respective insurance division and allow a detailed analysis. The underlying currency is the euro. All other currencies are converted into euros using the exchange rates at the end of the quarter. Due to technical limitations, historical exchange rates are also used for some run-off triangles.

For reserving purposes, the external loss adjustment expenses and refunds from recourse, salvages and apportionment agreements are contained in the claims data (payments, specific case provisions, IBNR provisions). For accounting purposes, the external loss adjustment expenses are extracted from the IBNR provisions via percentage rates. The percentage rates are based on historical data.

The reserving approaches for claims during the fiscal year and for prior-year claims differ:

To forecast claims for the fiscal year, the claims data are divided into minor claims, medium-sized claims, major claims and catastrophic claims. Minor, medium-sized and major claims are based on the loss expense after facultative reinsurance across the various AGCS units. Minor and medium-sized claims are packaged into one run-off triangle per insurance division. For major claims, major claim run-off triangles are created. For catastrophic claims, all the relevant claims are combined, regardless of the claim amount. The threshold for medium-sized claims is EUR 1.0 million; for major claims, it is EUR 5.0 million. For all claims from the aviation and energy insurance divisions, as well as all claims in which our units in the USA or Canada were the lead underwriters of the underlying insurance policy, US dollar thresholds are used. In all other cases, claims classifications are euro-based.

The approaches for calculating IBNR provisions for the fiscal year distinguish between long-tail and short-tail insurance divisions. Long-tail insurance divisions include general liability, property damage liability insurance, aviation insurance subdivisions for manufacturer's risk, for airport liability and for reinsurance treaty business and insurance for medium-sized companies and major events. The short-tail divisions include fire and other property insurance, technical insurance, aviation insurance subdivisions for airlines, general aviation, marine and transport insurance and energy risk insurance:

- For long-tail divisions, IBNR provisions are calculated on the basis of the expected loss ratio. It is possible to offset the minor claims and medium-sized claims categories against each other. The expected loss ratios are generally consistent with the assumptions used in business planning. A separate analysis is carried out by the actuarial function to verify that these assumptions are consistent with actuarial models. The relevant parameters are part of the risk capital model and as such are approved by Allianz Group Actuarial. If there are substantial differences between the business planning figures and the actuarial analysis, the expected loss ratios are adjusted accordingly;
- For short-tail divisions, the approach is more nuanced: for minor and medium-sized claims, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is used both for a gross and a "gross-net" figure from which facultative reinsurance has been eliminated – based on the expected loss ratios (see explanations above) and specific run-off patterns for the loss expense according to the current annual reserve analysis. Except for quota share rein surance, for which the corresponding quota share is deducted when calculating the net IBNR provisions, no refunds are accepted under obligatory reinsurance contracts. It is assumed that, for the short-tail divisions, the claims exceeding the retention are already known. The net IBNR provisions are therefore equal to those after facultative reinsurance.

The reserving approach for major claims is based on an analysis of the major claims run-off triangles. For technical insurance, the aviation insurance subdivisions for airlines, general aviation, marine and transport insurance and energy risk insurance, a Bornhuetter-Ferguson approach is used to calculate IBNR provisions for major claims. For fire insurance, the analysis of run-off triangles has demonstrated that no IBNR provisions are needed for major claims.

For catastrophic claims, no IBNR provisions had been set up for unknown claims at the end of 2017, because it can be assumed that all losses incurred are already known. However, specific IBNR provisions were set up separately for events that were already known.

The methods described above are applied at the division level. A weighted completion factor is calculated for this purpose that is based on the factors for the individual underlying reserving segments (e.g. branch offices). The projected loss expenses serve as the weights. Reserving segments for which no completion factors were chosen during the annual analysis are not included when calculating the weighted completion factor for the division. In a second step, the IBNR provisions calculated at division level for the three relevant claims categories are allocated to the underlying reserving segments. Various weights can be chosen for the allocation, e.g. premiums earned, the projected loss expense or IBNR provisions according to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. However, the allocation method is usually coordinated with the method selected to calculate the IBNR provision. Finally, it is still necessary to review whether the gross IBNR provision for each reserving segment and each claims category is at least as high as the gross figure after facultative reinsurance and whether this, in turn, is at least as high as the net figure. If not, the IBNR provisions for the gross amount and/or the gross figure after facultative reinsurance will be raised accordingly.

The annual reserve analysis is based on run-off triangles and the following projection methods:
- Chain ladder for claim payments;
- Chain ladder for loss expense;
- Loss ratio method;
- Bornhuetter-Ferguson method for claim payments; and
- Bornhuetter-Ferguson method for loss expense.

The final selection is based both on an individual assessment of the results from the specific methods and on qualitative information from the Underwriting and Claims departments. The method chosen depends, among other things, on the insurance division, the available claims history and the paid claims status for the respective claim year.

For the annual financial statements, the results of the reserve analysis (updated based on third-quarter data) are rolled forward. The basic approach is to hold paid claims stable in the fourth quarter compared to the results of the reserve analysis for the third quarter. However, based on the comparison of actual and expected claims development in the fourth quarter alone, the run-off of prior-year claims will be adjusted if necessary, especially for short-tail divisions. The expected claims development is based on the run-off patterns chosen as part of the reserve analysis. For segments that were not the subject of the reserve analysis, suitable alternative approaches are applied.

Amounts that can be recovered from reinsurers are calculated as best estimates based on the underlying contracts.

The following incoming and outgoing cash flows from contractually agreed reinsurance contracts are shown under amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts.

Incoming cash flows:
- Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts for claim payments and corresponding expenses; and
- Reinsurance commissions and profit-sharing pursuant to the individual reinsurance contracts.

Outgoing cash flows:
- Future reinsurance premiums under existing contracts, including reinstatement premiums.

Internal Group Reinsurance and ART Division Business:
Specific (stochastic) actuarial models for reserving and risk-modeling are produced for the material transactions in this segment. The most suitable risk distributions and parameters are used for each transaction and the contractual arrangements, some of which are complex, are explicitly considered in the model. Smaller transactions are examined on a portfolio basis.

To calculate the IBNR provisions, the models are updated every quarter, every six months or at least every year, depending on the transaction and the availability of new data, and loss scenarios are simulated. The original assumptions from pricing and the actual claims experience are weighted using suitable credibility approaches in order to calculate the expected final loss burden as of the balance sheet date, which is then used to calculate and post the required IBNR provisions.

Discounting

Premium provisions and claim provisions are discounted for each claim year, insurance division, region and currency and for the following cash flows:

- Gross:
  - Future claim payments;
  - Future expenses and other outgoing cash flows;
  - Future premiums;
  - Future incoming cash flows from recourse, salvages and apportionment agreements; and
  - Other incoming cash flows.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts. The following parameters are used in the calculation:

- Undiscounted premium provision and claim provision by claim year, division, region and currency;
- Expected payment pattern per type of provision, division and region; and
- Risk-free yield curve per currency, plus volatility adjustment per currency and maturity.

The following principles apply:

- The yield curve is specified by the Allianz Group;
- Premium provision and claim provision are calculated separately. In addition, they are separated by claim year, reserving segment and primary currency (EUR, CHF, USD, GBP, AUD, CAD and others);
- The cash flow forecast is based on payment patterns that were selected as part of the annual reserve analysis for each reserving segment;
- For simplification purposes, it is assumed that payouts from claim provisions are made at mid-year, on average;
- It is assumed that payouts (mainly for future claims) that are reserved in the premium provisions as at the balance sheet date will be made from the premium provisions at the end of the respective year on average;
- The same duration is used for technical provisions and the adjustment for potential bad-debt losses; and
- Gross and reinsurance cession (facultative and obligatory) are discounted separately.
  No adjustments were made to the risk-free yield curve used within the meaning of Article 77 (2) VersAG.

