SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT 2018

OF VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG WIENER VERSICHERUNG GRUPPE

(GROUP REPORT)

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

Contents

SUMMARY

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) as of 31 December 2018 was prepared in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Delegated Acts on Solvency II (EU) 2015/35 and additional applicable regulatory guidelines. All monetary figures are shown in the unit of thousands of Euro (TEUR) compliant with the rules of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2452.

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe (VIG) is together with its subsidiaries the leading insurance group in Austria and CEE. Wiener Städtische Wechselseitiger Versicherungsverein – Vermögensverwaltung – Vienna Insurance Group (WSTW) is the majority shareholder owning around 70% of VIG. In 2018, WSTW was excluded from the group supervision after a decision by the Austrian Finanzmarktaufsicht (FMA) as the responsible authority therefor. As a result, the group supervision arises on the level of VIG-Holding. Following this decision and the regulatory requirements, the solvency and financial condition of VIG Group is reported for the first time. The figures from previous year presented in this report refer to VIG Group, which were presented last year voluntarily under additional information in the SFCR of solo company VIG-Holding.

The structure of this report follows the requirements laid down in Delegated Acts on Solvency II (EU) 2015/35 and is divided into Chapters A to E with the prescribed subchapters.

Chapter A presents the business activities and performance of the group which is headquartered in Vienna, Austria, and is the leading insurance group in Austria and CEE operating around 50 insurance companies in 25 countries.

In 2018, the group generated a premium volume in non-life business of TEUR 5,116,041 (2017: 4,810,119). The premium volume in life insurance business was TEUR 3,975,630 (2017: 4,055,818). The investment result in 2018 amounted to TEUR 1,272,547 (2017: 1,193,548) while the financial result of the group was TEUR 1,037,478 (2017: 924,280).

Among the most significant developments of the financial year belongs the expansion and intensification of the strategic cooperation with Erste Bank and Sparkasse Group. In addition, mergers of individual subsidiaries were planned and carried out in Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Poland and Romania. Following the acquisitions of Seesam Insurance AS and Merkur Osiguranje d.d., the signature of the purchase agreement for Gothaer Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen and the investment in Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Wzajemnych, the market presence could be further boosted in Poland, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Baltic states. Furthermore, the hybrid capital instrument with ISIN AT0000A09SA8 was called up and redeemed as of September 12th 2018.

Chapter B focuses on a description of the governance system of the group. The main elements of the system are the supervisory board, the management board and other key functions as well as the risk management system and the internal control system (ICS).

Besides presenting the remuneration policy and the fit and proper requirements, the risk management system (including the risk management function), the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA), ICS (including the compliance function) and internal audit and actuarial functions are described. In addition, the measures implemented in the area of outsourcing and the critical and important outsourced functions and activities are discussed.

The group governance system includes all processes needed to effectively and efficiently manage and supervise the group, in particular well-defined organizational and operational structure, transparent means of communication and report disclosure as well as comprehensive risk management, and is appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the group.

In **Chapter C,** the risk profile of the group is depicted. As an internationally active insurance group the risk profile is dominated by market risk arising from the capital investments and underwriting risks stemming from its business operations. Those risks are of strategic nature and are as such consciously accepted. The following table provides an overview of material risks of the group according to the partial internal model, which is also used in risk measurement for the regulatory solvency capital requirement calculation.

OVERVIEW OF RISKS ACCORDING TO PIM

in TEUR	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Market risk	3,072,486	3,376,778
Counterparty default risk	325,685	314,031
Life underwriting risk	2,082,422	1,874,074
Health underwriting risk	325,504	363,988
Non-life underwriting risk	668,757	665,867
Intangible asset risk	0	0
Operational risk	315,616	295,850

Further risks not included in the solvency capital requirement calculation are considered in the risk management process qualitatively.

Chapter D describes the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes which is mainly prescribed by the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The underlying principle thereof is the evaluation of the economic situation of an undertaking on the basis of current market prices. The chapter includes the economic balance sheet, in which the positions are valued according to current market prices, and elaborates on the quantitative and qualitative differences in measurement of the essential balance sheet elements (e.g. assets and technical provisions) between Solvency II and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The report closes with **Chapter E** concerned with the capital management of the group. For that purpose, the available and eligible own funds are presented together with the minimum capital requirement and the solvency capital requirement outlining the differences between the standard formula calculation and the employed partial internal model. As of 31 December 2018, the solvency capital requirement of the group calculated according to the partial internal model amounted to TEUR 3,240,995. The minimum capital requirement of the group amounted to TEUR 1,750,974. The amounts of eligible own funds for the solvency and minimum capital requirements were TEUR 7,734,393 and TEUR 6,515,813, respectively. Therefore, the groups' solvency ratio resulted in 238.6% while the coverage ratio for the minimum capital requirement was 372.1%.

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND GROUP COVERAGE ACCORDING TO PIM

in TEUR	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Solvency II eligible own funds to meet the SCR	7,734,393	7,763,830
Tier 1	6,237,024	6,281,068
Tier 2	1,430,102	1,447,548
Tier 3	67,267	35,214
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	3,240,995	3,524,622
Solvency Ratio	**238.6%**	**220.3%**

MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND GROUP COVERAGE ACCORDING TO PIM

in TEUR	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
Solvency II eligible own funds to meet the MCR	6,515,813	6,577,102
Tier 1 (excl. other financial sectors)	6,165,619	6,214,529
Tier 2	350,195	362,573
Tier 3	0	0
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	1,750,974	1,812,867
MCR coverage	**372.1%**	**362.8%**

The solvency of the group was determined using the volatility adjustment (VA). Besides that no other transitional measures were used. The following table shows the effects of the volatility adjustment on the group level.

SOLVENCY WITH AND WITHOUT USAGE OF THE VOLATILITY ADJUSTMENT AS OF 31.12.2018

in TEUR	Mit VA	Ohne VA
Solvency II eligible own funds to meet the SCR	7,734,393	7,555,025
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	3,240,995	3,233,292
Solvency Ratio	**238.6%**	**233.7%**

The appendix of the report contains Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT) which describe the solvency and financial situation of the group in detail.

DECLARATION BY THE MANAGING BOARD

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe, which has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Insurance Supervision Act and corresponding directly applicable rules at the European level, gives a true picture of the solvency and financial condition of the Group and that it describes the business development, governance system, risk profile and assets, liabilities, and own funds of the economic balance sheet.

Vienna, 1 April 2019

The Managing Board:

Elisabeth Stadler
General Manager,
Chairwoman of the Managing Board

Franz Fuchs
Member of the Managing Board

Judit Havasi
Member of the Managing Board

Liane Hirner
CFO, Member of the Managing Board

Peter Höfinger
Member of the Managing Board

Peter Thirring
Member of the Managing Board

A Business and performance

This report contains all information required by law regarding the solvency and financial condition of the Group:

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe

Stock corporation with its registered office at Schottenring 30, 1010 Vienna, registered with the Vienna Commercial Court under FN 75687 f

Tel: +43 (0) 50 390-22000

www.vig.com

Important information regarding the solvency and financial condition of the Group is communicated to the public to ensure transparency.

The competent supervisory authority for the Group is the

Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA)

Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, 1090 Vienna

Tel: +43 (1) 249 59-0

www.fma.gv.at

The audit of the accuracy of this report and the information contained therein was performed by

KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Porzellangasse 51, 1090 Vienna

Tel: +43 (0) 1 31332-0

www.kpmg.at

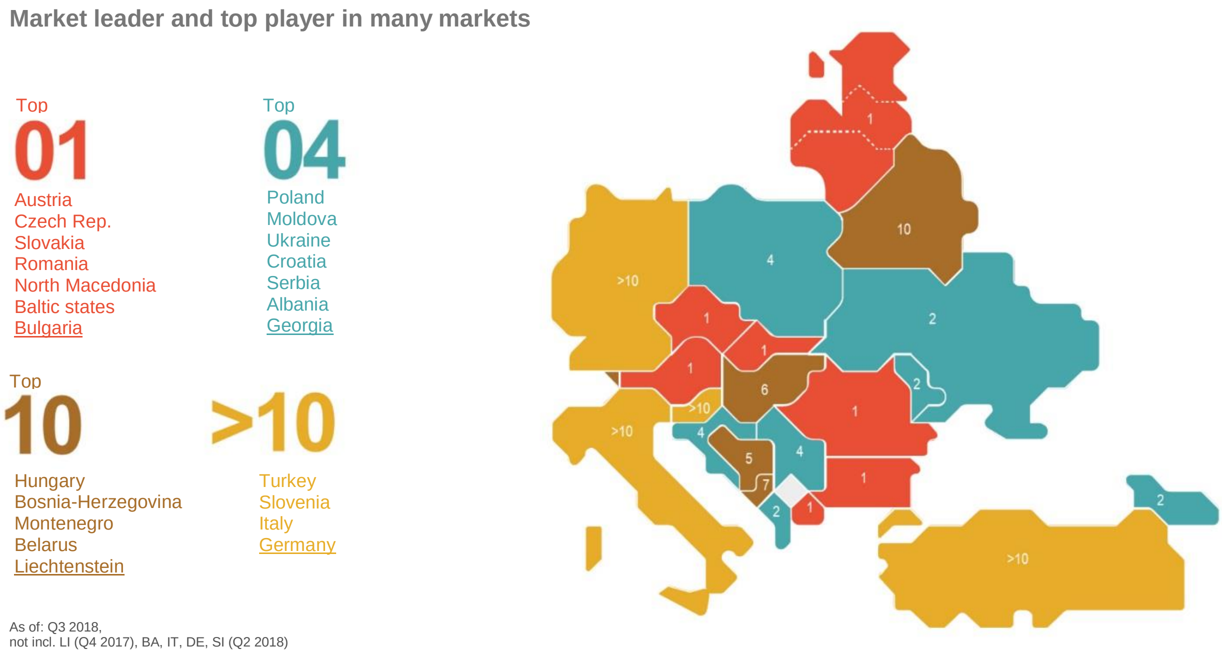
A.1 BUSINESS

Vienna Insurance Group is an international insurance group headquartered in Vienna. VIG stands for stability and expertise in providing financial protection against risks. The roots of the Group go back to the year 1824. An experience of almost 200 years and a focus on the core competence of providing insurance respresent a solid and secure foundation for more than 20 million customers of the Group.

As early as 1990, the former Wiener Städtische Versicherung AG created the foundations for a successful expansion into Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The reorganisation in 2010 of the Group holding company VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe, with headquarters in Vienna, was the result of the expansion actively pursued by VIG Group over the past two decades. Around 250 VIG Holding employees were assisting the Managing Board with managing and steering the participations in insurance companies[1] at the end of 2018. VIG Holding also underwrites insurance and reinsurance operations directly.

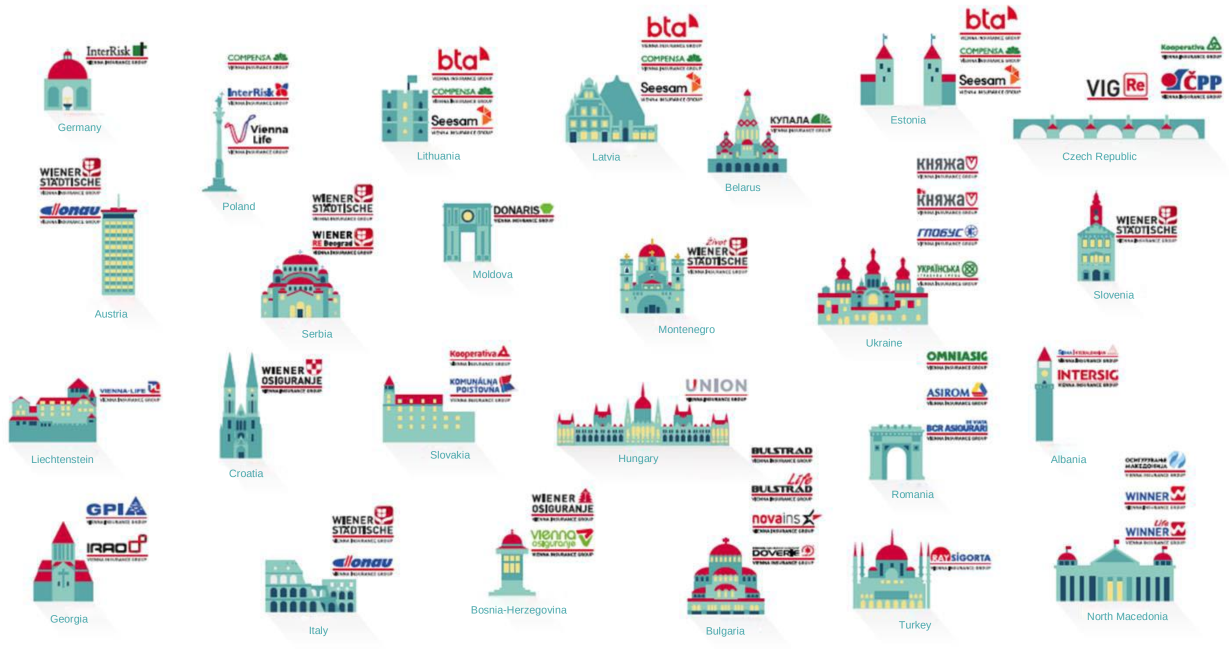
The Group companies are primarily managed and monitored by their respective supervisory boards, in which members of the Managing Board of VIG Holding are always represented. Group-wide guidelines and policies are defined in the management areas of VIG Holding to assist with the management of participations in insurance companies and are also used in VIG Holding as a separate company. The management areas include planning and controlling, Group development and strategy, investments, reinsurance, compliance, risk management, internal audit, actuarial department, IT, accounting, data management and processes and human resources.

The following charts show a simplified Group structure of the insurance companies.



[1] A list of all Group companies, including their names, legal forms and shareholdings is in the QRT S.32.01.22 in the annex to this report.

Operating around 50 insurance companies in 25 countries



OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

The main shareholder of VIG Holding is Wiener Städtische Wechselseitiger Versicherungsverein - Vermögensverwaltung - Vienna Insurance Group (a former mutual insurance company headquartered at Schottenring 30, 1010 Vienna), which holds around 70% of the shares (directly and indirectly). The remaining approximately 30% are in free float.

SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS EVENTS

The purchase agreement for 100 percent of the shares of Merkur Osiguranje d.d. (Merkur) was signed on 30 October 2017. The transaction was concluded with approval from the local authorities on 8 February 2018. The company now operates under the name Vienna osiguranje d.d.

The Hungarian National Bank approved the merger of the three VIG companies on 31 March 2018. VIG has therefore been represented in Hungary exclusively by the insurance company Union Biztosító since 1 April 2018. In Slovakia, the bank insurance company Poisťovňa Slovenskej sporiteľne (PSLSP) was merged with Kooperativa poisťovňa effective from 1 April 2018.

The merger of the two VIG companies Erste Osiguranje and Wiener Osiguranje was concluded on 7 May 2018 after approval by the Croatian authorities. As a result, VIG now operates only one insurance company on the Croatian market.

The distribution agreement concluded between the Erste Group (Erste) and VIG in 2008 was extended to the end of 2033. The agreement was signed on 17 May 2018. The customers of each company receive broader access to the products of the other company. A digitalisation initiative is aimed at enabling customers to buy custom-tailored insurance policies more quickly.

Two Group companies were merged in Poland. The Polish life insurer Polisa was integrated into the life insurer Compensa Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Na Życie S.A. on 30 May 2018 after approval by the local authorities.

The Romanian life insurer AXA Life Insurance S.A., whose purchase was concluded in April 2017, was integrated into the VIG company BCR Asigurări de Viaţă on 1 June.

VIG acquired 100 percent of the shares of Gothaer Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen (Gothaer TU). The purchase agreement to acquire this subsidiary of the German company Gothaer Finanzholding AG was signed on 6 June 2018. The purchase was concluded on 28 February 2019 after approval by the local authorities.

On 3 July 2018, a notice from the competent supervisory authority, the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA), removed WSTW, the main shareholder of VIG Holding, from its supervision of the Group. As a consequence, the supervision of the Group is now performed at the level of VIG Holding.

The financial market supervisory authority granted the approval for the repayment of the hybrid capital bond (Bond 08/S1/T1) ISIN AT0000A09SA8 in June 2018. VIG called up the hybrid capital bond effective on 12/09/2018 for early repayment at its redemption amount of 100% of nominal value plus all accrued interest up to (but not including) the repayment date.

VIG received the approval from the local authorities to purchase 100 percent of the shares of the property and casualty insurer Seesam Insurance AS and concluded the purchase on 31 August 2018. The purchase agreement itself was already signed on 18 December 2017.

The conclusion of the merger of the two Austrian subsidiaries Wiener Städtische and s Versicherung was announced on 1 October. After the merger, Wiener Städtische is now by far the largest life insurance company in Austria.

VIG Re opened its second branch in Paris in November 2018. Vienna Insurance Group's reinsurance business is continuing its controlled market expansion in the Western Europe according to the schedule.

The final merger planned in order to expand the bank insurance business was concluded at the beginning of 2019. VIG merged its Czech bank insurance company Pojišťovna České sporitelny, a.s. with the local VIG company Kooperativa pojišťovna, a.s.

VIG invested in the Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Wzajemnych “TUW” mutual insurance association via its Polish Group company InterRisk in February 2019. InterRisk acquired all of the shares of the French MACIF Group, allowing for a strategic partnership. This increased VIG's non-life market share in Poland.

EVENTS AND TRANSACTIONS IN THE GROUP

Related companies include affiliated companies, joint ventures and associated companies. In addition, the members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board of VIG Holding also qualify as related parties. A detailed list of related companies is provided in the QRT S.32.01.22 included with this report.

The members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board did not receive any advances or loans and had no loans outstanding during the reporting periods. There were also no guarantees outstanding for the members of the Managing Board or Supervisory Board during the reporting periods.

The transactions with the non-consolidated affiliated and associated companies mainly relate to financing and intercompany charges for services.

OPEN ITEMS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Loans	122,754	65,410
Receivables	278,296	251,423
Liabilities	234,610	184,164

VIG
VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
in EUR '000		
Loans	54,481	13,260
Receivables	74,216	75,108
Liabilities	194,323	160,068

DIFFERENT AREAS OF USE FOR (IFRS) CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN THE GROUP AND CALCULATION OF GROUP SOLVENCY USING THE STANDARD METHOD (METHOD 1)

Please refer to section E (Capital management) of this report.

A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

A.2.1 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE IN SIGNIFICANT LINES OF BUSINESS

NON-LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2018

	31/12/2018								
	Occupational disability insurance	Motor third party liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other property insurance	General third party liability insurance	Miscellaneous financial losses	Other*	Total
in EUR '000									
Premiums written									
Direct business	385,465	1,303,868	1,090,294	85,164	1,384,777	436,213	87,909	245,506	5,019,197
Inward reinsurance	0	28,997	14,498	11,597	101,489	0	0	23,246	179,827
Reinsurers' share	3,334	49,843	45,325	44,680	468,979	43,149	11,613	23,273	690,196
Retention	382,130	1,283,022	1,059,468	52,081	1,017,287	393,064	76,296	245,479	4,508,829
Earned premiums									
Direct business	384,300	1,297,451	1,062,650	83,490	1,358,246	430,979	90,248	231,617	4,938,982
Inward reinsurance	0	0	0	11,494	0	0	141,774	23,791	177,059
Reinsurers' share	3,039	8,965	25,946	42,423	317,611	43,732	208,431	21,007	671,154
Retention	381,262	1,288,486	1,036,704	52,561	1,040,635	387,247	23,592	234,400	4,444,886
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits									
Direct business	183,640	934,088	692,344	47,655	689,211	225,407	37,373	129,026	2,938,744
Inward reinsurance	0	0	0	10,430	0	0	85,633	5,564	101,628
Reinsurers' share	39,102	77,736	8,100	25,985	67,876	8,846	72,245	12,346	312,236
Retention	144,538	856,352	684,244	32,101	621,336	216,561	50,761	122,244	2,728,137
Change to other technical provisions									
Direct business	-91	-308	-257	-20	-327	-103	-21	-58	-1,184
Reinsurers' share	-59	-199	-167	-13	-212	-67	-13	-38	-768
Retention	-32	-108	-90	-7	-115	-36	-7	-20	-416
Expenses incurred	124,770	354,269	354,250	26,477	454,776	145,672	23,287	77,293	1,560,794
Other expenses									70,064
Total expenses									**1,630,858**

* Includes the healthcare expense insurance, loan insurance, guarantee insurance, legal expenses insurance and assistance lines of business

The value of gross earned premiums during the financial year 2018 was equal to TEUR 5,116,041. Fire and other property insurance represented the largest share with 26.5 %, followed by motor third party liability insurance with 25.4 % and other motor insurance with 20.8 %.

This was offset by gross expenses for claims and insurance benefits of TEUR 3,040,372. 30.7 % of this amount was for motor third party liability insurance, 22.8 % for other motor insurance and 22.7 % for fire and other property insurance.

NON-LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2017

in EUR '000	Occupational disability insurance	Motor third party liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other property insurance	General third party liability insurance	Miscellaneous financial losses	Other*	Total
	31/12/2017								
Premiums written									
Direct business	367,894	1,254,919	1,007,864	83,579	1,317,177	401,107	88,695	212,325	4,733,561
Inward reinsurance	0	21,547	10,774	9,916	75,415	0	0	20,992	138,643
Reinsurers' share	3,573	44,008	44,710	40,654	437,435	42,192	12,033	25,551	650,155
Retention	364,322	1,232,458	973,927	52,841	955,157	358,915	76,662	207,766	4,222,049
Earned premiums									
Direct business	368,570	1,230,983	985,309	83,173	1,305,714	401,512	91,370	203,433	4,670,065
Inward reinsurance	0	0	0	9,822	0	0	108,790	21,442	140,054
Reinsurers' share	3,567	3,693	26,274	40,771	313,475	43,957	200,857	22,518	655,112
Retention	365,003	1,227,290	959,035	52,223	992,239	357,555	-696	202,356	4,155,006
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits									
Direct business	180,988	842,333	704,086	33,623	861,884	202,309	41,887	105,325	2,972,434
Inward reinsurance	0	0	0	3,963	0	0	88,459	2,430	94,851
Reinsurers' share	35,871	45,805	33,131	4,545	160,478	13,498	127,732	8,220	429,279
Retention	145,117	796,527	670,955	33,041	701,406	188,811	2,614	99,536	2,638,006
Change to other technical provisions									
Direct business	556	1,895	1,522	126	1,989	606	134	321	7,149
Reinsurers' share	0	-1	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	-6
Retention	556	1,897	1,523	126	1,991	606	134	321	7,155
Expenses incurred	116,119	326,722	317,898	25,328	427,791	130,946	22,061	66,470	1,433,334
Other expenses									46,755
Total expenses									1,480,088

* Includes the healthcare expense insurance, loan insurance, guarantee insurance, legal expenses insurance and assistance lines of business

Gross earned premiums rose by TEUR 305,922 compared to the previous year. The largest increases took place in the other motor (TEUR 77,340), motor third party liability (TEUR 66,467) and fire and other property (TEUR 52,532) lines of business.

Gross expenses for claims and insurance benefits dropped byTEUR 172,673 in the fire and other property line of business. Motor third party liability, on the other hand, recorded an increase of TEUR 91,755 in expenses for claims and insurance benefits. This line of business also recorded higher premium growth and a better reinsurance result in expenses for claims and insurance benefits. Expenses for claims and insurance benefits also rose by TEUR 23,098 in the general third party liability line of business. Premiums increased by TEUR 35,106 in this line of business. Overall, the gross expenses for claims and reinsurance benefits dropped by TEUR 26,913 compared to the previous year.

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2018

in EUR '000	31/12/2018 Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Life reinsurance	Total
Premiums written						
Gross	1,486,474	1,569,054	417,750	487,894	16,847	3,978,018
Reinsurers' share	60,583	0	0	515	0	61,099
Retention	1,425,890	1,569,054	417,750	487,378	16,847	3,916,919
Earned premiums						
Gross	1,486,208	1,568,788	417,484	486,302	16,847	3,975,630
Reinsurers' share	57,619	0	0	515	0	58,134
Retention	1,428,590	1,568,788	417,484	485,787	16,847	3,917,496
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits						
Gross	1,891,359	1,385,783	130,810	296,113	12,712	3,716,778
Reinsurers' share	15,338	0	0	334	-90	15,582
Retention	1,876,022	1,385,783	130,810	295,779	12,802	3,701,195
Change to other technical provisions						
Gross	-274,613	363,642	-77,176	-86,796	2,744	-72,199
Reinsurers' share	926	-48	-13	-110	-1	755
Retention	-275,539	363,690	-77,163	-86,687	2,744	-72,955
Expenses incurred	299,090	315,706	84,054	77,679	3,390	779,919
Other expenses						58,091
Total expenses						**838,010**

The value of the the gross earned premiums corresponding to the financial year 2018 was equal to TEUR 3,975,630. The main shares were due to index-linked and unit-linked policies (39.5 %) and policies with profit participation (37.4 %).

This was offset by gross expenses for claims and insurance benefits of TEUR 3,716,778. 37.3 % of this amount was attributable to index-linked and unit-linked policies and 50.9 % to policies with profit participation.

LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2017

in EUR '000	31/12/2017 Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Life reinsurance	Total
Premiums written						
Gross	1,533,211	1,640,746	416,449	451,229	14,346	4,055,980
Reinsurers' share	47,256	0	0	430	0	47,686
Retention	1,485,954	1,640,746	416,449	450,800	14,346	4,008,294
Earned premiums						
Gross	1,534,248	1,641,784	417,486	447,955	14,346	4,055,818
Reinsurers' share	46,607	0	0	430	0	47,037
Retention	1,487,641	1,641,784	417,486	447,525	14,346	4,008,782
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits						
Gross	1,914,671	1,238,142	131,163	207,915	-27,702	3,464,188
Reinsurers' share	16,943	0	0	1,013	48	18,003
Retention	1,897,728	1,238,142	131,163	206,902	-27,750	3,446,184
Change to other technical provisions						
Gross	-191,649	-32,495	-52,055	-70,888	-36,674	-383,761
Reinsurers' share	1,743	-9	-2	659	0	2,391
Retention	-193,391	-32,486	-52,053	-71,547	-36,674	-386,151
Expenses incurred	308,849	324,998	81,077	73,542	2,822	791,289
Other expenses						-40,619
Total expenses						**750,670**

Gross earned premiums decreased by TEUR 80,188 compared to the previous year. The largest drop was recorded in the index-linked and unit-linked insurance line of business (TEUR 72,995).

Gross expenses for claims and insurance benefits rose by TEUR 252,590 compared to the previous year. The index-linked and unit-linked insurance line of business registered an increase of TEUR 147,642, whereas the health insurance line of business registered an increase of TEUR 88,199.

A.2.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE IN SIGNIFICANT COUNTRIES

The following table presents the premiums and expenses for claims and insurance benefits of the country of origin (Austria) and the five most important countries. Premiums and expenses are assigned to the country in which the risk is situated, as defined in Article 13 (13) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

SIGNIFICANT COUNTRIES FOR NON-LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2018

	31/12/2018						
	Austria	Czech Republic	Germany	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Total
in EUR '000							
Premiums written – gross	1,910,079	1,017,402	189,999	640,735	413,166	384,844	4,556,226
Earned premiums – gross	1,920,939	1,016,036	178,718	590,083	414,976	382,513	4,503,266
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits – gross*	1,131,994	547,213	98,591	340,065	301,646	210,165	2,629,675

* Excluding cost items

SIGNIFICANT COUNTRIES FOR NON-LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2017

	31/12/2017						
	Austria	Czech Republic	Germany	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Total
in EUR '000							
Premiums written – gross	1,888,661	1,043,941	179,883	547,265	392,767	366,549	4,419,066
Earned premiums – gross	1,887,375	1,036,265	182,057	529,357	387,798	358,676	4,381,529
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits – gross*	1,265,242	580,008	108,465	316,156	260,878	224,794	2,755,542

* Excluding cost items

Gross earned premiums rose by TEUR 121,737 overall compared to the previous year. Premiums increased by TEUR 60,726 in Poland and by TEUR 33,564 in Austria.

Expenses for claims and insurance benefits dropped by TEUR 125,868 overall compared to the previous year. Expenses decreased by TEUR 32,795 in the Czech Republic and by TEUR 133,247 in Austria.

SIGNIFICANT COUNTRIES FOR LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2018

	31/12/2018						
	Austria	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Total
in EUR '000							
Premiums written – gross	1,879,823	659,783	151,909	268,482	108,512	419,750	3,488,260
Earned premiums – gross	1,883,450	660,280	150,532	268,634	105,801	420,761	3,489,458
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits – gross*	1,923,294	528,270	93,444	353,191	86,798	356,956	3,341,953

* Excluding cost items

SIGNIFICANT COUNTRIES FOR LIFE INSURANCE 31/12/2017

	31/12/2017						
	Austria	Czech Republic	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Total
in EUR '000							
Premiums written – gross	1,926,941	548,152	153,568	353,711	106,357	441,841	3,530,570
Earned premiums – gross	1,929,741	548,771	153,416	353,611	105,642	442,404	3,533,585
Expenses for claims and insurance benefits – gross*	1,960,565	395,389	114,034	252,090	82,565	329,819	3,134,461

* Excluding cost items

Gross earned premiums decreased by TEUR 44,127 compared to the previous year. Premiums rose by TEUR 111,509 in the Czech Republic, while decreasing by TEUR 46,291 in Austria and by TEUR 84,977 in Poland.

Expenses for claims and insurance benefits rose by TEUR 207,492 overall. Expenses increased by TEUR 101,102 in Poland and TEUR 132,880 in the Czech Republic, and in both countries this was largely offset by a release of mathematical reserves. Expenses decreased, on the other hand, by TEUR 37,270 in Austria and by TEUR 20,589 in Hungary.

A detailed presentation of the underwriting performance by risk is shown in the attached QRT S.05.02.01.

A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

A.3.1 INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR INVESTMENTS

The investment result for investments directly attributable to an asset class was TEUR 1,272,547 in 2018. The Group financial result, including interest expenses and other expenses from items on the liabilities side or from business operations not directly attributable to an asset class and the current result from at equity participations, was equal to TEUR 1,037,478 in 2018.

The figures below were taken from the Group IFRS consolidated financial statements and show the income and expenses for investment transactions in 2018.