Risk Margin

There is no observable market value for technical provisions. Instead, an estimate is made of the amount that would have to be paid to sell the liabilities to an independent reference undertaking. The discounted best estimate plus a risk or market value margin (MVM) is used. The MVM represents the cost of the capital the acquiring company would have to provide during run-off.

The starting point for the cost of capital used is the Solvency Capital Requirement under Solvency II (SCR); however, this amount in each case only covers the capital requirement for a period of one year. A time series of future SCRs must therefore be estimated for the MVM. The cost of capital rate to be used is set at 6% (Delegated Regulation, Article 39), estimated as the cost of capital rate of the reference undertaking.

Initially, the MVM is calculated for ART AG as a whole. It is then allocated to the insurance lines of business specified under Solvency II, whereby the respective sums of the discounted risk time series for the insurance risks are used as weights. Within the insurance lines of business, there is an allocation to claim provision and premium provision, with the respective undiscounted provisions used as weights. In the final step, both portions are further allocated to reporting segments and regions, whereby the relevant provisions under IFRS serve as weights.

Overview of Technical Provisions

Because the internal calculations are carried out at the level of the reserving segments, which are different from the Solvency II segments, the latter are based on a suitable allocation. The table below shows technical provisions – non-life under Solvency II as of December 31, 2017 in accordance with segmenting pursuant to Solvency II. Technical provisions rose year on year from EUR 542 million to EUR 735 million, for the following reasons:

- Increase in claim provisions from EUR 419 million as at the end of 2016 to EUR 530 million as at the end of 2017: this increase in reserves was driven mainly by major claims under internal group reinsurance programs and by a major claim in the United Arab Emirates, which affected internal group reinsurance, the Dubai branch and an ART division transaction;
- Increase in premium provisions from EUR 59 million as at the end of 2016 to EUR 136 million as at the end of 2017: this increase was mainly due to lower expected future premium flows, driven by receivables/payables management in ILM business. With regard to actuarial assumptions, there were no material changes compared with the previous year when it came to calculating premium provisions.

Transfers at the level of the Solvency II segments were driven on one hand by major claims, while at the same time further investments were made in improving data quality in 2017, which also led to changes in the allocation of the reserves.

Bester Schätzwert

EUR thousand	Premium provisions			Claim provisions						
	Gross	Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts	Net	Gross	Amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts	Net	Total gross	Total net	Risk margin	Technical provisions
Direct insurance business										
Health insurance	443	119	324	809	742	67	1,252	391	95	486
Income replacement insurance	1	4	-3	367	101	266	368	263	24	287
Motor vehicle liability insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other motor vehicle insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	48	33	14	64,817	34,063	30,754	64,865	30,768	2,420	33,189
Fire and other property insurance	2,630	2,769	-139	5,396	2,482	2,913	8,026	2,774	358	3,132
General liability insurance	9,790	8,846	944	116,923	74,336	42,587	126,713	43,531	2,584	46,115
Legal protection insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Various financial losses	767	601	166	5,537	5,067	470	6,304	635	628	1,264
Subtotal	13,679	12,374	1,305	193,849	116,792	77,057	207,528	78,362	6,110	84,472
Proportional reinsurance assumed										
Health insurance	1,739	517	1,222	584	348	236	2,323	1,458	95	1,553
Income replacement insurance	4	3	2	59	2	57	63	58	8	66
Motor vehicle liability insurance	4,005	0	4,005	9,085	234	8,851	13,090	12,855	1,359	14,214
Other motor vehicle insurance	922	0	922	2,480	0	2,480	3,402	3,402	360	3,762
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	-652	253	-905	13,448	3,221	10,227	12,797	9,322	1,749	11,071
Fire and other property insurance	20,853	12,234	8,619	111,597	60,057	51,540	132,450	60,159	6,096	66,255
General liability insurance	34,899	29,020	5,880	127,949	118,269	9,680	162,848	15,560	3,610	19,170
Credit and surety	16,894	10,799	6,095	0	0	0	16,894	6,095	647	6,741
Various financial losses	15,513	487	15,026	10,684	3,787	6,897	26,196	21,922	1,666	23,589
Subtotal	94,177	53,312	40,865	275,886	185,920	89,966	370,063	130,831	15,589	146,420
Non-proportional reinsurance business assumed										
Non-proportional health reinsurance	7,069	0	7,069	453	0	453	7,522	7,522	797	8,319
Non-proportional accident reinsurance	37,304	3,848	33,456	135,793	1,098	134,695	173,097	168,151	17,262	185,414
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	3,572	0	3,572	15,255	190	15,065	18,826	18,636	1,921	20,558
Non-proportional property reinsurance	52,910	3,127	49,783	792,494	579,542	212,952	845,404	262,735	27,214	289,949
Subtotal	100,854	6,975	93,880	943,995	580,830	363,164	1,044,849	457,044	47,195	504,239
Total non-life insurance obligations	208,711	72,661	136,050	1,413,729	883,542	530,187	1,622,440	666,237	68,895	735,132

Risk of Change in Technical Provisions

ART AG, working jointly with AGCS SE, carries out an annual review of the risk of change to which the technical claim provision is exposed. The following approaches were applied in the various segments in 2017:

AGCS Switzerland and Dubai Division
In order to ensure consistency with the reserve analysis, third-quarter data are used.

The run-off triangles used correspond to the overall triangles that were also used in the reserve analysis. The run-off patterns selected also use the same basis – the gross figure or the gross figure after facultative reinsurance – as in the reserve analysis.

Two types of methods are generally used to determine the reserve risk: the bootstrapping technique (based on incurred Mack, paid Mack and paid over-dispersed Poisson) and a stochastic Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. The bootstrap procedures are used for short-tail divisions and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method is used for long-tail divisions. Both the suitability of the model and consistency with the reserve analysis play a role when selecting the method for the individual claims triangles analyzed. For every claims triangle analyzed, the standard error is first calculated using the bootstrapping method and/or using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method. The suitability of the model is assessed based on the residuals and the comparison of simulated ultimate claim amounts with the results of the reserve analysis.

Internal Group Reinsurance and ART Division Business
The underwriting risk, which consists of a premium risk and a reserve risk, is calculated using transaction-based or portfolio-based stochastic models. When determining the reserve risk, the models for all policies are resimulated from the beginning of the contract term in order to determine the reserve risk for past contract periods. At the same time, the degree of progress in settling claims is taken into account: exposures from old claim years that have already been almost completely settled have only minor residual reserve risk, whereas relatively new exposures from recent claim years that are not yet settled have elevated reserve risk.

Results of the Analysis as at December 31, 2017
The table below shows the results of the most up-to-date analysis of the risk of a change in reserves. Naturally, uncertainty is greatest in the estimate of reserves for internal group reinsurance, as this involves non-proportional reinsurance for major claims. This uncertainty is driven in particular by reinsured long-term business: there is potential for IBNR claims, but the amount is highly uncertain, which makes it difficult to calculate reserves at "best estimate" level and means that the capital required for any deviations must be monitored on an ongoing basis.

EUR million	Reserve risk at the 99.5 % percentile	Undiscounted claim provisions	%
AGCS Switzerland and Dubai	-94.9	166.0	57. 2
Internal group reinsurance	-136.0	152.0	89.4
ART division	-25.8	228.0	11.3

Discussion of Material Differences between Solvency II and PGR in Terms of the Valuation of Technical Provisions and Amounts Recoverable from Reinsurance Contracts

Both Solvency II and PGR are based on the Best-Estimate Principle.

Nevertheless, there are some differences, which are described below.

Premium Provisions (undiscounted)

Under Solvency II, premium provisions are set up for expected future claims and expenses under existing insurance policies. The provisions are calculated by multiplying the expected loss ratio, the expected loss adjustment expense ratio and the expected administrative expense ratio from the internal actuarial model by the PGR unearned premiums. In addition, not-yet-due premium income under contracts in existence as of the balance sheet date is deducted from the premium provision and the related, not-yet-due closing expenses are added to the premium provision. There are no plans to capitalize commissions that are due and payable on or before the balance sheet date. Under Solvency II, the entire profit margin from existing insurance policies is reported in own funds.