SUMMARY – INCOME

	2018			2017		
	Current income	Income from appreciation	Gains from disposal of investments	Current income	Income from appreciation	Gains from disposal of investments
in EUR '000						
Land and buildings	**411,726**	**547**	**42,589**	**388,466**	**7,721**	**16,103**
Self-used property	19,837	114	356	20,370	2,264	239
Investment property	391,889	433	42,233	368,096	5,457	15,864
Loans	**91,089**	**85**	**783**	**101,533**	**92**	**8,982**
Loans	41,025	85	777	44,776	92	2
Reclassified loans	9,431	0	3	13,464	0	1,043
Bonds classified as loans	40,633	0	3	43,293	0	7,937
Financial instruments held to maturity	**81,137**	**0**	**0**	**80,656**	**0**	**50**
Government bonds	70,221	0	0	69,710	0	50
Covered bonds	8,116	0	0	8,104	0	0
Corporate bonds	2,112	0	0	2,244	0	0
Bonds from banks	688	0	0	598	0	0
Financial instruments reclassified as held to maturity	**30,630**	**0**	**61**	**33,373**	**0**	**0**
Government bonds	29,875	0	61	31,413	0	0
Covered bonds	79	0	0	1,299	0	0
Bonds from banks	676	0	0	661	0	0
Financial instruments available for sale	**668,850**	**0**	**86,482**	**656,618**	**0**	**83,870**
Bonds	573,892	0	15,998	570,976	0	30,485
Government bonds	274,450	0	12,662	276,734	0	17,351
Covered bonds	42,616	0	1,386	45,559	0	438
Corporate bonds	128,081	0	1,044	115,078	0	8,665
Bonds from banks	93,531	0	482	94,501	0	2,280
Subordinated bonds	35,214	0	424	39,104	0	1,751
Shares and other participations	49,520	0	22,206	30,206	0	33,933
Investment funds	45,438	0	48,278	55,436	0	19,452
Financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit and loss*	**5,117**	**12,422**	**16,575**	**6,708**	**19,948**	**22,460**
Bonds	3,958	2,861	405	5,790	8,681	379
Government bonds	2,021	401	355	2,686	3,414	184
Covered bonds	65	78	0	0	0	0
Corporate bonds	163	27	0	257	508	68
Bonds from banks	1,350	1,398	43	2,539	3,785	108
Subordinated bonds	359	957	7	308	974	19
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	396	1,940	1,547	534	6,627	1,779
Investment funds	641	2,348	269	305	3,429	404
Derivatives	122	5,273	14,354	79	1,211	19,898
Other investments	**22,947**	**0**	**1,645**	**20,112**	**0**	**15**
Unit-linked and index-linked life insurance	**46,696**	**0**	**0**	**35,553**	**0**	**0**
Total	**1,358,192**	**13,054**	**148,135**	**1,323,019**	**27,761**	**131,480**
thereof participations	7,699		169	6,845		423

*Including held for trading

The income from investment transactions (TEUR 1,519,381) was primarily due to the current income (TEUR 1,358,192) during the reporting period. Slightly less than half of this value was due to the financial instruments available for sale (TEUR 668,850). Investment property (TEUR 391,889), government bonds held to maturity (TEUR 70,221) and unit-linked and index-linked life insurance (TEUR 46,696) also made large contributions to the current income.

Gains of TEUR 148,135 from the disposal of investments were generated from the disposal of financial instruments available for sale - investment funds (TEUR 48,278), investment property (TEUR 42,233) and derivatives recognised at fair value through the profit and loss (TEUR 14,354).

Income from appreciation was predominantly generated by derivatives recognised at fair value through the profit and loss (TEUR 5,273), investment funds (TEUR 2,348) and shares and other non-fixed-interest securities (TEUR 1,940).

Income from investment transactions rose by TEUR 37,121 compared to the previous year. The current income increased by a total of TEUR 35,173. The current income from investment property rose by TEUR 23,793 and the current income from financial instruments available for sale - shares and other participations rose by TEUR 19,314.

The income from appreciation fell by a total of TEUR 14,707, mainly due to land and buildings (decrease of TEUR 7,174) and financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit and loss - bonds (a decrease of TEUR 5,820).

Gains from the disposal of investments rose by a total of TEUR 16,655, with an increase of TEUR 26,486 in gains from the disposal of land and buildings and an increase of TEUR 28,826 in gains from the disposal of investment funds available for sale. Gains from the disposal of bonds available for sale decreased by TEUR 14,487 and gains from the disposal of shares and other participations available for sale decreased by TEUR 11,727.

COMPOSITION OF EXPENSES

in EUR '000	2018 Depreciation of investments	2018 Exchange rate changes	2018 Losses from disposal of investments	2017 Depreciation of investments	2017 Exchange rate changes	2017 Losses from disposal of investments
Land and buildings	**171,503**	**0**	**910**	**200,049**	**0**	**114**
Self-used property	15,622	0	118	20,589	0	17
Investment property	155,881	0	792	179,460	0	97
Loans	**446**	**-147**	**62**	**6,698**	**450**	**7,370**
Loans	446	-83	0	6,698	530	0
Reclassified loans	0	0	62	0	0	98
Bonds classified as loans	0	-64	0	0	-80	7,272
Financial instruments held to maturity	**0**	**815**	**0**	**429**	**1,790**	**0**
Government bonds	0	815	0	0	1,769	0
Corporate bonds	0	0	0	429	21	0
Financial instruments reclassified as held to maturity	**0**	**736**	**0**	**0**	**315**	**0**
Government bonds	0	736	0	0	315	0
Financial instruments available for sale	**6,675**	**-5,380**	**14,573**	**8,457**	**32,425**	**15,751**
Bonds	15	-321	1,763	316	14,100	3,989
Government bonds	0	66	1,033	0	9,825	3,146
Covered bonds	0	356	265	0	625	226
Corporate bonds	15	-617	373	315	1,501	296
Bonds from banks	0	-126	37	0	702	244
Subordinated bonds	0	0	55	1	1,447	77
Shares and other participations	5,816	-151	401	6,965	455	994
Investment funds	844	-4,908	12,409	1,176	17,870	10,768
Financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit and loss*	**12,418**	**1,962**	**26,649**	**22,747**	**-1,818**	**9,386**
Bonds	5,404	35	1,073	7,542	40	1,569
Government bonds	1,426	0	963	2,855	30	43
Covered bonds	34	0	0	0	0	0
Corporate bonds	189	0	80	670	0	0
Bonds from banks	2,930	35	30	3,413	42	1,526
Subordinated bonds	825	0	0	604	-32	0
Shares and other non-fixed-interest securities	2,431	-3	3,174	1,625	5	423
Investment funds	4,532	-76	1,334	1,518	761	309
Derivatives	51	2,006	21,068	12,062	-2,624	7,085
Other investments	**0**	**13,535**	**2,077**	**0**	**-15,491**	**40**
Total	**191,042**	**11,521**	**44,271**	**238,380**	**17,671**	**32,661**
thereof impairment	17,343			35,352		
thereof participations	3,665		21	1,779		105

The income from investment transactions was offset by TEUR 246,834 in expenses for investment transactions. More than half of the expenses were for the scheduled depreciation of land and buildings (TEUR 171,503). There were also total losses of TEUR 44,271 from the disposal of investments, mainly due to the disposal of derivatives (TEUR 21,068) and investment funds available for sale (TEUR 12,409). Exchange rate changes decreased the total comprehensive income by TEUR 11,521 during the reporting period.

Expenses for investment transactions fell by a total of TEUR 41,878 compared to the previous year. Expenses from depreciation of investments decreased by a total of TEUR 47,338, with expenses from depreciation of investment property falling by TEUR 23,579. Expenses due to exchange rate losses dropped by TEUR 6,150. Expenses increased, on the other hand, from losses due to the disposal of investments (TEUR 11,610), primarily due to the disposal of derivatives (TEUR 13,983).

A.3.2 GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

In accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), some income and expenses are not recognised in the income statement, but instead directly in equity. The table below is taken directly from the Group consolidated financial statements as at 31/12/2018 and lists the gains and losses recognised directly in equity.

UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Bonds	1,799,415	2,275,916
Shares and other participations	113,982	287,996
Investment funds	-80,164	156,559
Subtotal	**1,833,233**	**2,720,471**
+/- Exchange rate changes from financial instruments available for sale	7,874	8,277
+/- Deferred mathematical reserve	-620,530	-911,167
+/- Deferred profit participation	-729,558	-1,093,592
+/- Deferred taxes	-115,085	-163,922
+/- Non-controlling interests	-5,874	-9,184
Total	**370,060**	**550,883**

A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

A.4.1 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

The figures below were taken from the IFRS consolidated financial statements for the Group and show other income and expenses in 2018.

COMPOSITION OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

in EUR '000	2018	2017
Other income	**131,493**	**223,149**
Underwriting	60,730	148,465
Non-underwriting	70,763	74,684
Other expenses	**325,204**	**301,572**
Underwriting	192,759	156,931
Non-underwriting	132,445	144,641

Other income mainly came from the following items:

DETAILS OF OTHER INCOME

in EUR '000	2018	2017
Other income	**131,493**	**223,149**
thereof compensation for services performed	8,723	7,270
thereof release of other provisions	15,991	20,551
thereof fees of all kinds	20,087	25,069
thereof exchange rate gains	30,852	94,429
thereof reversal of allowances for receivables and receipt of payment for written-off receivables	13,427	22,494

Other income decreased by a total of TEUR 91,656, primarily due to the decrease in exchange rate gains, which fell by TEUR 63,577.

Other expenses mainly came from the following items:

DETAILS OF OTHER EXPENSES

in EUR '000	2018	2017
Other expenses	**325,204**	**301,572**
thereof impairments (not including investments)	38,918	44,967
thereof write-downs of the insurance portfolio and customer base	7,081	19,919
thereof brokering expenses	20,832	22,259
thereof underwriting taxes	31,040	26,074
thereof exchange rate losses	45,940	42,896
thereof other contributions and fees	15,244	15,254
thereof expenses for government-imposed contributions	26,091	23,837
thereof impairment of goodwill and trademarks*	55,222	27,262

*The impairments for the current reporting period are mainly for the Romania and Turkey CGU groups. The impairments in the previous year mainly concern the Ukraine, Moldova and Albania incl. Kosovo CGU groups and the Asirom trademark.

Other expenses rose by a total of TEUR 23,632, mainly due to the increase in impairment of goodwill and trademarks (TEUR 27,960).

A.4.2 OBLIGATIONS UNDER LEASES

PAYMENTS RECORDED AS EXPENSES

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
Minimum lease payments from operating leases	35,480
Payments received from subletting under operating leases	-1,330
Lease payments from finance leases	1,587
Total	**35,737**

OPERATING LEASES

The Group’s lease obligations are primarily due to leases of company vehicles and real estate.

MATURITY STRUCTURE OF MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS – LESSEE

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
up to one year	37,963
more than one year up to five years	42,788
more than five years	156,266
Total	**237,017**

MATURITY STRUCTURE OF MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS – LESSOR

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
up to one year	152,360
more than one year up to five years	100,218
more than five years	120,512
Total	**373,090**

In the case of an operating lease, the lease is a normal rent agreement for the lessee. The lessee does not include the leased asset or the obligations under the lease in its accounts, but instead only includes the lease payments. Under IAS 17.33, these must be recognised through profit and loss in the income statement in each period unless a different method is appropriate. Since the lessor has economic ownership, it accounts for the leased asset in accordance with IAS 17.49 based on the nature of the asset. The leased asset is accounted for at cost less depreciation and/or any impairment losses required due to permanent impairment over the term of the lease. As a rule, the lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, unless another method is appropriate. Other expenses incurred during the lease term in connection with the lease must be immediately expensed in accordance with IAS 17.51.

The lessor's minimum lease payments mainly concern building leases.

The Group has no material finance leases, either as a lessor or lessee.

A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no other significant information on business activities and performance to be reported for the reporting period.

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Governance refers to all process related to the management as well as the effective and efficient monitoring of the Company. The governance system considers not only the internal organisation, structure and mechanisms within the Company, but also its legal and factual integration into the external (market) environment.

The Managing Board of VIG is responsible for the compliance with the requirements applicable to the Group and with the recognised principles of proper business operation.

VIG has set up an efficient governance system tailored to the Company's needs and requirements, enabling sound and prudent management. In addition to the establishment of governance and other key functions at the Group level, all other relevant processes have also been set up to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report risks, taking their interdependencies into account.

The Group's internal processes ensure that the analysis of the governance and other key functions and all results of the risk management processes are appropriately taken into account during the course of business activities.

VIG has a governance system with the following characteristics:

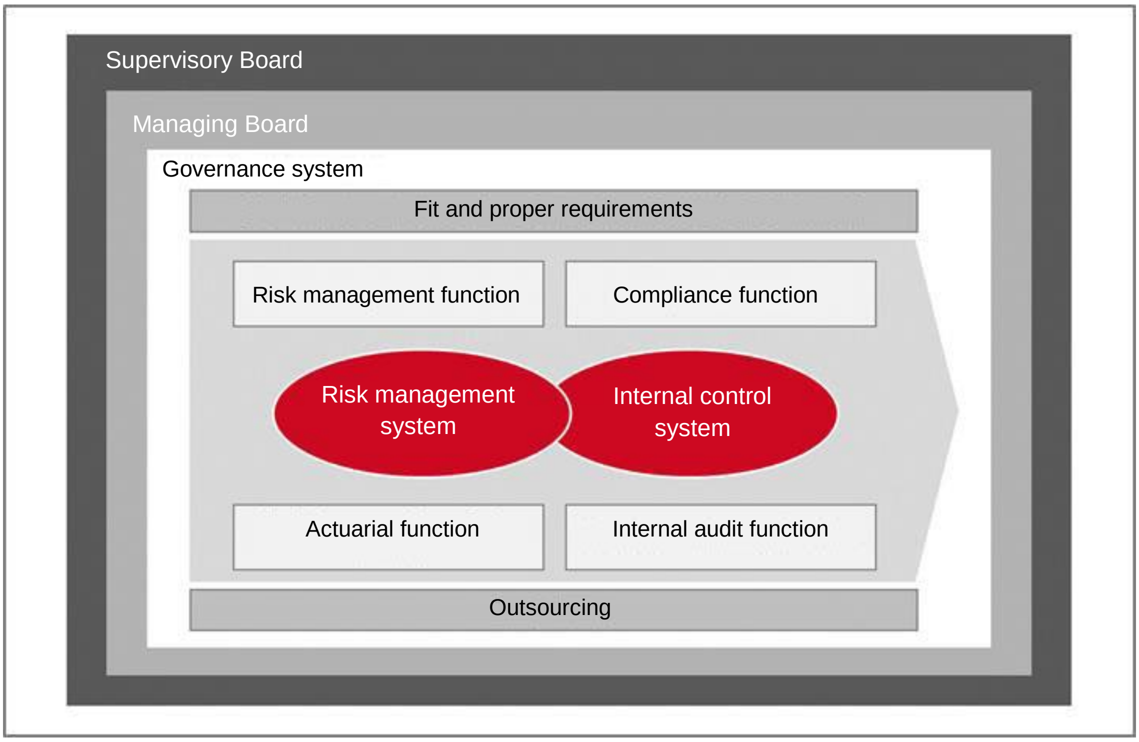
- Functional management of the Company by the Managing Board
- Transparent monitoring by the Supervisory Board
- Targeted management decisions towards long-term value creation
- Goal-oriented co-operation ensuring Company's management and steering
- Appropriate handling and management of risks
- Transparency in corporate communications and efficient reporting
- Safeguarding the policyholders, shareholders and employees interests

The following section describes:

- General information on the governance system
- Fit and proper requirements
- Risk management system, including the own risk and solvency assessment
- Internal control system
- Internal audit function
- Actuarial function
- Outsourcing

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

VIG's governance system covers all areas and decision-making bodies involved in the risk management processes.



It includes the following elements:

- Fit and proper requirements for management
- Risk management system
- Internal control system
- Governance and other key functions
- Provisions on outsourcing

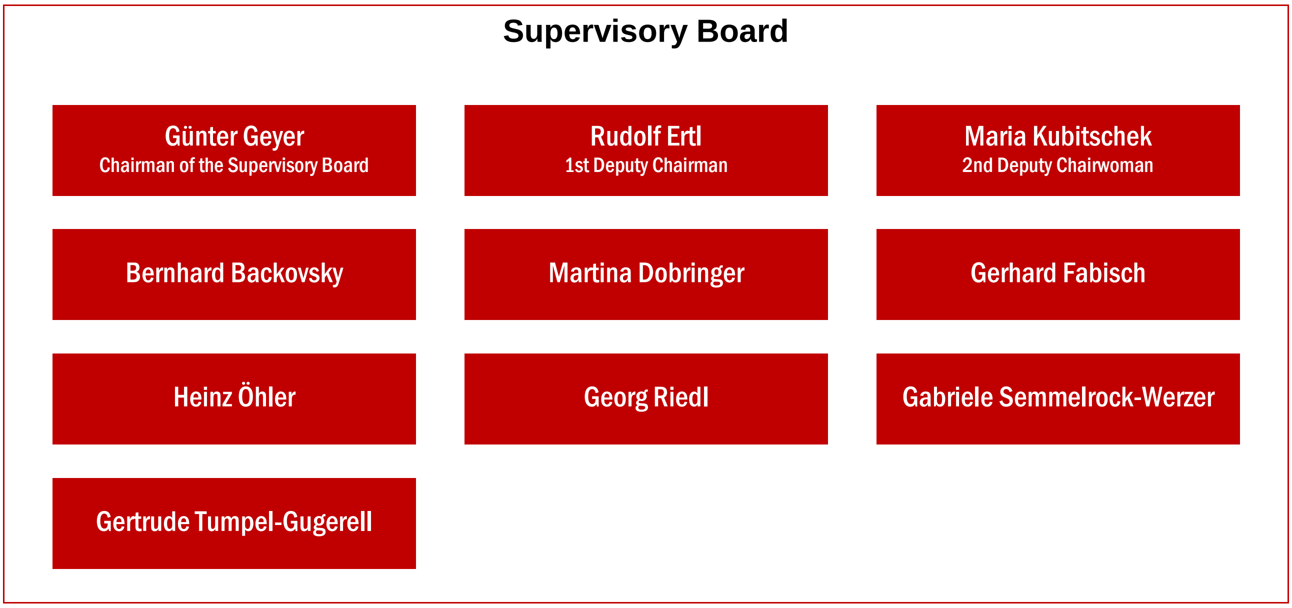
The elements listed above, the main duties and responsibilities of the Supervisory Board and Managing Board, which are also part of the governance system, remuneration policies and practices and decision-making and reporting mechanisms are explained below.

B.1.1 MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

B.1.1.1 SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board and its committees, Chairman and Deputy Chairman/Chairwoman periodically and repeatedly monitored in detail the management of the Company and the activities of the Managing Board in connection with its management and steering of the Group. Extensive presentations and discussions during meetings of the Supervisory Board and its committees were used for this purpose, and, in some cases, in-depth discussions took place with the members of the Managing Board, who provided detailed explanations and supporting documentation relating to the management and financial condition of the Company and the Group. Among other things, strategy, business development (overall and in individual regions), risk management, the internal control system, internal audit activities and reinsurance, both on VIG Holding and Group level, and other important topics for the Company and Group were discussed during these meetings.

The Supervisory Board of VIG Holding consists of ten people and had the following members as of 31 December 2018:



Name	Function	Date first appointed	End of current term of office
Günter Geyer	Chairman	2014	2019
Rudolf Ertl	1st Deputy Chairman	2014	2019
Maria Kubitschek	2nd Deputy Chairwoman	2014	2019
Bernhard Backovsky	Member	2002	2019
Martina Dobringer	Member	2011	2019
Gerhard Fabisch	Member	2017	2019
Heinz Öhler	Member	2002	2019
Georg Riedl	Member	2014	2019
Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer	Member	2017	2019
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell	Member	2012	2019

SUPERVISORY BOARD COMMITTEES

The Supervisory Board has set up five committees from among its members in order to best meet its obligations in accordance with statutory provisions and the VIG Holding articles of association:

- Committee for Urgent Matters (Working Committee)
- Audit Committee (Accounts Committee)
- Committee for Managing Board Matters (Personnel Committee)
- Strategy Committee
- Nomination committee

COMMITTEE FOR URGENT MATTERS (WORKING COMMITTEE)

The Committee for Urgent Matters (Working Committee) decides on matters that require an approval of the Supervisory Board, but cannot be deferred to the next ordinary Supervisory Board meeting because of particular urgency.

Members	Substitute
Günter Geyer (Chairman)	Substitute: Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell
Rudolf Ertl	Substitute: Martina Dobringer
Georg Riedl	Substitute: Maria Kubitschek

AUDIT COMMITTEE (ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE)

The Audit Committee (Accounts Committee) is responsible for the duties assigned by § 92 (4a) no. 4 of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (AktG), § 123 (9) of the Austrian Insurance Supervision Act (VAG) and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

All of the members of the Audit Committee are experienced financial experts with knowledge and practical experience in finance, accounting and reporting that satisfy the requirements of the Company.

The Audit Committee (Accounts Committee) has the following members:

Members	Substitute
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell (Chairwoman)	1st substitute: Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer
	2nd substitute: Heinz Öhler
Georg Riedl (Deputy Chairman)	1st substitute: Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer
	2nd substitute: Heinz Öhler
Martina Dobringer	Substitute: Heinz Öhler
Rudolf Ertl	1st substitute: Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer
	2nd substitute: Heinz Öhler
Günter Geyer	1st substitute: Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer
	2nd substitute: Heinz Öhler
Maria Kubitschek	Substitute: Heinz Öhler

COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING BOARD MATTERS (PERSONNEL COMMITTEE)

The Committee for Managing Board Matters (Personnel Committee) deals with personnel matters of the Managing Board. The Committee for Managing Board Matters therefore decides on terms of employment contracts with members of the Managing Board and their compensation and examines remuneration policies at regular intervals.

The Committee for Managing Board Matters (Personnel Committee) has the following members:

Members
Günter Geyer (Chairman)
Rudolf Ertl
Georg Riedl

STRATEGY COMMITTEE

The Strategy Committee cooperates with the Managing Board and, when appropriate, with experts that it consults, to prepare fundamental decisions that must then be decided on by the Supervisory Board as a whole.

The Strategy Committee has the following members:

Members	Substitute
Günter Geyer (Chairman)	Substitute: Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell
Rudolf Ertl	Substitute: Martina Dobringer
Georg Riedl	Substitute: Gabriele Semmelrock-Werzer

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination Committee submits proposals to the Supervisory Board for filling positions that become available on the Managing Board and handles issues of successor planning.

Members
Günter Geyer
Rudolf Ertl
Georg Riedl
Martina Dobringer

B.1.1.2 MANAGING BOARD

The Managing Board manages the business of the Company under the leadership of its Chairperson and within the constraints of the law, articles of association, rules of procedure for the Managing Board and rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board. The Managing Board meets when needed (generally every two weeks) to discuss current business developments, and makes necessary decisions and resolutions during the course of these meetings. The members of the Managing Board continuously exchange information with each other and the heads of various departments.

The Managing Board of VIG Holding has had the following members since 31 December 2018:

Managing Board

Elisabeth Stadler (CEO)	Franz Fuchs	Judit Havasi
Liane Hirner (CFO)	Peter Höfinger	Peter Thirring

Substitute members of the Managing Board

Gábor Lehel

Elisabeth Stadler

General Manager, Chairwoman of the Managing Board, born in 1961

Elisabeth Stadler studied actuarial theory at the Vienna Technical University and began her career in the Austrian insurance industry as a Managing Board Member and Chairwoman. In May 2014, she was awarded the professional title of professor by Federal Minister Gabriele Heinisch-Hosek for her services in the insurance industry. She served as General Manager of Donau Versicherung from September 2014 to March 2016 and has been General Manager of Vienna Insurance Group since 2016.

Areas of responsibility: Management of the Group, Strategic Questions, General Secretariat, European Affairs, Group Communication & Marketing, Group Sponsoring, Human Resources, Group Development and Strategy, Asset Management, Treasury/Capital Market, Affiliated companies department, Bancassurance

Country responsibilities: Austria, Czech Republic

Supervisory board positions or comparable positions in other Austrian and foreign companies outside the Group: Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Austrian Red Cross

Elisabeth Stadler is active in the Supervisory Boards of the following significant[1] Vienna Insurance Group companies: Wiener Städtische (Austria), Donau Versicherung (Austria), Kooperativa (Czech Republic), ČPP (Czech Republic), PČS[2] (Czech Republic), Compensa Non-Life (Poland), InterRisk (Poland).

Franz Fuchs

Member of the Managing Board, born in 1953

Franz Fuchs began his career in the insurance industry as an actuary. He held leading management positions in other international companies as a specialist in the life insurance area and pension funds before joining VIG. Franz Fuchs was Chairman of the Managing Board of Compensa Non-life and Compensa Life from 2003 to the beginning of 2014. He has been Chairman of the Managing Board of VIG Polska since 2003. He was first appointed to the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board on 1 October 2009.

Areas of responsibility: Performance management motor insurance

Country responsibilities: Moldova, Poland, Romania, Ukraine

Supervisory board positions or comparable positions in other Austrian and foreign companies outside the Group: C-QUADRAT Investment AG

Franz Fuchs is also active in the Supervisory Boards of the following significant Vienna Insurance Group companies: Kooperativa (Czech Republic), ČPP (Czech Republic), PČS (Czech Republic), Compensa Non-Life (Poland), InterRisk (Poland).

[1] Vienna Insurance Group considers all companies that contribute at least 2% of written premiums and at least 2% in profit before taxes to be "significant".

[2] The planned merger of PČS and Kooperativa was officially concluded at the beginning of January 2019.

Judit Havasi

Member of the Managing Board, born in 1975

Judit Havasi studied law and has been working for the Group since 2000. She began as an internal audit employee in UNION Biztosító and became its head in 2003. Before her appointment to the Managing Board of Wiener Städtische in 2009, Judit Havasi was a substitute member of the Managing Board of Wiener Städtische and a member of the Managing Board of UNION Biztosító in Hungary. Judit Havasi was Deputy General Manager of Wiener Städtische from July 2013 until the end of 2015. She was also a substitute member of the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board starting in 2011. She has been a Member of the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board since January 2016.

Areas of responsibility: Planning & Controlling, Legal department, Group IT, Data Management & Processes, Performance management personal insurance, Asset Risk Management

Country responsibilities: Hungary

Supervisory board positions or comparable positions in other Austrian and foreign companies outside the Group: Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d., Die Zweite Wiener Vereins-Sparcasse, "Volkstheater" Gesellschaft m.b.H., "Volkstheater" - Privatstiftung

Judit Havasi is also active in the Supervisory Boards of the following significant Vienna Insurance Group companies: Wiener Städtische (Austria), Donau Versicherung (Austria), Kooperativa (Slovakia).

Liane Hirner

Member of the Managing Board, CFO, born in 1968

Liane Hirner studied business administration in Graz. Before joining Vienna Insurance Group, she worked at PwC Austria in the audit department starting in 1993, and was a partner in the insurance area when she left. In addition to her work as an auditor, Liane Hirner was also involved in many professional associations, such as the IFRS Working Group of the Austrian Insurance Association and the Insurance Working Party of Accountancy Europe in Brussels. Liane Hirner was appointed to the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board on 1 February 2018. She took over the CFO position on 1 July 2018.

Areas of responsibility: Finance and accounting

Country responsibilities: Germany, Belarus

Peter Höfinger

Member of the Managing Board, born in 1971

Peter Höfinger studied law at the University of Vienna and University of Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium). Peter Höfinger has been a member of the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board since 1 January 2009. Prior to that, he was a member of the Managing Board of Donau Versicherung responsible for sales and marketing. He joined this Company in 2003. Previously, he held positions as managing board chairman and managing board member outside the Group in Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland.

Areas of responsibility: Corporate and Large Customer Business, Vienna International Underwriters (VIU), Group Reinsurance

Country responsibilities: Albania incl. Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Baltic states

Peter Thirring

Member of the Managing Board, born in 1957

Peter Thirring studied law at the University of Vienna. He used his more than 30 years of insurance experience in the Generali insurance group. He was General Manager of Donau Versicherung from March 2016 to the end of June 2018. Peter Thirring was appointed to the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board on 1 July 2018.

Areas of responsibility: External active reinsurance

Country responsibilities: Georgia, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, Turkey

Peter Thirring is also active in the Supervisory Boards of the following significant Vienna Insurance Group company: Kooperativa (Slovakia).

Managing Board

The Managing Board as a whole is responsible for Enterprise Risk Management, Actuarial department, Group Compliance, Internal Audit, Investor Relations.

Substitute members of the Managing Board

In addition, Gábor Lehel (year of birth 1977) was appointed as a substitute member of the Managing Board for financial year 2018 and may become a full member if a current member of the Managing Board can no longer perform his or her duties.

CHANGES DURING AND AFTER THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Martin Simhandl (year of birth 1961) was a member of the Vienna Insurance Group Managing Board in financial year 2018 from 1 January 2018 to 30 June 2018 and left the Managing Board at the end of his term of office on 30 June 2018.

Gábor Lehel (year of birth 1977) and Gerhard Lahner (year of birth 1977) have been appointed as substitute members of the Managing Board for financial year 2019 and may become full members if a current member of the Managing Board can no longer perform his or her duties.

B.1.2 COMMITTEES

The Managing Board has set up committees for central coordination and effective management of the Group that help it to best meet its obligations in accordance with the statutory provisions and the VIG Holding articles of association:

- Risk Committee
- Reinsurance Security Committee
- Tactical Investment Committee
- Strategic Investment Committee (Asset Management)
- Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Committee
- Compliance Committee

These are briefly presented below.

RISK COMMITTEE

The Risk Committee was established by the Managing Board of VIG Holding to perform regular cross-functional evaluations of current risk management topics in the organisation specific to the Group and VIG Holding and support the Managing Board in assessing the risk situation.

The members of the Committee are appointed by the Managing Board. The committee had the following members in 2018:

- Holder of the Risk Management Function
- Holder of the Compliance Function
- Holder of the Actuarial Function
- Head of Asset Risk Management
- Head of Reinsurance
- Group IT Security Officer
- Optional: Head of Human Resources Management

Other experts can be invited to the meetings if necessary. Risk Committee meetings take place at least quarterly and are chaired by the Managing Board member Judit Havasi. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) department organises the meetings and prepares the minutes. The Risk Committee results are the basis of the regular quarterly risk report for the Managing Board.

REINSURANCE SECURITY COMMITTEE

The Reinsurance Security Committee deals with the creditworthiness of reinsurance companies and helps to ensure that a sufficient degree of diversification is available among the selected reinsurers and that the default risk within the reinsurance business remains within acceptable limits.

The Reinsurance Security Committee creates and adapts a quarterly list ("Security List") of reinsurers acceptable to the Group. The VIG Managing Board sends this list to the various Group companies Managing Board members responsible for reinsurance. The security list specifies the maximum reinsurance cessions to specific reinsurers (please note: cessions to reinsurers on the security list are subject to the limits set down in the "Cessions Limitation Table" that is included in the list).

In the following two cases, the administrator must obtain an approval from the Reinsurance Security Committee prior to the start of the policy term:

- If the business (whether facultative or obligatory) is to be ceded to reinsurers who are not on the VIG security list, an individual review of the reinsurer and, if necessary, approval from the Reinsurance Security Committee is required.
- If the volume of the planned reinsurance cession to a reinsurer on the security list exceeds the limits stated in the "Cessions Limitations Table", an individual decision on approval must be made by the Reinsurance Security Committee.

The Reinsurance Security Committee consists of selected, professionally qualified employees from the reinsurance and functional areas of a number of VIG companies. The Reinsurance Security Committee rules are set down in the Reinsurance Security Rulebook.

TACTICAL INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

The Tactical Investment Committee (TIC) deals with the risk and earnings situation of the investments. The TIC deals with issues relating to short-term liquidity requirements and provides advice and makes decisions in this context. The TIC is firmly anchored in the Company's decision-making and information process.