Claim Provisions (undiscounted)

There are essentially no differences between specific case provisions and IBNR provisions under Solvency II and PGR. For relevant segments, IBNR provisions are calculated using reporting year data in order to separate a claim year's newly reported claims from the development of already known claims.

Discounting

While no discounting is stipulated for the non-life insurance business under PGR, the Present-Value Principle applies under Solvency II. That means that future cash flows are discounted using a discount curve specified by the Allianz Group.

Counterparty Default Risk (Credit Risk)

Under Solvency II, the adjustment for counterparty default risk is calculated using the simplified approach in accordance with Article 61 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. This adjustment is not made under PGR.

Risk Margin

Under Solvency II, the risk margin reflects the cost of capital derived as part of the fair value in a theoretical transfer of obligations to a third party due to the uncertainty in the run-off of the technical provisions. Solvency II assumes a cost of capital rate of 6% in this case.

Under PGR, there is no provision for a risk margin.

Volatility Adjustment

ART AG uses a volatility adjustment (VA). A change in the volatility adjustment to zero would have only a minor impact on the company's financial situation. The table below quantifies these effects as at December 31, 2017:

A change in the volatility adjustment to zero increases ART AG's gross technical provisions by EUR +8.6 million.

In EUR million	Without VA	With VA	Difference
Basic own funds	448.9	451.4	2.5 (0.5%)
Own funds eligible to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement	580.4	582.9	2.5 (0.4%)
Solvency Capital Requirement	447.9	447.3	-0.6 (-0.1%)
Solvency ratio	129.6%	130.3%	0.7%-p
Own funds eligible to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement	443.7	446.2	2.5 (0.6%)
Minimum Capital Requirement	143.6	143.2	-0.4 (0.3%)
Minimum Capital Requirement ratio	309.0%	311.6%	-2.6%-p

Technical Provisions

EUR thousand	Technical provisions under PGR	Reclassifications (e.g. reinstatements, premium refunds)	Revaluation of premium provisions (undiscounted)	Revaluation of claim provisions (undiscounted)	Discounting of future cash flows	Adjustment for counterparty default risk (credit risk)	Risk margin under Solvency II	Technical provisions under Solvency II	Lower provisions under Solvency II vs. PGR
Direct insurance business									
Health insurance	456	0	-58	0	-7	0	95	486	-30
Income replacement insurance	289	0	-25	0	-1	0	24	287	2
Motor vehicle liability insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other motor vehicle insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	32,956	0	-873	0	-1,324	9	2,420	33,189	-233
Fire and other property insurance	3,900	0	-1,093	0	-52	19	358	3,132	768
General liability insurance	45,253	0	-474	0	-1,410	162	2,584	46,115	-861
Legal protection insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Various financial losses	670	0	-21	0	-14	1	628	1,264	-594
Subtotal	83,523	0	-2,545	0	-2,808	192	6,110	84,472	-949
Proportional reinsurance assumed									
Health insurance	1,767	0	-272	0	-37	0	95	1,553	214
Income replacement insurance	67	0	-6	0	-2	0	8	66	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance	15,053	0	-1,491	0	-707	0	1,359	14,214	839
Other motor vehicle insurance	3,300	0	291	0	-189	0	360	3,762	-462
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	11,626	0	-2,096	0	-209	0	1,749	11,071	555
Fire and other property insurance	56,433	7,932	-2,613	-56	-1,581	43	6,096	66,255	-9,821
General liability insurance	17,146	0	-99	0	-1,866	378	3,610	19,170	-2,024
Credit and surety	7,421	0	-967	0	-378	18	647	6,741	680
Various financial losses	22,265	0	-1,009	1,000	-343	10	1,666	23,589	-1,324
Subtotal	135,078	7,932	-8,263	944	-5,310	449	15,589	146,420	-11,342
Non-proportional reinsurance business assumed									
Non-proportional health reinsurance	7,967	0	-7	0	-439	0	797	8,319	-352
Non-proportional accident reinsurance	175,875	0	-2,724	-841	-4,159	0	17,262	185,414	-9,539
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	20,966	0	-1,787	0	-543	0	1,921	20,558	408
Non-proportional property reinsurance	275,596	0	-3,887	-97	-8,971	94	27,214	289,949	-14,352
Subtotal	480,404	0	-8,405	-938	-14,111	94	47,195	504,239	-23,835
Total non-life insurance obligations	699,005	7,932	-19,212	6	-22,230	735	68,895	735,132	-36,127
Annuities from non-life insurance policies linked to obligations outside health insurance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**699,005**	**7,932**	**-19,212**	**6**	**-22,230**	**735**	**68,895**	**735,132**	**-36,127**

D.3 Valuation of Other Liabilities

Below are separate descriptions of the bases, methods and main assumptions used to value each major group of other liabilities for solvency purposes, as well as comparisons with PGR principles.

Provisions other than technical provisions
Under IAS 37, they are measured at the amount that an entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date (best estimate). For provisions with a maturity of greater than one year, a present-value approach is advisable if discounting will significantly affect the amount stated. Under Solvency II, these provisions are discounted using a market interest rate, pursuant to IAS 37.

PGR: Non-technical provisions are always stated at the expected settlement amount. The expected settlement amount is derived from the best estimate.

Deposits by reinsurers
They are recorded at face value less repayments, unless the market value is different.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount less repayments.

Deferred tax liabilities
Deferred taxes are calculated for temporary differences in the values of individual assets and liabilities on the Solvency II balance sheet and the balance sheet prepared for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are liabilities that will lead to income tax expenses in future periods.

PGR: No deferred tax liabilities are included.

Financial liabilities other than liabilities to banks
They are measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39 and Article 14 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, without taking into account changes in own default risk. Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount.

Liabilities to insurance companies and intermediaries
They are measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39 and Article 14 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, without taking into account changes in own default risk. Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount.

Liabilities to reinsurers
They are measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39 and Article 14 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, without taking into account changes in own default risk. Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

Not-yet-due liabilities (e.g. for reinstatement premiums) are shown under technical provisions.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount. Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

This item also includes provisions for reinstatement premiums for outstanding reinsurance reserves.

Payables (trade, not insurance)
They are measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39 and Article 14 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, without taking into account changes in own default risk.

Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount.

Other liabilities not shown elsewhere
They are measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39 and Article 14 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35, without taking into account changes in own default risk. Receivables and liabilities are netted where permitted by contract.

PGR: They are recorded at the repayment amount.

D.4 Alternative Valuation Methods

As there are no listed market prices for ART AG's participating interests, they are valued using the adjusted equity method.

D.5 Other Disclosures

All relevant disclosures regarding ART AG's valuation for solvency purposes are contained in the preceding notes.

E Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

Targets, Guidelines and Processes

ART AG's capital base is a central resource for sustainable business activity and corporate management. Capital management encompasses almost all ART AG activities aimed at ensuring that the company and its branches have an adequate capital base in terms of legal requirements, the capital requirements set by rating agencies, market specifications and pursuant to the risk-tolerance level specified in the risk strategy.

Capital management principles and processes are defined in AGCS's Global Capital Management Policy, which is implemented by ART AG. In addition to specifications for controlling and planning the capital base and dividends, the policy also includes definitions of relevant duties and processes.
It is closely linked with the company's risk strategy, which defines risk-bearing capacity and risk tolerance in the form of a target capitalization and a minimum capitalization.

ART AG's capital base is reviewed at least once a quarter for compliance with all relevant requirements. The review includes current consistency with the target and/or minimum capitalization and consideration of developments and measures that might affect future capitalization, as well as an assessment of their impact. All results, valuations and capital control measures are reported to the Executive Board on a regular basis in order to ensure prompt countermeasures can be taken in the event of noncompliance with the target capital requirement.