The members of the TIC are:

- the CFOs
- the Asset Managers
- the Asset Risk Managers and
- the Head of Accounting

of the Austrian VIG companies and VIG.

The committee, which usually meets on a weekly basis, can react promptly to the respective risk situation.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (ASSET MANAGEMENT)[1]

The Strategic Investment Committee (Asset Management) deals with the investment portfolios of the Group's five largest countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Romania) on a quarterly basis. These meetings are intended to allow a regular exchange of information on all asset management issues between material companies. For this purpose, the portfolio structures are analysed on the basis of different aspects and the major changes or planned measures are discussed. The current status of financial results compared to plan and, if applicable, the forecast is also reported. When establishing the financial planning figures, the underlying assumptions and results are discussed and the relevant information is exchanged.

The permanent members are:

- the Group CFO
- the responsible Group Board Member for Asset Risk Management
- at least one local Managing Board Member from Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic
- the Group CIO
- the Head of Asset Risk Management
- local Asset Managers (if required)

If necessary or if requested by individual members, additional experts may be invited to the meetings to discuss current topics or for other reasons.

ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (ALM) COMMITTEE[2]

The Asset Liability Management (ALM) Committee, which meets at least once every quarter, deals with current agendas of asset liability management with the aim of exchanging information about the risk situation of the Group's five largest countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Romania). Topics dealt with by the ALM Committee include the cash flow situation and the maturity structure of investments versus liabilities of the balance sheet, with a focus on the life and health business.

[1] Restructuring of the committee is planned for 2019

[2] Restructuring of the committee is planned for 2019

The participants of the Strategic Investment Committee are joined by representatives from life insurance. Other experts can be invited to the meetings if necessary, or if the Managing Board or individual members of the committee so desire based on current issues.

COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The Group Compliance Committee was established as an institutionalised work platform for compliance-related matters in order to ensure Group-wide cooperation and communication in the compliance area. The members of the committee are the holders of the compliance functions in the Group operating companies with registered offices in the EU and the chair is the head of the VIG Compliance function. Starting in 2019, the compliance contact persons in the non-EU operating companies will also be integrated into the Group Compliance Committee.

The Group Compliance Committee meets at least once a year. Current matters in various legal areas are presented and discussed during these meetings in order to promote and increase Group-wide awareness of compliance and its integration into business processes. The meeting minutes are sent to the Managing Board for their information.

B.1.3 GOVERNANCE AND OTHER KEY FUNCTIONS

In addition to the four governance functions provided for in the VAG, other key functions were identified in the Group and holders appointed to these functions. All governance and other key functions are directly subordinated to the Managing Board and report directly to it. The governance functions also report periodically to the Supervisory Board Audit Committee.

GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The following governance functions were established in the Group in 2018:

- Compliance function
- Internal audit function
- Risk management function
- Actuarial function

COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The compliance function is organisationally assigned to the Managing Board and reports directly to it during the performance of its duties. It is separated from the other governance and key functions of the Group, performs its activities independently and is not entrusted with any operational duties in the sense of the core business activities.

The function holder performs its role for VIG Holding as a separate company and at the level of the Group. The duties of the compliance function are specified in the VIG Group Compliance Management Policy and the VIG Holding Compliance Function Policy that is based on it and include, among other things, the requirements placed on the function by the VAG.

The duties include, in particular:

- Advisory function: The compliance function advises the Managing Board, employees and Group companies concerning applicable requirements and assists in the preparation of internal Group-wide company workflows and processes for complying with the requirements.
- Preventive function: Measures to prevent non-compliance mainly consist of the preparation of internal company policies and guidelines, and performance of awareness-raising measures (e.g. training) on compliance-related topics.
- Compliance risk management function: The compliance risks are identified, evaluated and monitored at the Group level.
- Early warning function: In this regard, the compliance function identifies and assesses the possible impact of any changes in the legal environment on the Group's activities, evaluates necessary measures and monitors their implementation.

- Appropriateness and monitoring function: The appropriateness of measures to prevent non-compliance is assessed during Compliance audits. A variety of monitoring activities are also performed to monitor compliance with legal requirements.

Appropriate arrangements have been made for substitutes for the compliance function in the case of absence. The function holder is also assisted in the performance of its duties by the employees of the Group compliance department.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The internal audit function is organisationally assigned to the Managing Board and reports directly to it during the performance of its duties. Organisationally, the internal audit function is separated from the other governance and key functions of VIG, performs its activities independently and is not entrusted with any operational duties in the sense of the core business activities. The function holder performs its role for VIG Holding on both individual company and Group level.

The duties of the internal audit function are specified in the function description. These include the requirements for the function according to the VAG, namely examination of the legality, propriety and expediency of the (re)insurance company's business, as well as the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control system and other elements of the governance system. This includes in particular:

- Audit planning on the basis of risk-oriented topics and ensuring comprehensive auditing activities
- Audit work, including auditing management, particularly with regard to the focus of the test content, scope of the audit and subsequent coordination of the audit reports
- Reporting on the areas of the audit and significant audit findings to the members of the Audit Committee and Supervisory Board
- Ensuring follow-up of implementation of proposed measures

Appropriate arrangements have been made for substitutes for the internal audit function in the case of absence. The function holder is also assisted in the performance of its duties by employees in the internal audit department.

RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

The risk management function is organisationally assigned to the Managing Board and reports directly to it during the performance of its duties. Structurally and organisationally, the risk management function performs its activities independently and has no risk-taking duties.

The duties of the risk management function are specified in the function description and include, in particular:

- Regular identification and analysis of risks (Risk Inventory)
- Assessment of the risk profile, implementation of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)
- Quarterly reporting on risks based on the Risk Committee
- Quarterly and annual assessment of solvency capital requirements
- Development and maintenance of the partial internal model
- Monitoring the risk bearing capacity
- Annual review of the effectiveness of the internal control system (ICS)
- Preparation and updating of relevant policies and guidelines
- Further development and maintenance of the central computing platform

Appropriate arrangements have been made for substitutes for the risk management function in the case of absence. The resources necessary for the above-mentioned tasks are grouped departmentally.

ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The actuarial function is organisationally assigned to the Managing Board and reports directly to it during the performance of its duties. The function holder performs its role on both the the individual company and Group levels.

The duties of the actuarial function are specified in the function description and include, among other things, the requirements for the actuarial function stipulated in the VAG, in particular:

- Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions
- Coordination of the consolidation and plausibility checks of the individual companies' technical provisions in accordance with Solvency II
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methods and basic models used and the assumptions made in the calculation of the technical provisions
- Assessment of the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of the technical provisions
- Comparison of best estimates with actual values (back testing)
- Reporting to the Managing Board on the reliability and appropriateness of the calculation of technical provisions
- Monitoring the calculation of technical provisions
- Providing an opinion on the general risk underwriting policy and the appropriateness of the reinsurance contracts
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk management system, in particular with a view to creating risk models for the calculation of the solvency and minimum capital requirements and the own risk and solvency assessment

Appropriate arrangements have been made for substitutes for the actuarial function in the case of absence. The function holder is also assisted in the performance of its duties by employees in the actuarial department.

OTHER KEY FUNCTIONS

The head of asset management was identified as one of the other key functions.

INFORMATION AND REPORTING CHANNELS

Interactive communication is of major importance in the Group. This ensures that all affected individuals have the necessary information available to adequately fulfil the duties and responsibilities assigned to them. This applies to all management levels right down to each individual employee. The information and reporting paths are based on a direct line. In particular, all governance and other key functions have set up a direct reporting channel to the Managing Board. Important decisions are prepared in the appropriate committees or by the functional departments before being adopted in regular managing board meetings and entered into the minutes of these meetings.

B.1.4 SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO THE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Except for the changes to the Managing Board described above, there were no significant changes to the governance system during the reporting period.

B.1.5 REMUNERATION POLICY AND REMUNERATION PRACTICES

REMUNERATION STANDARDS FOR EMPLOYEES

The attractiveness of VIG as an employer is fostered by the fact that the remuneration systems are appropriate and transparent. The following principles apply to VIG Holding and the Group.

The remuneration policy reflects the risk awareness of VIG Holding and the Group. In particular, the remuneration practices may not promote a readiness to assume excessive risk at the expense of the company and its stakeholders, or promote behaviour that would endanger the ability of the Group or company to maintain an appropriate capital base.

The remuneration policy promotes the focus on sustainable management at all company levels in the Group and the current strategy of the Group and Company. It aims to promote coherent action and avoid conflicts of interest.

VIG Holding and the Group companies observe all relevant statutory requirements when determining and applying the remuneration policy.

The remuneration takes working hours and the required qualifications, responsibilities and duties of the position concerned into account. Care is taken to ensure that the salary is not below the minimum wage applicable under national law or existing collective bargaining agreements.

If a variable remuneration component is agreed, the objectives that determine the variable remuneration component must be transparent and updated once a year. If no minimum wage is required by law or collective agreement, fixed remuneration must be sufficiently high to prevent too great a dependence on variable remuneration.

REMUNERATION FOR GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS, OTHER KEY FUNCTIONS AND RISK TAKERS

The variable portion of the remuneration for holders of governance and other key functions, members of the Managing Board and risk takers, is limited and emphasises the need for sustainability. Achieving the full amount of this remuneration depends on an analysis of the sustainable development of the Company that goes beyond a single financial year.

Solvency is a central risk indicator which is constantly monitored as part of the risk-bearing capacity. The solvency ratio is taken into account when granting variable remuneration components.

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS AND EARLY RETIREMENT SCHEMES

Depending on the date an employee joined the company, individual VIG companies provide company pension payments for governance and key function holders that are based on individual contractual commitments.

COMPENSATION PLAN FOR MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING BOARD

Compensation for the Managing Board of VIG Holding takes into account the importance of the Group and the responsibility that goes with it, the economic situation of the Company, and the appropriateness of the remuneration in the market environment.

The variable portion of the compensation emphasises the need for sustainability and achieving it fully depends critically on an analysis of the sustainable performance of the Company that extends beyond a single financial year.

There is a limit on the amount of performance-related compensation. This also applies to the Members of the Group Managing Board. The maximum performance-related compensation that the Managing Board of VIG Holding can receive by overachieving the traditional targets in financial year 2018 is approximately 60% of its fixed salary. Additional bonus compensation can be earned for appropriate target achievement. In total, the members of the Managing Board can earn variable compensation equal to a maximum of around 80% to around 105% of their fixed compensation in this way.

Large parts of performance-related compensation is only paid after a delay. The delay for the 2018 reporting year extends to 2022. The deferred portions are awarded based on the sustainable performance of the Group. This also applies to the Members of the Group Managing Board.

The Managing Board is not entitled to the performance-related component of compensation if performance fails to meet certain thresholds. Even if the targets are fully met in a financial year, because of the focus on sustainability, the full variable compensation is only awarded if the Group also achieves sustainable performance in the three following years. The main performance criteria for the variable compensation of the Managing Board of VIG Holding in 2018 were the combined ratio, premium growth, result before taxes and – as a non-financial objective – the promotion of social responsibility in practice, and for bonus compensation those were country-specific targets and requirements related to cooperations.

Managing Board compensation does not include stock options or similar instruments.

Members of the Managing Board are provided a company car for both business and personal use.

PENSION PLANS

The standard employment contract for a member of the Managing Board of VIG Holding includes – depending, among other things, on the length of time with the Group – a pension equal to a maximum of 40% of the measurement base if the member remains on the Managing Board until the age of 65 (the measurement base is equal to the standard fixed compensation). This pension amount can be increased in individual cases if work continues past the maximum pension age, since a pension is not drawn during this period.

A pension is normally received only if a Managing Board member's position is not extended and the member is not at fault for the lack of extension, or the Managing Board member retires due to illness or age.

SEVERANCE PAY

The contracts for individual members of the Managing Board of VIG Holding who have been active in the Group for a long time provide for a severance payment structured in accordance with the provisions of the Austrian Employee Act (Angestelltengesetz), as amended in 2003, in combination with applicable industry-specific provisions. This allows these Managing Board members to receive a severance payment equal to two to twelve months' compensation, depending on the period of service, with a supplement of 50% if the member retires or leaves after a long-term illness. A Managing Board Member who leaves by their own choice, without the agreement of the Company, before retirement is possible, or leaves due to their own fault, is not entitled to severance payment.

The provisions of the Austrian Company Employee and Self-employed Provisions Act apply to the remaining Managing Board contracts.

COMPENSATION PLAN FOR SUPERVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the 27th ordinary general meeting on 25 May 2018, the members of the Supervisory Board elected by the general meeting are entitled to receive compensation in the form of a payment remitted monthly in advance. Members of the Supervisory Board who withdraw from their positions before the end of a month still receive full compensation for the month in question. In addition to this compensation, Supervisory Board members are entitled to receive an attendance allowance for participating in Supervisory Board meetings and Supervisory Board committee meetings (paid after participation in the meeting).

There are no variable salary components or pension plans for members of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board compensation does not include stock options or similar instruments.

No loans or guarantees were granted to the members of the Supervisory Board during the reporting period. There were also no loans or guarantees on 31 December 2018.

B.1.6 ADEQUACY OF THE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

The governance system of the Group is well-defined and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Group.

The responsibilities of the Managing Board are set down in the organisational plan for business areas and in the organisational charts. Direct reporting lines from the department heads to the respective responsible members of the Managing Board ensure that relevant information is taken into account in the management of the Group in an appropriate and timely manner.

Clearly defined lines of communication between Group companies and the Group and the inclusion of at least one member of the VIG Managing Board in the supervisory boards of significant subsidiaries also contribute to the appropriate management of the Group and central coordination of the decisions of all companies in the Group.

As part of the governance system, all legally required governance functions have been established at the Group level and conflicts of interest have been ruled out. Their duties and responsibilities are described in their respective guidelines. Making the governance functions directly subordinated to the Managing Board ensures they have an appropriate position in the Group. The governance functions also report periodically to the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board Audit Committee.

The Group internal control system is based on a Group-wide ICS policy and ensures that a control environment appropriate for its organisational structure and process organisation exists at all times. The compliance function performs risk-based compliance audits of the governance processes that have been established in order to ensure compliance with legal requirements.The results of these audits are reported to the Managing Board together with any necessary measures to be taken.

The internal audit department subsequently performs periodic audits according to the audit plan and, if necessary, ad hoc independent audits of various sub-areas of the governance system and reports on these audits to the VIG Managing Board.

B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

When appointing Managing Board members and holders of governance and other key functions, particular attention is paid to whether the candidate satisfies the fit and proper requirements.

The professional qualification (fit) requirements are defined in the respective function description for each function. In all cases, the following criteria are considered during recruitment:

1. Education (including studies)
2. Professional experience
3. Other knowledge (e.g. relevant legal knowledge or relevant technical knowledge)

Documentation relevant to the information in the CV is to be provided (certificates, diplomas etc.).

When appointing Managing Board members and holders of governance and other key functions in the Company, a number of measures are used to assess whether the person is of good reputation (proper).

- At least one objective element (test procedure, standardised conversation, more than one interview partner) is used during the recruitment process.
- While completing a questionnaire, the candidate must provide information about their financial situation, any involvement in relevant (criminal) proceedings etc. and must also agree to notify the Company of any future changes which occur during the employment relationship.

A fit and proper framework guideline at the Group level was approved by the Managing Board to provide a uniform framework.

Managing Board members and holders of governance and other key functions are responsible for keeping up-to-date on all material aspects of their functions and ensuring that relevant information is made available within the Company. This includes both technical, legal and regulatory aspects as well as, if necessary, internal Company guidelines.

The necessary technical resources, funds and budgets are made available by the Company to the members of the Managing Board and holders of governance and other key functions.

The individual companies also determine key personnel professional qualification (fit) requirements for the individuals who effectively manage the company and the governance and other key functions in accordance with applicable local legislation.

Whether a person is of good reputation (proper) is also subject to local legal requirements in many areas.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

Supervisory board members in insurance companies must become familiar with their specific duties under the Solvency II regime, which were included in the VAG effective 1 January 2016.

Under § 123 in conjunction with § 120 VAG, supervisory board members must, among other things, have sufficient professional qualifications (fit requirement).

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

The professional handling of risks is one of the core competences of the Group. It has a comprehensive risk management system that is uniformly implemented within the Group based on Group guidelines. This makes it possible to fully identify, assess, manage and monitor risks to which the Group is exposed. The own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) is one of the key elements of the risk management system.

B.3.1 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

The risk strategy of the Group is based on the following Group-wide principles:

ACCEPTED RISKS

- All risks that have a direct connection to the insurance business that is conducted are accepted (underwriting risks, market risks).

RISKS ACCEPTED WITH CONSTRAINTS

- Operational risks must be avoided as much as possible, but have to be accepted to a certain extent as they cannot be completely ruled out, or the costs of avoiding them exceed the expected losses.
- A conservative approach is used for investments and high risk derivatives are only held to hedge other market risks.
- Only a small exposure to risks from financial insurance policies may be held.

RISK MITIGATING MEASURES

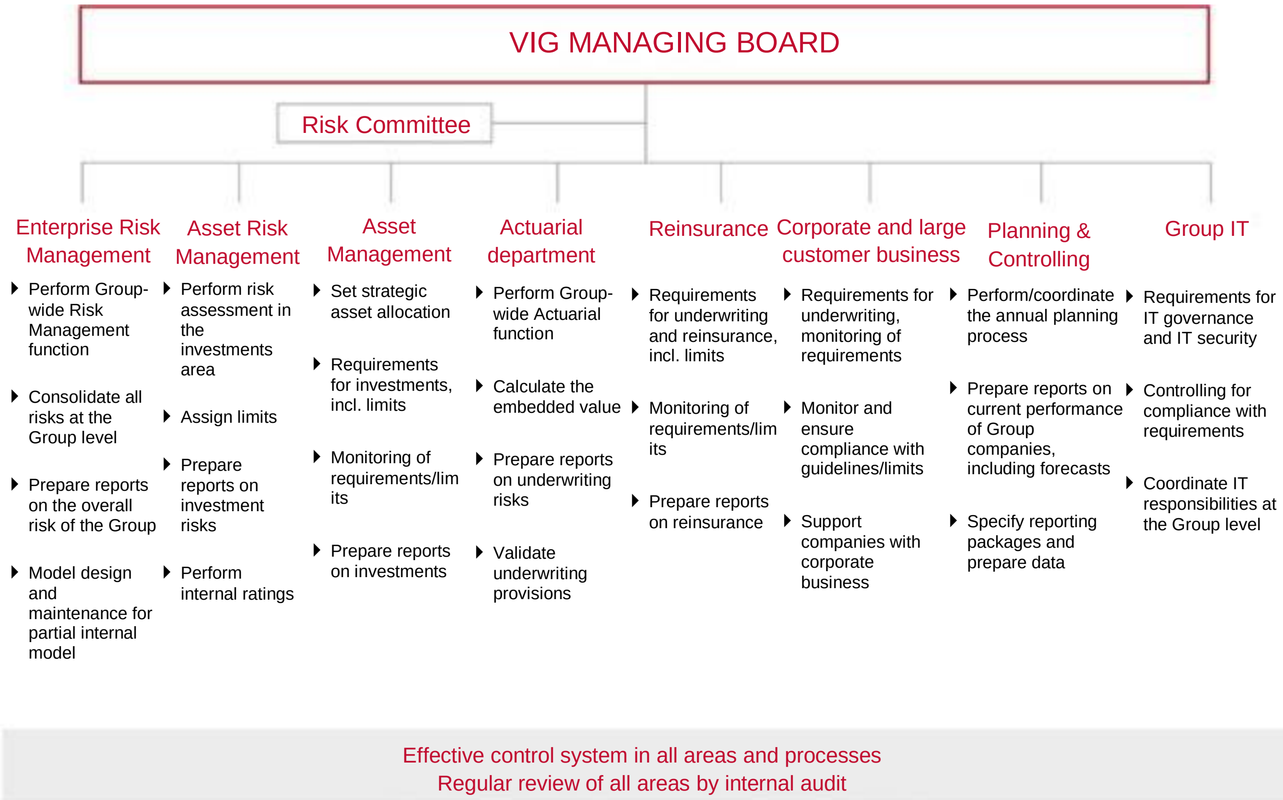
- Promotion and maintenance of risk awareness and well-defined risk governance in all areas of VIG.
- As a rule, technical provisions must be carefully set up in order to offset unexpected potential fluctuations.
- Reinsurance is a key instrument for hedging against large losses (tail risks), particularly in the property and casualty area.
- Strict limitation of market risk and matching of investments to VIG's obligations.

UNACCEPTABLE RISKS

- Risks are not accepted if VIG lacks the expertise or resources required to manage them, or insufficient capital is available to cover the risks.
- VIG does not accept risks from the insurance business that it cannot adequately assess or estimate. In particular, this includes risks from third party liability insurance for genetic engineering and nuclear energy.
- As for investments, risks are not accepted if adequate expertise is not available to assess the risks, e.g. weather derivatives and agricultural commodity futures, or risks where the potential loss is unlimited.

ORGANISATION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The risk management organisation is well integrated into the Group's organisational structure. All departments responsible for tasks within the risk management system are directly subordinated to the Managing Board (where applicable, reporting to the Managing Board member responsible for a certain area). An overview of the risk management organisation is provided in the chart below followed by a description of the responsibilities and roles of the individual departments.



MANAGING BOARD

The overall responsibility for risk management is borne by the Managing Board. This holistic approach also applies to central departments in the reporting line that are in charge of governance functions (risk management, actuarial, internal audit and compliance). Judit Havasi is the VIG Managing Board contact person for risk management matters.

The VIG Managing Board is also responsible for the following areas related to risk management:

- Development and promotion of risk management
- Definition and communication of the risk strategy including risk tolerance and risk appetite
- Approval of central risk management guidelines
- Consideration of the risk situation in strategic decisions

RISK COMMITTEE

The Risk Committee was established by the VIG Managing Board to perform regular cross-functional evaluations of current risk management matters in the organisation. Further information about the Risk Committee can be found in Section B.1.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Enterprise Risk Management department reports to the Managing Board. The head of the department is responsible for the risk management function (see Section B.1). He reports to the Managing Board, with Judit Havasi being the contact person in the Managing Board.

ASSET RISK MANAGEMENT

The Asset Risk Management department reports to the Managing Board member Judit Havasi. The primary role of the department is to analyse, assess and monitor the risks associated with investments, in particular with regard to the solvency and financial results of the Group. For this purpose, Group-wide standards and methods for risk assessment are specified and a centralised asset inventory system is implemented by the department, and the investment risks of the individual companies are monitored. The department is also responsible for developing and maintaining an internal rating approach.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Asset Management area reports directly to the Managing Board Chairwoman Elisabeth Stadler, and manages investments. At the level of the Group, the Asset Management department primarily manages the investment portfolio. In accordance with Group requirements, the department specifies and subsequently monitors standards and limits for the strategic asset allocations of the individual companies in all countries. Asset Management promotes collaboration across the Group and focuses on providing specialised investments expertise in order to achieve optimisation of the investment process within the entire Group.

ACTUARIAL DEPARTMENT

The Actuarial department reports to the Managing Board. The Managing Board member Franz Fuchs is the contact person. The head of the department performs the Actuarial function required by Solvency II. The department is therefore responsible, in particular, for the duties associated with the Actuarial function. The Actuarial department also calculates the embedded value and prepares profitability analysis and company evaluations. The department supports actuarial collaboration and professional networking.

GROUP REINSURANCE

The Group Reinsurance department reports to the Managing Board member Peter Höfinger. The department coordinates and assists all group companies and their reinsurance departments with reinsurance matters in the non-life business (property and casualty and third party liability) by preparing and applying guidelines. Moreover, the reinsurance department manages all the Group-wide reinsurance programmes in the non-life lines of business. The primary objective is to create a safety net to provide sustainable protection for all companies in the group against the negative effects of catastrophes and large losses, and negative developments of the entire insurance portfolio.

PLANNING & CONTROLLING

The Controlling department is an important part of the integrated risk management approach and reports to the Managing Board member Judit Havasi. The department coordinates the business planning over a three-year horizon. The standardised reporting includes key figure analysis and variance analysis for planning, forecasts and ongoing performance of Group companies. Regular monthly premium reports, quarterly reports for each company (aggregated at the country and Group level) and cost reports are prepared.

GROUP IT

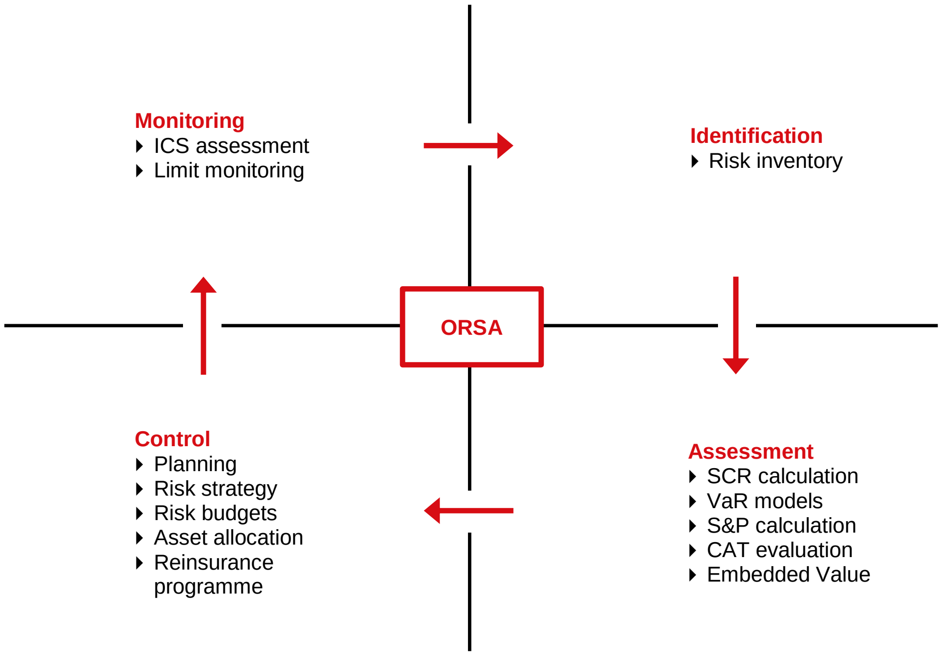
The Group IT department reports to the Managing Board member Judit Havasi. The department is responsible for the IT-related risk management matters. The department defines clear IT security and IT governance guidelines for the individual companies and an IT security officer monitors the compliance with these guidelines.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit department reports to the Managing Board via the Chairwoman Elisabeth Stadler. The department regularly reviews the risk management and the internal control system. The department also performs audits in individual areas in case of extraordinary events at the request of the Managing Board.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The chart below shows the meta-process. The most important milestones from the graph are briefly described in the following illustration.



RISK IDENTIFICATION

Risk identification is based both on a standardized process (risk inventory) and on ad-hoc analysis and comprehensive reporting processes in the event of newly identified risks or extraordinary events.

RISK INVENTORY

The risks are identified and analysed with the support of the first and second management level as well as with the support of individual companies.

The quantitative evaluation of risks is primarily based on the results of the internal model and the standard formula. An adequacy assessment is carried out in case risks are assessed with the standard formula. The results of the Risk Inventory process are summarized in a report and then approved. They also form an essential basis of the ORSA process.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The results from the calculation of the overall solvency capital requirement and embedded value, the findings from the S&P capital model and the value-at-risk (VaR) calculations from the investment area (see section C) are used in the risk assessment.

RISK CONTROL

The key risk steering processes are:

RISK STRATEGY

The risk strategy is reviewed annually by the Managing Board and modified, if necessary, based on the results of the ORSA. The Managing Board is supported in this matter by the Enterprise Risk Management department.

PLANNING

The planning horizon is three years. In the ORSA, planning data is taken into account and used as a projection basis for the expected future solvency.

RISK BEARING CAPACITY

Risk steering activities are conducted taking into account the risk-bearing capacity. In practice, this means adherence to risk budgets, the accomplishment of key indicators and a general risk-based approach in terms of a sustainable value-oriented approach in daily business operations.

REINSURANCE PROGRAMME

The reinsurance department coordinates the Group-wide reinsurance programme and manages the annual renewal process for the natural catastrophe coverage. The Enterprise Risk Management deparment assists the reinsurance department in validating the external natural catastrophe models used and assessing the effectiveness of reinsurance coverage using the non-life internal model.

RISK MONITORING

The solvency corridor defined at the group level and the group-wide limit system applicable in the course of the risk-bearing capacity form the basis for continuous monitoring of the solvency situation of the Group and its subsidiaries.

Compliance with the investment guidelines, risk budgets and key figures is also continuously checked and monitored. Monitoring is performed by means of regular fair value assessments, VaR calculations and detailed sensitivity analysis and stress tests and calculating the SCR during the year.

Liquidity risk is managed and monitored by matching the investment portfolio with the insurance obligations. Operational and strategic risks which might be caused by deficiencies or errors in business processes, controls or projects, or by changes in the business environment, are also continuously monitored using the internal control system.

B.3.2 GOVERNANCE OF THE PARTIAL INTERNAL MODEL

The Group uses a partial internal model (PIM) for non-life and for property risks in order to calculate the solvency capital requirement. The partial internal model was developed together with selected Group companies and was approved by the FMA at the end of 2015.

The VIG Managing Board is responsible for the establishment and functioning of the processes described below. Operational responsibility is allocated as follows:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PARTIAL INTERNAL MODEL

Process	Non-life	Property
Parametrisation/calculation	Risk management function	Risk management function
Validation	Risk management function*	Asset Risk Management
Data input/quality	Risk management function	Risk management function
Underwriting provisions	Actuarial function	–
Model use	Reinsurance, controlling in connection with the risk management function	Affiliated company management in connection with the risk management function
Model changes	Risk management function	Risk management function
Documentation	Risk management function	Risk management function

* While maintaining the independence required for the parametrisation/calculation

The model results are of major importance to the management of the company. For example, the model is regularly used as part of the planning process, for the renewal process of the reinsurance programme, for the acquisition and sale of real estate and risk-return analysis and is therefore a fixed component in the reporting of the Risk Committee.

Due to the significance of the model for the management of the company, the PIM is subject to particularly high governance requirements, which are reflected in specific and independently performed validation methods. In addition to the model assumptions and basic methodology, the main procedures also include the following:

- Assessment of the accuracy, completeness and appropriateness of the data used
- Sensitivity tests
- Stress tests and scenario analysis
- Stability test

The results of the validation tests are approved by the responsible Managing Board member and dealt with by the Managing Board. The model processes described above are subject to clearly defined rules, which are well-documented in a manner understandable to third-party experts. Validation is performed while maintaining the necessary independence. Model changes may only be performed in accordance with strict requirements. This ensures that the PIM is an inherent part of the risk management system and is subject to a well-defined process within the governance system.

According to the model change policy, a number of small model changes resulted in a major model change. This was reported and approved by the FMA..