The effects of projected business performance on compliance with the target capital requirement are also examined as part of the three-year business plan. At the same time, the target and minimum capital requirements themselves are reviewed. The results of capital and dividend planning are approved by ART AG's Chief Financial Officer.

Reconciliation of the Excess of Assets over Liabilities in the PGR and Market Value Balance Sheets

The excess of assets over liabilities in the Market Value Balance Sheet totals EUR 452.9 million, while the excess of assets over liabilities in the PGR balance sheet (shareholders' equity) amounts to EUR 473.8 million. The differences between the excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency II (basic own funds) compared to PGR shareholders' equity are due to the differing recognition and valuation requirements under the two approaches. Detailed explanations of the main differences in valuations of individual balance sheet items can be found in Chapter D of this report. The following overview shows the main items for which the valuation requirements differ under PGR accounting and Solvency II. The table reconciles PGR shareholders' equity with basic own funds under Solvency II.

EUR thousand	Dec. 31, .2017	Dec. 31, .2016	Change
PGR shareholders' equity	473,786	547,489	-73,703
Revaluation of investments	40,513	48,032	-7,519
Revaluation of participating interests	20,073	27,115	-7,042
Adjustments to technical provisions (net)	32,767	110,722	-77,955
Inclusion of risk margin in market value balance sheet	-68,895	-63,641	-5,254
Revaluation of deferred tax receivables (net)	5,177	1,095	4,082
Revaluation of other asset and liability items	-50,528	-125,606	75,078
Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities	452,893	545,206	92,313

Amount and Composition of Own Funds

Own funds total EUR 582.9 million and comprise basic own funds amounting to EUR 451.4 million and ancillary own funds amounting to EUR 131.5 million.

EUR thousand	Dec. 31, .2017	Dec. 31, .2016	Change
Excess of assets over liabilities	452,893	545,206	-92,313
Less expected dividend payments	-1,541	-61,452[5]	59,911
Total basic own funds	451,352	483,754	-32,402
Plus ancillary own funds	131,529	131,529	0
Total own funds	**582,881**	**615,283**	**-32,402**

The basic own funds are equal to the excess of assets over liabilities from the Market Value Balance Sheet after deducting the expected dividend payment of EUR 1.5 million. Ancillary own funds consist of the portion of equity capital that has not been paid in. The funds consist paid-in capital, the statutory reserve and a reconciling entry as well as the deferred tax assets. These funds are free of subordinated depts or restricions.

EUR thousand	Dec. 31, .2017	Dec. 31, .2016	Change
Paid-in share capital	131,529	131,529	0
Statutory reserve	131,529	131,529	0
Reconciling entry	183,117	219,601	-36,484
Net deferred tax assets	5,177	1,095	4,082
Total basic own funds	**451,352**	**483,754**	**-32,402**

Ancillary own funds come to EUR 131.5 million and consist exclusively of the unpaid 50 % portion of subscribed share capital. The debtors of the capital that has not yet been called in are AGCS Holding International B.V., which accounts for 60 %, and Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE, which accounts for 40 % (see also the overview of the corporate legal structure in Chapter A.1). AGCS Holding International B.V. acquired the 60 % stake in 2016 from Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE and issued a declaration of liability in connection with the acquisition for the unpaid equity attributable to the acquired stake. This obligation is also backed by a directly enforceable guarantee from Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE. Equity capital that has not been called in may be called in to absorb losses and through regulatory approval is eligible to be used as ancillary own funds.

Classification of Own Funds into Quality Tiers

The items are classified into tiers in accordance with the criteria described in Articles 93 to 96 of Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC and Articles 69 to 78 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The rough aim of this classification is to categorize own funds as to whether they (i) are available in the long term to absorb potential losses, (ii) are subordinate to claims of the company's creditors, (iii) are free from any

[5] The dividend payout that was actually resolved upon by the Board of Directors in May 2017 was EUR 4.6 million higher than the expected dividend. The corresponding disposal of assets is reflected in the excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 2017.

claims of third parties, (iv) do not give rise to any ongoing expenses and (v) do not offer any incentive to repay the funds to the investor. Tier 1 refers to own funds that are subject to stricter requirements than Tier 2; Tier 2, in turn, is subject to stricter requirements than Tier 3. This classification is carried out separately for basic own funds and ancillary own funds.

Basic own funds consist of EUR 446.2 million of Tier 1 own funds and EUR 5.2 million of Tier 3 own funds. These funds are uncommitted and can be used without restrictions to cover losses.

The paid-in share capital, the statutory reserve and the reconciling entry are classified as Tier 1, unrestricted own funds.

The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets is classified as Tier 3 own funds.

The table below shows the classification of basic own funds by tier:

EUR thousand	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 3
Paid-in share capital	131,529	131,529	
Statutory reserve	131,529	131,529	
Reconciling entry	219,601	219,601	
Value of net deferred tax assets	1,095		1,095
Basic own funds as at December 31, 2016	**483,754**	**482,659**	**1,095**
Paid-in share capital	131,529	131,529	0
Statutory reserve	131,529	131,529	
Reconciling entry	183,117	183,117	0
Value of net deferred tax assets	5,177	0	0
Basic own funds as at December 31, 2017	**451,352**	**446,175**	**5,177**
Change vs. previous year	-32,402	-36,484	+4,082

The full amount of ancillary own funds, which comes to EUR 131.5 million, is classified as Tier 2. Classification, amount and composition are unchanged compared with the prior year.

Eligible Own Funds

Eligible own funds are those own funds that are available to fulfill the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and/or the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) if quantitative maximum limits for tiers are applied to the available own funds.

After these maximum limits for tiers are applied, the total amount of own funds of EUR 582.9 million is available to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) as at December 31, 2017. This results in a solvency ratio of 130.3 % if we compare eligible own funds with the Solvency Capital Requirement as at December 31, 2017.

The own funds available to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement comprise Tier 1 basic own funds in the amount of EUR 446.2 million.

Classification of Eligible Own Funds into Quality Tiers

EUR thousand	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Eligible to meet the SCR	582,881	446,175	131,529	5,177
Eligible to meet the MCR	446,175	446,175	0	0

Changes in Own Funds

Total own funds fell by EUR 32.4 million year on year. This change related solely to basic own funds, while ancillary own funds remained unchanged. Tier 1 unrestricted basic own funds fell by EUR 36.5 million, while Tier 3 basic own funds rose slightly by EUR 4.1 million. The decline in total own funds is reflected in a drop in the same amount in own funds eligible for meeting both the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement.

Of basic own funds, the paid-in share capital and the statutory reserve remained unchanged year on year. The reconciling entry fell by EUR 36.5 million, while net deferred tax assets rose by EUR 4.1 million. The change in the reconciling entry is essentially due to an increase in non-ceded technical provisions, a drop in the value of participating interests and higher pension commitments.

EUR thousand		2017	2016	Change
Tier 1	Paid-in share capital	131,529	131,529	–
	Statutory reserve	131,259	131,259	–
	Reconciling entry	183,117	219,601	-36,484
Tier 3	Value of net deferred tax assets	5,177	1,095	4,082
Total	**Own funds**	**451,352**	**483,754**	**-32,402**

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

ART AG uses the standard formula to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement. To determine exposure to counterparty default risk, the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts were calculated using the simplified calculation stipulated in Article 107 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35. The company-specific parameters referred to in Article 59 VersAG were not used.

The table summarizes the Solvency Capital Requirements at year-end 2017.

The diversified Solvency Capital Requirement after tax came to EUR 447.3 million at the end of 2017. Non-life underwriting risks and market and credit risks accounted for the largest share of risk, as the breakdown in the table below shows. The Solvency Capital Requirement rose very slightly year on year by 4%, primarily due to higher underwriting and operational risks and a lower diversification effect.