B.3.3 OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT (ORSA)

The following ORSA objectives stem from the regulatory framework and additional corporate requirements:

- Assessment of overall solvency requirement, including:
  - Description of the company’s risk profile
  - Forward-looking assessment of own risks
  - Calculation of the capital base
  - Performance of stress tests and scenario analysis
- Description, review and, if necessary, adjustment of the company's strategic direction
- Description, review and, if necessary, adjustment of the risk management processes and procedures
- Safeguarding ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements

- Assessment of the adequacy of assumptions used to calculate the solvency capital requirements

The ORSA ensures that the Managing Board is continuously informed about the risks which the Group is exposed to in the short and long term. As a result, necessary measures can be taken to manage and effectively steer these risks in a targeted way.

As shown in Section B.3 above, the ORSA is interconnected with many other processes within the Group and is performed on an annual basis across the Group based on the ORSA guidelines and a supplementary ORSA manual which is adapted each year. Ad hoc reviews of the own risk and solvency assessment are also carried out if this becomes necessary due to a significant change in the risk profile or if the internal model is recalibrated.

The following table provides a brief overview of the key roles and responsibilities in the ORSA:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE ORSA

Function	Responsibilities
Managing Board	▸ Overall responsibility for the ORSA process ▸ Definition of requirements for performance of the ORSA process ▸ Determine the strategic orientation ▸ Implementation of adequate risk management processes and procedures ▸ Ensuring completeness and reliability of results ▸ Preparation of the ORSA report
Risk Management	▸ Performance of the ORSA process ▸ (Further) development of Group guidelines, methodology and templates ▸ Provision of necessary documents for the ORSA process ▸ Support of the Managing Board during the preparation of the ORSA report at Group level
Risk Committee	▸ Supporting the Managing Board in preparing requirements for the ORSA ▸ Quality assurance for the ORSA process ▸ Consideration of the ORSA findings in committee meetings
Area head	▸ Assisting the risk management function ▸ Implementation of the defined business, risk and capital strategy
Individual companies	▸ Implementation of the defined business, risk and capital strategy ▸ Creation of local ORSA reports ▸ Reporting to the risk management function of the Group

On the basis of the company's own business and capital planning, the overall solvency needs are projected together with the solvency capital requirements and the available own funds over the entire planning period. The extent to which possible deviations from the planned business development would affect the Group is then determined on the basis of appropriate stress tests or scenario analysis. This is to ensure that even in the event of adverse business developments the Group has access to sufficient funds in the short and long run to cover its own liabilities and that regulatory solvency capital requirements are met.

The knowledge gained from the projection and stress tests is the basis for the definition of strategic measures. In cooperation with the Managing Board, the preliminary results are discussed and the Group's business planning is adjusted if necessary. The Managing Board then sets the strategic direction of the Group based on the final results. It includes the business strategy, which defines the main principles to achieve the Group objectives, a comprehensive risk strategy, which determines the appropriate risk management measures for major risks and the capital strategy, which ensures sufficient own funds in terms of the risk-bearing capacity.

The results and findings of the annual ORSA process are summarised in the ORSA report. After the report is approved by the Managing Board, it is sent to the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) within a period of two weeks. In addition, the Supervisory Board and all relevant employees are informed about the results of the report to the extent necessary to perform their duties.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Internal Control System (ICS) is an important risk control element and is firmly anchored in the entire Group. It is based on an appropriate process organisation with clearly defined areas of decision-making and responsibility. Based on this determination of responsibility, duties and general requirements and guidelines are established for the respective departments, which set up the framework of the ICS. These include, among other things, the following measures to ensure proper operations: four-eyes principle, technical audits, comparisons, records and interviews with experts, as well as the establishment of a compliance function which monitors compliance with legal requirements.

B.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Established standards and principles defined across the entire Group are the basis of the ICS. This ensures that the ICS provides verifiable assurance as to the effectiveness and efficiency of the operations, appropriateness of the controls used, accuracy of information and compliance with internal and external requirements. The Group standards are as follows:

ICS GROUP STANDARDS

Standard	Contents
Standard 1	Each company must establish and promote a control culture that recognises and demonstrates the importance of controls for corporate action at all levels of the company.
Standard 2	Each company must establish and maintain an organisational structure and process organisation that is adapted to the size and complexity of the business.
Standard 3	All roles and responsibilities in the processes must be clearly defined. In addition, adequate controls need to be established to avoid conflicts of interest.
Standard 4	Each company must fully identify and assess the risks arising from its activities and processes that may adversely affect its business objectives and must apply appropriate controls.
Standard 5	Controls must be established at all levels of the company to an appropriate extent.
Standard 6	Effective communication channels and information systems must be established in all companies to ensure that each employee is aware of the guidelines and procedures applicable to his or her area of responsibility and that employees receive the information required for their work.

The ICS is integrated into the organisational structure and process organisation. The roles and responsibilities in the ICS are clearly defined and presented in the following table:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE ICS

Function	Responsibilities
Managing Board	Overall responsibility for the implementation and effectiveness of the ICS
Risk management function	Responsibility for the coordination and performance of the ICS process, including reporting to the Managing Board, as well as responsibility for the continuous development of the methodology, templates and group requirements
Compliance function	Assistance in the identification of compliance risks and ensuring appropriate control measures within the Group
Internal Audit	Downstream independent review of the internal control system in accordance with the audit plan or as requested by the Managing Board/Supervisory Board
Area head	Responsibility for the identification of risks and implementation of adequate controls in the respective areas of responsibility
All employees	Risk-conscious work, identification and communication of potential control weaknesses to the supervisor, carry out controls, ensuring adequate documentation of the control activities

The documentation produced within the scope of the ICS process includes a standard summary of all material risks and controls. The actual control documentation is based on group-wide ICS guidelines, is in the responsibility of each organisational unit and consists of, among other things: Organisational and process flow charts, policies and guidelines, records, work instructions and control reports.

Essentially, each employee must ensure an adequate control environment in his or her department to minimise operational risks. Both internal and external reviews of the ICS are performed to ensure that the company has an adequate Internal Control System.

The effectiveness of the ICS is assessed once a year by the operating units, i.e. the control owners, during the Group-wide ICS process. The assessment covers all areas of the company and involves discussions between each risk management function and the corresponding heads of departments.

To ensure an orderly process, clear guidelines are defined and a local ICS manager is also available in each company as a contact person who independently performs the local ICS process and reports the results to the local Managing Board and the Group.

Upon receipt of the reports, the risk management function consolidates the results of the individual companies and submits the Group-wide report to the Managing Board.

B.4.2 COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The compliance function is organisationally subordinated to the VIG Managing Board and reports directly to it. Peter Thirring is the Managing Board contact person for the compliance function. The holder of the compliance function performs her activities independently and is not entrusted with any operational duties in the sense of the core business activities.

The compliance function is active at both the VIG Holding and Group level, is decentrally structured and has been established separately from the other governance and key functions of VIG. It performs the duties specified in the Group compliance management policy.

A committee, the Group Compliance Committee, was established at the Group level to fulfil the responsibilities of the compliance function. Its members are the holder of the compliance function and the local compliance officers in the (re-)insurance companies with registered offices in the EU. Meetings are held at least once a year and are chaired by the holder of the compliance function. Local compliance contact persons have also been specified by the non-EU (re-)insurance companies, and meetings with them also take place at least once a year. These annual meetings are also used for training in individual topic areas. The minutes of these meetings are provided to the VIG

Managing Board for their information. Starting in 2019, the compliance contact persons for the non-EU companies will be integrated into the Group compliance committee and common meetings will take place for the EU and non-EU companies. The holder of the compliance function manages the activities of the local compliance officers and compliance contact persons, assists and advises them in their activities and promotes Group-wide communication and awareness of compliance matters. She prepares guidelines and policies for the Group that are binding on the companies, and provides information at regular intervals and for individual cases concerning applicable changes in the statutory or regulatory framework, and the issue of new and amendment of existing internal company requirements. She also fulfils her monitoring function with repeated and event-driven monitoring activities. The local compliance officers and compliance contact persons are responsible for implementing compliance responsibilities in their companies. Regular and ad hoc reporting by the local compliance officers and compliance contact persons to the holder of the Group compliance function has been established.

COMPLIANCE POLICY

A compliance policy, the VIG Group Compliance Management Policy, was established to satisfy the requirements for a compliance policy. It specifies the duties, work procedures, responsibilities, competences and reporting requirements of the compliance function, local compliance officers and compliance contact persons. The compliance policy is reviewed at least once a year to ensure that it is correct and up-to-date and is amended, if necessary, to take account of legal, regulatory, Group and company changes.

COMPLIANCE PLAN

The compliance plan at the Group level for the 2018 financial year was approved by the Managing Board. The main activities are aimed at further development of the compliance management system, with a particular focus on performance of the Group-wide compliance risk analysis, further development of the compliance organisation, creation of a system of Group-wide guidelines, policies and work instructions (document governance), assistance for companies with the implementation of statutory and regulatory challenges (in particular the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD)) and creating awareness of the relevance of compliance topics.

The local compliance officers in the EU companies also prepare compliance plans for their companies that are sent to the holder of the compliance function after approval by their managing boards. Starting in 2019, the compliance contact persons will also prepare and send compliance plans for the non-EU companies.

COMPLIANCE REPORTING

The holder of the compliance function reports regularly to the Managing Board once a year (annual compliance report). The report includes the activities performed during the calendar year at the VIG Holding and Group level. This includes, in particular, information on whether planned activities have been implemented. The report is also sent to the Supervisory Board Audit Committee. Ad hoc reports are also provided to the Managing Board when necessary.

The local compliance officers and compliance contact persons also prepare annual reports for the managing board and send them to the holder of the compliance function.

B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The internal audit department of VIG Holding performs the internal audit of all VIG companies. In addition, it also currently acts as the internal audit department of VIG Holding (Austria), Wiener Städtische Versicherung (Austria), Donau Versicherung (Austria), InterRisk Life and Non-Life (Germany), Vienna Life (Liechtenstein) and VIG Re (Czech Republic). The Group Internal Audit department issues audit standards and performs audits, among other things, of the activities of the local internal audit departments, of the compliance with Group-wide internal policies and of certain areas in VIG companies in cooperation with the local internal audit departments.

The draft reports issued by the Group Internal Audit department are sent to the respective audited company for approval. After the draft has been sent to the managing board in German and/or English, the company has three weeks to submit an opinion. If this deadline passes without feedback, a further period of two weeks may be granted.

If no opinion is issued within this period, it is assumed that the company has approved the contents of the draft report, including any proposed measures.

Both the local internal audit department and the Group Internal Audit department are fully entitled to inspect and access all (written or electronic) data and verbal information without limitation. The responsibility of each company to establish and ensure the functioning of the internal audit department is not affected by audits performed by the Group Internal Audit department.

The local internal audit department is assigned to the respective managing board or supervisory board according to the applicable statutory regulations. In the following matters, however, the Group Internal Audit department is to be involved in all cases in coordination with the local managing board or supervisory board:

- Appointment and dismissal of the head of a local internal audit department
- Serious fraud
- Audit topics that go beyond the authority of the local internal audit departments of the individual companies, such as topics that affect more than one Group company in a country
- In the case of an internal audit topic for which no specific know-how is available in the local internal audit department

The annual audit planning of each local internal audit department is targeting the risk-oriented aspects - in addition to the respective legally mandatory audits. A multi-year plan is also created, which covers a period of three to a maximum of five years and covers all company areas. The focus must be on material areas. Whether a company area is material depends on risk-related factors. The following areas are always considered material: claims, underwriting, investments, reinsurance, accounting and the IT area. If the internal control system is not audited together with these topics, as a whole it must be considered a material company area and audited annually. This multi-year plan also flows into the annual audit plan. The local internal audit department also audits significant anomalies which cannot initially be explained during the year - independent of the planning - if such anomalies arise during the analysis of the company's data. The audit plan must also include the governance system.

The available resources, relevant national legislation and any recommendations of the financial statement auditor or the Group Internal Audit department are taken into consideration during the audit planning. The proposal for the annual audit plan prepared by the local internal audit department is approved with the Group Internal Audit department in advance in a timely manner. Any changes are announced without delay during the year.

B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The actuarial function performs the main duties and responsibilities described in section B.1.3. It implements these in cooperation and through communication with other areas and functions.

An in-house data requirements and processes for subsidiary reporting, validation and consolidation were set up to calculate the technical provisions.

The actuarial function mainly maintains close contact with the reinsurance, accounting and risk management departments when performing its activities.

Additionally a broad exchange of expertise and relevant information takes place for determining technical provisions. The actuarial department actively communicates with the actuarial functions in the subsidiaries for this purpose.

With regard to the calculation of the SCR and the MCR, the actuarial function communicates with the risk management function, as the technical provisions are an input data for the risk calculation with the partial internal model and the standard formula.

In order to document their activities and to pass on information directly to the Managing Board and Supervisory Board, the actuarial function submits an annual report to the Managing Board. The report contains a summary of the results of the above-mentioned activities. It primarily provides an overview of the overall situation of the Group and explains any measures and recommendations of the actuarial function. The report issued by the Group actuarial function includes information from the reports by the subsidiaries and contains information relevant to the Group.

The reinsurance policy is consistent with and appropriately reflects the risk appetite of the Group. In particular, the general Group rules on dealing with reinsurance and the associated restrictions on potential reinsurers ensure that the reinsurance structure of the individual companies and consequently the Group are in accordance with the Group risk assessment.

The individual companies are responsible for the underwriting policy. The reports from the actuarial functions in the subsidiaries contain no indication of fundamental deficiencies related to the underwriting and policy.

B.7 OUTSOURCING

The operating (re-)insurance companies in the Group can outsource various functions or activities, including critical and important functions and activities, in order to ensure procedural and technical optimisation while simultaneously controlling expenses. Outsourcing can be performed both within and outside the Group, while following the principle that outsourcing should primarily take place to service providers in the Group.

An outsourcing policy, the VIG Group Outsourcing Policy, was established to set down Group-wide minimum standards for the outsourcing of functions or activities. The (re-)insurance companies in the Group must implement these minimum standards locally for their companies taking into account applicable national law, and must manage and monitor all outsourcing activities accordingly.

Special rules and requirements apply to the outsourcing of critical or important functions and activities. This applies in particular to:

- The assessment and management of risks associated with the outsourcing
- The selection and monitoring of service providers
- Contractual agreements with service providers and corresponding documentation
- The designation of individuals responsible for the outsourcing and their duties to report to the managing board

The VIG Group Outsourcing Policy also defines regular and ad hoc reporting requirements for the operating insurance companies and the holder of the Group compliance function.

Outsourcing took place in the following areas, in particular, in the Group:

- IT area (in particular the operation and maintenance of operating modules, computing centre operation, application development services, data storage)
- Claims handling area

The four governance functions were individually outsourced by some of the operating insurance companies of the Group, in particular the internal audit and actuarial functions and related activities.

While governance functions in the Group were, with few exceptions, outsourced to other Group companies, critical or important activities in the IT and claims handling areas were outsourced both inside and outside the Group. As a rule, outsourcing outside the Group has taken place to service providers with registered offices in the same country as the outsourcing company. Although individual exceptions exist for outsourcing in the IT area, the contracting parties have their registered offices in an EU country. Outsourcing within the Group has taken place both with companies in the same country as the outsourcing company and across borders, although almost exclusively with companies in the EU.

The outsourcing that has been performed was mainly based on operational reasons. Outsourcing within the Group takes advantage of synergies and outsourcing outside the Group makes use of the expertise of specialised service providers. The notification of local supervisory authorities about the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities and the approval of such outsourcing by these authorities was done by the companies concerned where required by applicable national legal provisions.

B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No other information on the Group's governance system is to be reported in the year under review.