EUR thousand	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016	Change
Market risk	119,257	156,155	-36,898
Counterparty default risk (credit risk)	101,143	109,946	-8,803
Non-life underwriting risk	286,675	253,065	33,610
Health underwriting risk	830	552	278
Undiversified Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**507,905**	**519,718**	**-11,813**
Diversification	-109,349	-123,795	14,446
Diversified Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**398,556**	**395,923**	**2,633**
Operational risk	48,706	33,653	15,053
Diversified capital requirement before taxes	**447,262**	**429,576**	**17,686**
Tax effect	0	0	0
Diversified capital requirement incl. taxes	**447,262**	**429,576**	**17,686**

At year-end 2017, the Minimum Capital Requirement was EUR 143.2 million.

In addition to the Solvency Capital Requirement, the calculation of the Minimum Capital Requirement is based on technical provisions excluding the risk margin, after deducting the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and premiums written for insurance and reinsurance obligations in the last twelve months after deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts.

The Solvency Capital Requirement at the end of 2017 was calculated using the Solvency II standard formula, as in the previous year.

E.3 Use of the Duration-Based Equity Risk Submodule to Calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement

No duration-based equity risk submodule pursuant to Article 18 VersAV is used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement.

E.4 Differences between the Standard Formula and any Internal Models Used

ART AG does not use an internal model.

E.5 Noncompliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and Noncompliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

ART AG was in compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement at all times in 2017.

E.6 Other Disclosures

All relevant disclosures regarding ART AG's capital management are contained in the preceding notes.

Annex I

Selected Reporting Templates (QRT)

In accordance with Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 of December 2, 2015, insurance and reinsurance companies must publish the following reporting templates as a minimum, as part of their Solvency and Financial Condition Report:

a) Reporting template S.02.01.b

b) Reporting template S.05.01.b

c) Reporting template S.05.02.b

d) Reporting template S.12.01.b does not contain any values

e) Reporting template S.17.01.b

f) Reporting template S.19.01.b

g) Reporting template S.22.01.b

h) Reporting template S.23.01.b

i) Reporting template S.25.01.b

j) Reporting template S.25.02.b does not contain any values

k) Reporting template S.25.03.b does not contain any values

l) Reporting template S.28.01.b

m) Reporting template S.28.02.b does not contain any values

You can find these reporting templates (QRT) in this order on the following pages. Tables in which it is not possible to provide any information are not attached.

Appendix I:

S.02.01.b

Reporting unit: RC780
Qualifying date: 2017-12-31
Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:33:48

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
Assets		C0010	C0020
Goodwill	R0010		
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020		
Intangible assets	R0030	0.00	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	5,176,840.00	0.00
Pension benefit surplus	R0050		
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	11,880.00	11,880.00
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	1,211,428,380.00	1,142,574,315.00
Property (other than for own use)	R0080		
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	140,178,720.00	120,106,175.00
Equities	R0100	1,398,880.00	1,398,880.00
Equities - listed	R0110	0.00	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	1,398,880.00	1,398,880.00
Bonds	R0130	868,656,060.00	828,142,605.00
Government Bonds	R0140	257,500,470.00	256,994,505.00
Corporate Bonds	R0150	611,071,600.00	571,062,695.00
Structured notes	R0160		
Collateralised securities	R0170	83,990.00	85,405.00
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180		
Derivatives	R0190	15,394,340.00	15,394,340.00
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	185,800,380.00	177,532,315.00
Other investments	R0210		
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220		
Loans and mortgages	R0230	103,288,480.00	140,097,275.00
Loans on policies	R0240		
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250		
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	103,288,480.00	140,097,275.99
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	956,202,775.00	1,114,992,610.00
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	956,202,775.00	1,114,992,610.00
Non-life excluding health	R0290	954,366,315.00	1,112,937,520.00
Health similar to non-life	R0300	1,836,460.00	2,055,090.00
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310		
Health similar to life	R0320		
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330		
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Deposits to cedants	R0350	1,321,000.00	1,321,000.00
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	72,143,950.00	127,251,130.00
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	14,731,250.00	14,731,250.00
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	131,113,310.00	139,381,370.00
Own shares (held directly)	R0390		

Appendix I:

S.02.01.b

Reporting unit: RC780
Qualifying date: 2017-12-31
Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:33:48

Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400		
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	42,866,790.00	42,866,790.00
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	616,190.00	616,190.00
Total assets	R0500	2,538,900,845.00	2,723,843,810.00

		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
Liabilities		C0010	C0020
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	1,691,334,755.00	1,813,997,625.00
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	1,678,786,615.00	1,801,397,305.00
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530		
Best Estimate	R0540	1,610,911,355.00	
Risk margin	R0550	67,875,260.00	
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	12,548,140.00	12,600,320.00
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570		
Best Estimate	R0580	11,528,590.00	
Risk margin	R0590	1,019,550.00	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600		
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620		
Best Estimate	R0630		
Risk margin	R0640		
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660		
Best Estimate	R0670		
Risk margin	R0680		
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700		
Best Estimate	R0710		
Risk margin	R0720		
Other technical provisions	R0730		
Contingent liabilities	R0740		
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	15,104,720.00	14,139,280.00
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	15,174,120.00	0.00
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	44,115,010.00	44,115,010.00
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	3,146,870.00	0.00
Derivatives	R0790		
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0.00	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	197,420,240.00	197,420,240.00
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	1,098,790.00	1,098,790.00
Reinsurance payables	R0830	18,718,130.00	79,394,725.00
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	285,800.00	285,795.00
Subordinated liabilities	R0850		
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860		
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870		
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	99,608,950.00	99,606,720.00

Appendix I:

S.02.01.b

Reporting unit: RC780
Qualifying date: 2017-12-31
Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:33:48

Total liabilities	R0900	2,086,007,385.00	2,250,058,185.00
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	452,893,460.00	473,785,625.00

Appendix I:

S.05.01.b

Reporting unit: RC780

Qualifying date: 2017-12-31

Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:37:07

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	326,538.15	428,379.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,457,664.65	22,339,286.68	69,895,298.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,870,765.83					117,317,933.6
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	2,653,127.65	49,846.83	0.00	11,897,479.63	3,027,611.58	13,331,960.17	87,979,811.62	174,368,060.8	26,870,948.03	0.00	0.00	17,386,624.24					337,565,470.5
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130													790,574.31	59,335,333.66	26,890,498.11	593,855,001.7	680,871,407.8
Reinsurers' share	R0140	1,490,515.53	151,775.06	0.00	4,930.92	0.00	17,484,578.25	72,391,372.25	209,521,301.1	18,579,954.62	0.00	0.00	9,930,542.54	12,654.40	15,349,780.19	4,458,571.15	510,478,299.4	859,854,275.5
Net	R0200	1,489,150.27	326,451.49	0.00	11,892,548.71	3,027,611.58	14,305,046.57	37,927,726.05	34,742,058.23	8,290,993.41	0.00	0.00	13,326,847.53	777,919.91	43,985,553.47	22,431,926.96	83,376,702.30	275,900,536.4
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	275,272.41	434,325.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,353,110.97	21,288,760.41	68,709,645.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,434,926.27					114,496,040.7
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	2,053,726.60	51,552.06	0.00	11,320,002.75	2,880,608.55	13,261,072.75	84,570,709.09	177,873,177.0	3,925,171.61	0.00	0.00	17,272,362.82					313,208,383.3
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230													859,347.91	64,766,922.37	25,389,842.48	642,856,157.3	733,872,270.1
Reinsurers' share	R0240	1,381,571.29	161,456.08	0.00	4,930.92	0.00	18,238,196.35	68,585,996.66	212,070,777.3	3,222,407.99	0.00	0.00	9,490,201.83	12,654.40	16,083,216.73	5,203,416.65	564,452,220.8	898,907,047.0
Net	R0300	947,427.72	324,421.43	0.00	11,315,071.83	2,880,608.55	13,375,987.37	37,273,472.84	34,512,045.03	702,763.62	0.00	0.00	13,217,087.26	846,693.51	48,683,705.64	20,186,425.83	78,403,936.52	262,669,647.1
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-46,702.00	465,743.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,282,282.67	9,259,719.88	17,375,597.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,718,734.91					65,055,376.23
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	97,633.22	31,950.94	0.00	13,023,327.09	2,391,119.61	-5,022,935.22	107,817,579.9	19,910,536.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,380,917.65					151,630,129.8
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330													19,572.44	16,897,761.44	11,523,177.44	1,106,285,925.	1,134,726,437.
Reinsurers' share	R0340	560,996.41	192,395.80	0.00	542,545.23	0.00	11,677,024.31	78,025,409.19	36,650,672.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,085,753.99	11,767.44	215,500.71	198,498.16	989,460,987.0	1,126,621,550.
Net	R0400	-510,065.19	305,298.64	0.00	12,480,781.86	2,391,119.61	16,582,323.14	39,051,890.68	635,461.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,013,898.57	7,805.00	16,682,260.73	11,324,679.28	116,824,938.8	224,790,392.7
Changes in other technical provisions																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430													0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reinsurers' share	R0440	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R0500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses incurred	R0550	357,991.23	-2,070.05	0.00	3,595,819.52	1,314,811.92	2,145,093.64	48,547,974.56	3,746,998.72	-406,540.33	0.00	0.00	10,937,348.84	40,026.90	571,666.11	858,409.50	-22,394,385.82	49,313,144.74
Administrative expenses																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0610	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	539,826.35	659,234.90	833,523.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					2,032,584.48
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	389,153.90	5,830,503.75	879,263.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	153,535.16					7,252,456.70
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630													0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reinsurers' share	R0640	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R0700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	928,980.25	6,489,738.65	1,712,787.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	153,535.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,285,041.18
Investment management expenses																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0710	7,605.79	0.00	0.00	41,608.13	11,837.34	140,588.37	218,711.67	366,479.30	2,216.61	0.00	0.00	21,529.90					810,577.11
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730													0.00	135,286.70	5,935.49	114,591.51	255,813.70
Reinsurers' share	R0740	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R0800	7,605.79	0.00	0.00	41,608.13	11,837.34	140,588.37	218,711.67	366,479.30	2,216.61	0.00	0.00	21,529.90	0.00	135,286.70	5,935.49	114,591.51	1,066,390.81

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Claims management expenses																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0810	-8,007.67	2,372.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,319,540.56	6,231,563.20	973,541.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	182,629.45					9,701,639.60
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820	-14,240.09	-195.57	0.00	1,316,688.25	329,172.08	-180,527.82	1,731,397.74	1,046,173.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	158,959.27					4,387,427.56
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830													0.00	-964,050.54	1,390.57	17,347.82	-945,312.15
Reinsurers' share	R0840	134.96	277.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,490,130.85	884,534.41	771,402.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	65,761.57	0.00	15,184.14	-25.89	-1,298.93	3,226,101.04
Net	R0900	-22,382.72	1,899.20	0.00	1,316,688.25	329,172.08	648,881.89	7,078,426.53	1,248,313.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	275,827.15	0.00	-979,234.68	1,416.46	18,646.75	9,917,653.97
Acquisition expenses																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0910	104,767.56	37,513.41	0.00	0.00	414,730.23	1,831,589.83	4,206,510.42	4,044,560.52	77,753.79	0.00	0.00	1,808,666.61					12,526,092.37
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920	422,639.05	11,497.30	0.00	2,238,016.19	559,072.27	1,644,397.54	34,002,474.73	8,513,021.56	1,713,652.05	0.00	0.00	10,736,888.96					59,841,659.65
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930													47,966.84	1,658,322.86	865,117.93	53,191,019.99	55,762,427.62
Reinsurers' share	R0940	154,638.45	52,979.96	0.00	493.05	0.00	3,049,344.24	3,447,887.44	12,138,162.84	2,200,162.78	0.00	0.00	2,059,098.94	7,939.94	242,708.77	14,060.38	75,718,644.07	99,086,120.86
Net	R1000	372,768.16	-3,969.25	0.00	2,237,523.14	973,802.50	426,643.13	34,761,097.71	419,419.24	-408,756.94	0.00	0.00	10,486,456.63	40,026.90	1,415,614.09	851,057.55	-22,527,624.08	29,044,058.78
Overhead expenses																		
Gross - Direct Business	R1010																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030																	
Reinsurers' share	R1040																	
Net	R1100																	
Other expenses	R1200																	
Total expenses	R1300																	49,313,144.74

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Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: life obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410									
Reinsurers' share	R1420									
Net	R1500									
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510									
Reinsurers' share	R1520									
Net	R1600									
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610									
Reinsurers' share	R1620									
Net	R1700									
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710									
Reinsurers' share	R1720									
Net	R1800									
Expenses incurred	R1900									
Administrative expenses										
Gross	R1910									
Reinsurers' share	R1920									
Net	R2000									
Investment management expenses										
Gross	R2010									
Reinsurers' share	R2020									
Net	R2100									
Claims management expenses										
Gross	R2110									
Reinsurers' share	R2120									
Net	R2200									
Acquisition expenses										
Gross	R2210									
Reinsurers' share	R2220									
Net	R2300									
Overhead expenses										
Gross	R2310									
Reinsurers' share	R2320									
Net	R2400									
Other expenses	R2500									

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Total expenses	R2600									
Total amount of surrenders	R2700									

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations				
	R0010			(US) United States	(DE) Germany	(CH) Switzerland	(LU) Luxembourg	(GB) United Kingdom
		C0080	C0140	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	27,734,749.88	102,460,283.69	-3,135,856.44	2,818,137.73	74,566,494.56	0.00	476,757.96
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0.00	184,047,396.60	96,633,237.77	67,346,004.61	14,342,006.07	0.00	5,726,148.15
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0.00	666,176,004.25	547,743,900.10	84,987,128.48	-194,541.12	20,692,474.24	12,947,042.55
Reinsurers' share	R0140	38,894,192.37	724,414,096.84	532,341,542.49	67,467,505.08	69,659,344.29	19,327,006.42	-3,275,493.81
Net	R0200	-11,159,442.49	228,269,587.70	108,899,738.94	87,683,765.74	19,054,615.22	1,365,467.82	22,425,442.47
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	27,504,727.90	99,270,059.06	-3,495,860.11	2,988,808.19	71,876,892.97	0.00	395,490.11
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0.00	156,933,162.76	71,908,643.80	63,102,129.34	16,155,551.27	0.00	5,766,838.35
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0.00	718,378,220.24	636,929,188.51	56,442,115.17	207,669.58	12,389,436.37	12,409,810.61
Reinsurers' share	R0240	25,575,702.75	744,486,556.86	580,713,704.60	55,863,552.75	74,249,287.05	11,593,432.46	-3,509,122.75
Net	R0300	1,929,025.15	230,094,885.20	124,628,267.60	66,669,499.95	13,990,826.77	796,003.91	22,081,261.82
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	3,383,765.07	53,399,014.83	0.00	203,898.25	49,811,351.51	0.00	0.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0.00	21,902,926.93	10,243,258.51	13,197,056.78	915,742.23	0.00	-2,453,130.59
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0.00	1,126,219,736.59	1,044,621,779.09	69,140,470.57	82,435.43	0.00	12,375,051.50
Reinsurers' share	R0340	6,215,838.14	1,043,007,565.52	996,548,428.77	8,226,061.76	32,017,240.18	0.00	-3.33
Net	R0400	-2,832,073.07	158,514,112.83	58,316,608.83	74,315,363.84	18,792,288.99	0.00	9,921,924.24
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reinsurers' share	R0440	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R0500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses incurred	R0550	-341,144.97	39,539,429.90	20,337,050.74	12,213,404.72	3,763,366.80	2,284,278.16	1,282,474.45
Other expenses	R1200		0.00					
Total expenses	R1300		39,539,429.90					

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Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct business	R0020	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00					0.00
Accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0030	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00					0.00
Accepted non-proportional reinsurance	R0040													0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050																	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross - Total	R0060	2,182,470.00	5,770.00		4,004,700.00	922,120.00	-604,130.00	23,924,200.00	44,724,580.00	16,893,950.00			16,279,440.00	7,068,560.00	37,268,430.00	3,571,600.00	52,468,890.00	208,710,580.00
Gross - direct business	R0070	443,460.00	1,460.00				47,690.00	3,071,500.00	9,825,230.00				766,810.00					14,156,150.00
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0080	1,739,010.00	4,310.00		4,004,700.00	922,120.00	-651,820.00	20,852,700.00	34,899,350.00	16,893,950.00			15,512,630.00					94,176,950.00
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0090													7068560.00	37268430.00	3571600.00	52468890.00	100,377,480.00
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0100	635,840.00	6,950.00				288,270.00	15,104,170.00	37,975,110.00	10,817,140.00			1,097,680.00		3,847,910.00		3,048,030.00	72,821,100.00
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	R0110	635,840.00	6,950.00				288,270.00	15,104,170.00	37,975,110.00	10,817,140.00			1,097,680.00		3,847,910.00		3,048,030.00	72,821,100.00
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0120	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00
Recoverables from Finite Reinsurance before adjustment for expected losses	R0130	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	635,720.00	6,950.00				286,800.00	15,083,570.00	37,865,780.00	10,799,220.00			1,088,020.00		3,847,590.00		3,047,060.00	72,660,710.00
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	1,546,750.00	-1,180.00		4,004,700.00	922,120.00	-890,930.00	8,840,630.00	6,858,800.00	6,094,730.00			15,191,420.00	7,068,560.00	33,420,840.00	3,571,600.00	49,421,830.00	136,049,870.00
Claims provisions																		
Gross - Total	R0160	1,393,070.00	425,500.00		9,084,930.00	2,479,730.00	78,265,550.00	116,992,810.00	244,872,390.00				16,220,810.00	453,200.00	135,792,770.00	15,254,720.00	792,493,905.00	1,413,729,385.00
Gross - direct business	R0170	808,840.00	366,860.00				64,817,220.00	5,395,510.00	116,923,410.00				5,537,140.00					193,848,980.00
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0180	584,230.00	58,640.00		9,084,930.00	2,479,730.00	13,448,330.00	111,597,300.00	127,948,980.00				10,683,670.00					275,885,810.00
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0190													453,200.00	135,792,770.00	15,254,720.00	792,493,905.00	943,994,595.00
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0200	1,090,740.00	103,210.00		234,450.00		37,292,110.00	62,581,500.00	193,036,120.00				8,855,510.00		1,098,040.00	190,100.00	579,635,080.00	884,116,860.00
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	R0210	1,090,740.00	103,210.00		234,450.00		37,292,110.00	62,581,500.00	193,036,120.00				8,855,510.00		1,098,040.00	190,100.00	579,635,080.00	884,116,860.00
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0220	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recoverables from Finite Reinsurance before adjustment for expected losses	R0230	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	1,090,600.00	103,210.00		234,420.00		37,284,290.00	62,539,660.00	192,605,190.00				8,854,550.00		1,097,880.00	190,100.00	579,542,165.00	883,542,065.00
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	302,470.00	322,290.00		8,850,510.00	2,479,730.00	40,981,260.00	54,453,150.00	52,267,200.00				7,366,260.00	453,200.00	134,694,890.00	15,064,620.00	212,951,740.00	530,187,320.00
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	3,575,540.00	431,270.00		13,089,630.00	3,401,850.00	77,661,420.00	140,917,010.00	289,596,970.00	16,893,950.00			32,500,250.00	7,521,760.00	173,061,200.00	18,826,320.00	844,962,795.00	1,622,439,965.00
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	1,849,220.00	321,110.00		12,855,210.00	3,401,850.00	40,090,330.00	63,293,780.00	59,126,000.00	6,094,730.00			22,557,680.00	7,521,760.00	168,115,730.00	18,636,220.00	262,373,570.00	666,237,190.00
Risk margin	R0280	189,620.00	32,440.00		1,358,680.00	359,710.00	4,169,040.00	6,498,980.00	6,197,650.00	646,650.00			2,294,690.00	797,500.00	17,259,200.00	1,921,460.00	27,169,170.00	68,894,790.00
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
TP as a whole	R0290	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Best estimate	R0300	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Risk margin	R0310	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	R0320	3,765,160.00	463,710.00		14,448,310.00	3,761,560.00	81,830,460.00	147,415,990.00	295,794,620.00	17,540,600.00			34,794,940.00	8,319,260.00	190,320,400.00	20,747,780.00	872,131,965.00	1,691,334,755.00
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	1,726,320.00	110,160.00		234,420.00		37,571,090.00	77,623,230.00	230,470,970.00	10,799,220.00			9,942,570.00		4,945,470.00	190,100.00	582,589,225.00	956,202,775.00
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- total	R0340	2,038,840.00	353,550.00		14,213,890.00	3,761,560.00	44,259,370.00	69,792,760.00	65,323,650.00	6,741,380.00			24,852,370.00	8,319,260.00	185,374,930.00	20,557,680.00	289,542,740.00	735,131,980.00
Line of Business: further segmentation (Homogeneous Risk Groups - HRG)																		
Premium provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups (HRGs)	R0350	4	5		1	2	15	24	27	2		1	23	2	6	2	9	
Claims provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups (HRGs)	R0360	4	3		2	1	14	15	22				14	2	7	3	7	
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Premium Provisions (Gross)																		
Cash out-flows																		
Future benefits and claims	R0370	2,025,440.00	101,480.00		3,430,280.00	857,570.00	10,125,650.00	25,462,040.00	41,377,250.00	15,711,310.00			2,930,190.00	24,580.00	11,930,410.00	3,510,830.00	66,347,060.00	183,834,090.00
Future expenses and other cash-out flows	R0380	160,030.00	17,630.00		574,420.00	64,550.00	1,242,520.00	3,048,550.00	3,452,060.00	1,182,640.00			14,412,180.00	7,043,980.00	26,134,150.00	113,410.00	39,477,520.00	96,923,640.00
Cash in-flows																		
Future premiums	R0390	3,000.00	113,340.00		0.00	0.00	11,972,310.00	4,586,400.00	104,730.00	0.00			1,062,930.00	0.00	796,140.00	52,630.00	53,355,690.00	72,047,170.00
Other cash-in flows (incl. Recoverable from salvages and subrogations)	R0400	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Claims Provisions (Gross)																		
Cash out-flows																		
Future benefits and claims	R0410	1,320,870.00	415,920.00		9,084,930.00	2,479,730.00	74,098,130.00	115,022,540.00	233,662,720.00				15,733,510.00	453,200.00	135,721,400.00	15,254,720.00	792,432,530.00	1,395,680,200.00
Future expenses and other cash-out flows	R0420	72,200.00	9,580.00		0.00	0.00	4,167,420.00	1,970,290.00	11,209,680.00				487,290.00	0.00	71,370.00	0.00	61,310.00	18,049,140.00
Cash in-flows																		

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Future premiums	R0430	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other cash-in flows (incl. Recoverable from salvages and subrogations)	R0440	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00				-10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	R0450																	
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	R0460	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	R0470	3,765,160.00	463,710.00		14,448,310.00	3,761,560.00	81,830,460.00	147,415,990.00	295,794,620.00	17,540,600.00			34,794,940.00	8,319,260.00	190,320,400.00	20,747,780.00	872,131,900.00	1,691,334,690.00
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	R0480	3,575,530.00	431,280.00		13,089,630.00	3,401,850.00	77,661,410.00	140,916,980.00	289,597,020.00	16,893,950.00			32,500,260.00	7,521,760.00	173,061,210.00	18,826,330.00	844,962,730.00	1,622,439,940.00
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	R0490	3,771,730.00	464,530.00		14,545,320.00	3,786,890.00	82,195,110.00	147,956,760.00	297,252,920.00	17,666,350.00			34,876,520.00	8,372,230.00	191,014,380.00	20,789,930.00	876,923,290.00	1,699,615,960.00

Annex I
S.19.01.21

Reporting unit: RC780
Qualifying date: 2017-12-31
Export date: 2018-05-04 / 00:00:00

Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	1 - Accident Year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absolute amount)

Development year

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											114
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	-19'017	22'349	12'689	11'342	53	
N-8	R0170	0	0	0	0	-33'461	33'396	14'745	3'896	1'750		
N-7	R0180	0	0	0	-21'629	23'330	872	5'445	1'595			
N-6	R0190	0	0	2'187	37'753	2'229	1'707	372				
N-5	R0200	0	69'730	69'645	6'977	25'506	588					
N-4	R0210	42'137	148'651	-8'568	11'520	7'347						
N-3	R0220	79'679	76'230	59'134	8'408							
N-2	R0230	77'932	77'928	92'935								
N-1	R0240	120'563	90'660									
N	R0250	370'305										

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
	R0100	114	114
	R0110	53	27'416
	R0170	1'750	20'326
	R0180	1'595	9'612
	R0190	372	44'248
	R0200	588	172'447
	R0210	7'347	201'087
	R0220	8'408	223'450
	R0230	92'935	248'795
	R0240	90'660	211'223
	R0250	370'305	370'305
Total	R0260	**574'127**	**1'529'024**

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

Development year

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100											2'867
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	49'041	68'166	48'443	29'882	13'188	10'569	
N-8	R0170	0	0	0	69'722	84'385	80'335	20'449	19'813	14'167		
N-7	R0180	0	0	98'120	84'633	56'404	43'570	52'572	49'007			
N-6	R0190	0	137'942	110'589	62'013	44'727	18'762	13'406				
N-5	R0200	196'334	325'217	103'384	89'874	31'921	20'346					
N-4	R0210	66'586	120'844	115'339	54'066	36'977						
N-3	R0220	273'316	244'135	117'376	87'956							
N-2	R0230	262'595	244'694	154'474								
N-1	R0240	210'189	185'361									
N	R0250	883'097										

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
	R0100	2'752
	R0110	10'380
	R0170	12'781
	R0180	48'899
	R0190	13'062
	R0200	19'575
	R0210	35'446
	R0220	92'702
	R0230	163'098
	R0240	179'789
	R0250	835'246
Total	R0260	**1'413'729**

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S.22.01.b

Reporting unit: RC780

Qualifying date: 2017-12-31

Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:45:17

Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitional

		Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of the Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals (Step-by-step approach)								
			Without transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Without transitional on interest rate	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Without volatility adjustment and without other transitional measures	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Without matching adjustment and without all the others	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero	Impact of all LTG measures and transitionals
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions	R0010	1,691,335.00	1,691,335.00	0.00	1,691,335.00	0.00	3,392,396.00	1,701,061.00	3,392,396.00	0.00	1,701,061.00
Basic own funds	R0020	451,353.00	451,353.00	0.00	451,353.00	0.00	-184,180.00	-635,532.00	-184,180.00	0.00	-635,533.00
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0030	452,893.00	452,893.00	0.00	452,893.00	0.00	-182,639.00	-635,532.00	-182,639.00	0.00	-635,532.00
Restricted own funds due to ring-fencing and matching portfolio	R0040	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement	R0050	582,882.00	582,882.00	0.00	582,882.00	0.00	-292,815.00	-875,697.00	-292,815.00	0.00	-875,697.00
Tier I	R0060	446,176.00	446,176.00	0.00	446,176.00	0.00	-292,815.00	-738,991.00	-292,815.00	0.00	-738,991.00
Tier II	R0070	131,529.00	131,529.00	0.00	131,529.00	0.00	0.00	-131,529.00	0.00	0.00	-131,529.00
Tier III	R0080	5,177.00	5,177.00	0.00	5,177.00	0.00	0.00	-5,177.00	0.00	0.00	-5,177.00
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090	447,263.00	447,263.00	0.00	447,263.00	0.00	1,051,212.00	603,949.00	1,051,212.00	0.00	603,949.00
Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement	R0100	446,176.00	446,176.00	0.00	446,176.00	0.00	-292,815.00	-738,991.00	-292,815.00	0.00	-738,991.00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0110	143,206.00	143,206.00	0.00	143,206.00	0.00	540,485.00	397,279.00	540,485.00	0.00	397,279.00

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Reporting unit: RC780

Qualifying date: 2017-12-31

Export date: 2018-05-03 / 08:46:21

Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	131,529,270.00	131,529,270.00		0.00	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	131,529,270.00	131,529,270.00		0.00	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	183,117,300.00	183,117,300.00			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	5,176,840.00				5,176,840.00
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	451,352,680.00	446,175,840.00		0.00	5,176,840.00
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	131,529,000.00			131,529,000.00	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	131,529,000.00			131,529,000.00	
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	582,881,680.00	446,175,840.00		131,529,000.00	5,176,840.00
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	446,175,840.00	446,175,840.00		0.00	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	582,881,680.00	446,175,840.00		131,529,000.00	5,176,840.00
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	446,175,840.00	446,175,840.00		0.00	
SCR	R0580	447,262,771.74				
MCR	R0600	143,205,991.28				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	1.303220				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	3.115623				

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Reporting unit:	RC780
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Reconciliation reserve		C0060
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	452,893,460.00
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	1,540,780.00
Other basic own fund items	R0730	268,235,380.00
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	183,117,300.00
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	3,533,770.00
Total EPIFP	R0790	3,533,770.00

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Reporting unit:	RC780
Qualifying date:	2017-12-31
Export date:	2018-05-03 / 08:46:52

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

Article 112? (Y/N)	Z0010	(2) Regular reporting

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010	119,257,218.56	119,257,218.56	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	101,142,701.79	101,142,701.79	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0.00	0.00	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	830,638.75	830,638.75	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	286,675,378.53	286,675,378.53	
Diversification	R0060	-109,349,411.68	-109,349,411.68	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0.00	0.00	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	398,556,525.96	398,556,525.96	

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0120	0.00
Operational risk	R0130	48,706,245.78
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0.00
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	0.00
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0.00
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	447,262,771.74
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0.00
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	447,262,771.74
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0450	(4) No adjustment
Net future discretionary benefits	R0460	0.00

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Reporting unit: RC780
Qualifying date: 2017-12-31
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Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	143,205,991.28

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	1,867,742.88	1,456,961.11
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	323,224.92	308,473.88
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0.00	0.00
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	12,855,210.57	11,600,983.92
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	3,401,849.99	2,953,963.37
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	40,253,818.15	13,606,025.40
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	63,354,421.89	38,446,834.78
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	59,631,959.37	32,916,549.68
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	6,094,729.98	8,103,101.16
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0.00	0.00
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	22,558,055.97	15,811,506.22
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	7,521,760.00	182,198.68
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	168,115,848.80	41,453,445.49
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	18,636,231.09	22,606,095.42
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	263,030,940.89	72,861,481.21

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Reporting unit: RC780
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Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	0.00

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	0.00	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	0.00	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	0.00	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	0.00	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		0.00

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Reporting unit:	RC780
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Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	143,205,991.28
SCR	R0310	447,262,771.74
MCR cap	R0320	201,268,247.28
MCR floor	R0330	111,815,692.93
Combined MCR	R0340	143,205,991.28
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,700,000.00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	143,205,991.28

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