C RISK PROFILE

The risk management system described in Section B.3, including the own risk and solvency assessment, is aimed at determining the risk profile of the Group, among other things. The Group makes use of both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative evaluation using the standard formula only applies to those areas in which a previous adequacy test has confirmed the validity of the standard formula. In other areas, the Group relies on an internal model, as this reflects the actual risk situation, in contrast to the standard formula. The non-life business and property investments are therefore modelled internally. The partial internal model for non-life is used for all applicable companies in Austria (VIG Holding, Wiener Städtische, Donau Versicherung), the Czech Republic (Kooperativa, ČPP, VIG Re), Slovakia (Kooperativa, Komunálna), Poland (Compensa, InterRisk) and Romania (Omniasig, Asirom). The partial internal model for property is used in all of the Austrian insurance companies.

The data is consolidated using method 1 in Directive 2009/138/EC. The risk profile of the Group is divided into the following 10 main risk categories. The classification of these categories in the required SFCR risk structure specified in Article 295 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 is shown in the following table:

RISK STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

SFCR structure	Risk profile
C.1 Underwriting risk	Life underwriting risk Non-life underwriting risk Health underwriting risk
C.2 Market risk	Market risk
C.3 Credit risk	Counterparty default risk
C.4 Operational risk	Operational risk
C.5 Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk
C.6 Other material risks	Strategic risk Reputation risk Intangible asset risk

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRUDENT PERSON PRINCIPLE

The VAG in general and the prudent person principle in particular require greater direct responsibility of the company to invest with caution. To this end, the Group exercises special care in all the processes used to develop, approve, implement and monitor investment strategies. Prudence and expertise are essential for satisfying the prudent person principle.

The assessment of investment risks in a constantly changing regulatory environment requires a correspondingly high level of expertise within the Group as a central control unit. Trained personnel and the necessary professional infrastructure are essential to meet these requirements. The Group is expressly committed to meeting these requirements and has contributed to their fulfilment by, for example, implementing a unified software to manage and assess risks associated with the significant investment portfolios.

The key principles of commercial prudence are defined in the financial guidelines, which apply to all insurance companies of the Group.

The asset management of investments of the individual Group companies is embedded in a multistage process. The primary objective of investments is to ensure a sustainable contractual compliance with its insurance obligations. When investing, the liabilities portfolios are taken into account on company level.

SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET POSITIONS

The Group does not use special purpose vehicles (SPVs). Therefore there is no risk exposure resulting from risk transfers to special purpose vehicles. In addition, there are no material risk exposures resulting from off-balance sheet positions.

COMPANY-SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

No company-specific parameters in accordance with Article 104 paragraph 7 of Directive 2009/138/EC were used in the calculation. No undertaking-specific parameters in accordance with Article 110 of the Directive were used.

The total solvency capital requirement for the Group was TEUR 3,240,995 as of 31/12/2018 (2017: 3,524,622). There were no material changes in the Group risk profile compared to the previous year.

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

The underwriting risks are divided into the life insurance, non-life insurance and health insurance (incl. accident insurance) areas.

C.1.1 LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK

The life underwriting risk includes risks that directly stem from the distribution characteristics, such as lapse risk as well as risks arising from changes to life expectancy or disability rates. Life underwriting risks are taken into account during product design, although major unforeseen changes in the statistical characteristics can result in losses.

RISK EXPOSURE

The life underwriting risk gross of the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions ("gross") was TEUR 2,082,422 as of 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 1,874,074). The following table shows the composition of the life underwriting risk.

LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK ("GROSS")

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Mortality risk	186 320	174 815
Longevity risk	169 645	218 275
Disability and morbidity risk	319 057	302 763
Life expense risk	382 618	437 267
Revision risk	3 631	1 708
Lapse risk	1 701 682	1 425 419
Life catastrophe risk	92 165	90 254
Diversification	-772 695	-776 427
Life underwriting risk	**2 082 422**	**1 874 074**

Overall, the capital requirements for the life underwriting risks calculated according to the standard formula adequately reflect the risk situation of the Group. However, the lapse risk, given the comprehensive control measures and taking into account historic lapse rates, is assessed as increased but acceptable, as well as the mortality risk in light of current demographic trends.

Life underwriting risk increased (+11.1%) compared to the previous year, driven by the change in lapse risk. This was due to increased profitability of the products and standardisation of the actuarial models.

LAPSE RISK

Life lapse risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the expected policyholders option exercise rates. The relevant options are all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partly terminate, surrender, decrease, restrict or suspend insurance cover or permit the insurance policy to lapse.

An increase in the lapse rate is not necessarily associated with a balance sheet loss. However, the resulting reduction in income and investment profits can reduce the future expected results and thus the economic value of the company.

Lapse risk was TEUR 1,701,682 as of 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 1,425,419).

Given the comprehensive management measures and taking into account historical lapse rates, the shock defined in the standard formula is regarded as conservative in the individual companies and in the Group.

LIFE EXPENSE RISK

Life expense risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend, or volatility of the expenses incurred in servicing insurance or reinsurance contracts.

The expense risk value was equal to TEUR 382,618 as of 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 437,267). The concentration of the expense risk on the Austrian companies can be explained mainly by the high proportion of Austrian companies in the total premium volume in the life business.

DISABILITY AND MORBIDITY RISK

The life disability-morbidity risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse changes in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of disability and morbidity rates.

The life disability and morbidity risk value was of TEUR 319,057 as of 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 302,763). This risk is mainly associated with the riders attached to life insurance policies.

LONGEVITY RISK

The life longevity risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from a decrease in the mortality rates.

The longevity risk value was equal to TEUR 169,645 as of 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 218,275).

MORTALITY RISK

The life mortality risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from an increase in the mortality rates.

The mortality risk value was of TEUR 186,320 as of 31 December 2018 (2017: TEUR 174,815).

LIFE CATASTROPHE RISK[1]

The life catastrophe risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from a sudden increase in mortality related to extreme or irregular events. Thereby, the mortality increases only for the following year, after which mortality falls back to the expected level.

The catastrophe risk value was equal to TEUR 92,165 as of 31 December 2018 (2016: TEUR 90,254).

REVISION RISK

The life revision risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from fluctuations in the level, trend, or volatility of revision rates applied to annuities, due to changes in the legal environment or in the state of health of the person insured. The revision risk has no significant impact on the risk profile.

The revision risk value was of TEUR 3,631 as of 31 December 2018 (2016: TEUR 1,708).

RISK CONCENTRATION

The concentration risk in life is considered to be low due to the broadly diversified product portfolio in all life and composite companies and the presence of a diverse customer base in CEE.

[1] In life catastrophe risk, the simplification specified in Article 96 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 was used in smaller companies.

RISK MITIGATION

In order to reduce the lapse risk, the Group has an effective complaint management system, qualified sales personnel and customer loyalty programmes to increase customer satisfaction and prevent cancellations. The lapse behaviour of policyholders is constantly monitored in order to allow targeted measures to be taken in the event of unfavourable developments.

Costs are regularly analysed and taken into account in the product design. In Austria, insurance contracts are additionally hedged against inflation via index adjustments.

Many customers also opt for a term life insurance policy when purchasing a pension insurance policy. This reduces the longevity risk that results from pension insurance.

In order to reduce the mortality risk, the mortality risk is monitored on an ongoing basis and security margins are included in the premium. For large sums insured, medical check-ups of the insured persons are carried out and the insurance coverage is reinsured. In addition, demographic trends indicate that mortality rates will in general decrease in the medium to long run.

In addition, there are also various reinsurance contracts in life insurance which generally contribute to risk mitigation.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Standardised sensitivities are calculated and published as part of the calculation of the embedded value for the Group. The sensitivities include both changes in the market environment and changes in the essential assumptions for life insurance. For this reason, the decline in costs and lapses by 10% are analysed in the embedded value. Similarly, a change in mortality rates is analysed separately by contract type, assuming a 5% change.

The change in costs had the greatest effect of the performed sensitivities and showed that a 10% reduction in costs causes the embedded value to increase by 2.5%.

C.1.2 NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK

The non-life underwriting risk is the risk that the insured losses and costs exceed revenues in the non-life business. It essentially consists of the following components:

- Risk of extreme loss events, particularly natural catastrophes
- Risk from unprofitable contracts due to inadequate premium pricing
- Risk from already incurred but insufficiently reserved claims
- Expense risk
- Lapse risk

RISK EXPOSURE

Non-life underwriting risk is around TEUR 668,757. 35% of this is attributable to the Czech companies, 29% to the Austrian companies and 12% to the Slovak companies.

NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK ("GROSS")

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Non-life underwriting risk	**668,757**	665,867

Non-life underwriting risk rose insignificantly compared to the previous year (+0.4%).

RISK CONCENTRATION

Motor third party liability insurance (MTPL) has a high volume in the CEE markets compared to the other lines of business. This risk concentration was consciously accepted in order to permit entry into the market. The strong market position and the disproportionately high growth prospects in the CEE region will boost growth in the other lines of business, thereby reducing the concentration in the motor third party liability business.

RISK MITIGATION

The non-life underwriting risk is significantly reduced by the reinsurance. Subsidiaries must base the selection of reinsurers on a security list defined by the Reinsurance Security Committee (see section B.1.1.2). The reinsurers that are not on this list require individual approval by the Reinsurance Security Committee.

The influence of the reinsurance on the SCR can be seen in the table below for the most material business lines in the non-life area of the PIM.

EFFECT OF REINSURANCE ON NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK

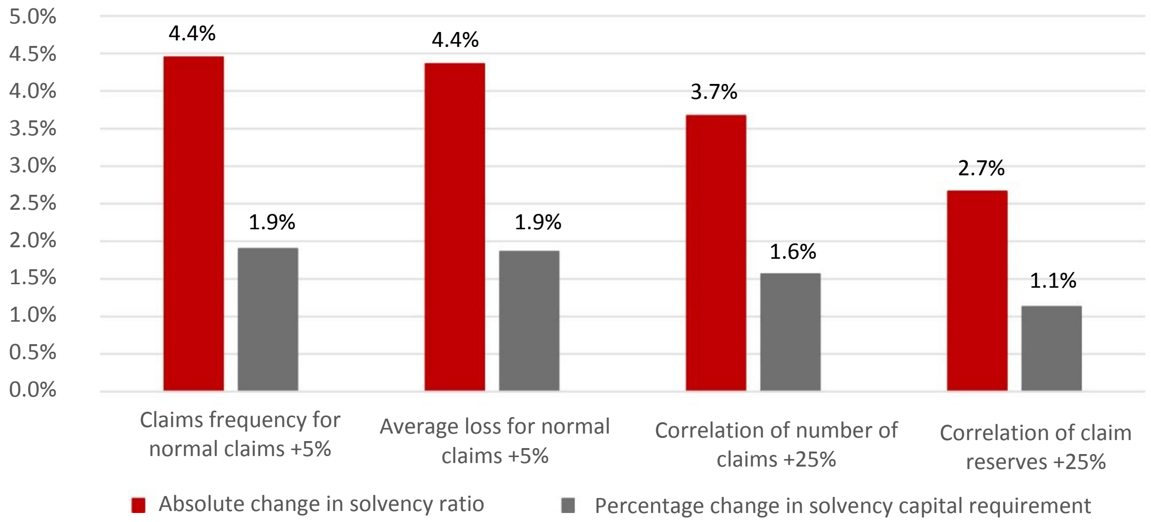
in EUR '000	SCR before reinsurance	SCR after reinsurance	Risk mitigating effect
Motor third party liability insurance	266,676	245,584	21,092
Other motor insurance	148,121	104,724	43,397
Fire and other property insurance	1,261,055	240,795	1,020,260
General third party liability insurance	159,429	95,656	63,773

RISK SENSITIVITY

The following stress analysis were performed to assess sensitivity to changes in the market environment:

- 5% increase in the claims frequency for normal claims[1] in all lines of business
- 5% increase in the average loss for normal claims in all lines of business
- increased correlation of the number of claims between lines of business (+25% per correlation coefficient)
- increased correlation of claim reserves between lines of business (+25% per correlation coefficient)

EFFECTS OF SENSITIVITIES IN THE NON-LIFE AREA ON GROUP SOLVENCY



Among the sensitivities related to the non-life business the increase in claims frequency and average claims have the greatest impact. In both cases, the solvency ratio decreases from 238.6% to 234.2%. Due to the high degree of risk diversification, none of the calculated sensitivities transfers into potentially material risk for the solvency of the Group.

[1] Excluding large losses, catastrophe and annuity losses

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

C.1.3 HEALTH UNDERWRITING RISK

Health underwriting risk is divided into SLT and NSLT health underwriting risk depending on the policy terms and conditions. The NSLT health underwriting risk is calculated with the PIM, as the assumptions established in the standard formula do not adequately reflect the risk profile of the Group. SLT and catastrophic health insurance risk is calculated using the standard formula.

RISK EXPOSURE

Health underwriting risk is TEUR 325,504. 75% of the NSLT health underwriting risk is attributable to the Austrian and German companies. Almost all of the SLT health underwriting risk (94%) is attributable to these companies. Catastrophe risk is adequately reinsured and is of minor importance due to its low materiality.

HEALTH UNDERWRITING RISK ("GROSS")

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
NSLT health underwriting risk	121 750	166 674
SLT health underwriting risk	242 467	246 027
Health catastrophe risk	14 352	14 367
Diversification	-53 064	-63 081
Health underwriting risk	**325 504**	**363 988**

Health underwriting risk decreased slightly compared to the previous year (-10.6%). This was mainly due to the reduction in risk in the subsidiary Wiener Städtische and the adjustments made to management rules there.

RISK CONCENTRATION

As mentioned above, the health underwriting risk is mainly concentrated in the Austrian and German companies.

RISK MITIGATION

To reduce the SLT health underwriting risk, extensive underwriting guidelines (criteria for accepting risks) are implemented.

The NSLT health underwriting risk is mitigated by means of reinsurance. Subsidiaries must base the selection of reinsurers on a security list defined by the Group Reinsurance Security Committee. Reinsurers that are not on this list may only be used after individual approval by the Reinsurance Security Committee.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the minor importance of health underwriting risk for the underwriting risk of the Group, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

C.2 MARKET RISK

The market risk arises directly or indirectly from fluctuations in the level and volatility of market prices for assets, liabilities and financial instruments. The level of market risk is determined by changes in financial parameters, such as share prices and exchange rates, interest rates and real estate prices.

RISK EXPOSURE

Based on the partial internal model, the market risk for the Group is TEUR 3,072,486. The following table shows the composition of the market risk.

MARKET RISK ("GROSS")

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Interest rate risk	921 135	935 292
Equity risk	653 959	971 298
Property risk	284 262	227 362
Spread risk	1 506 815	1 524 336
Market risk concentrations	246 004	255 441
Currency risk	580 751	677 543
Diversification	-1 120 440	-1 214 495
Market risk	**3 072 486**	**3 376 778**

Spread risk is the largest component of market risk, followed by interest rate risk and equity risk. Market risk declined compared to the previous year (-9.0%). This was mainly due to the positive change in the symmetric adjustment and the reduction in equity holdings.

EQUITY RISK

The equity risk stems from the level or volatility of the market prices of equities. The amount of equity risk depends on all of the assets and liabilities whose values are subject to changes in equity prices.

Equity risk for the Group before the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and diversification was TEUR 653,959. The calculation of equity risk is mainly based on the assumption that the portfolio is sufficiently diversified according to certain specifications. A distinction is made between type 1 (equities listed on regulated markets in the EEA or OECD) and type 2 equity portfolios (other equities).

The significant reduction in risk is due to the general negative performance of stock markets in 2018 and the related positive change in the symmetric adjustment factor specified by EIOPA. This factor is intended to reflect a mean reversion effect for equity prices and causes the shock factor and consequently the capital requirement to decrease by a larger percentage than equity prices when equity prices fall.

CURRENCY RISK

The currency risk stems from all assets and liabilities whose value depends on changes in exchange rates.

Currency risk for the Group before the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and diversification was TEUR 580,751. Currency risk is mainly due to the fact that the Group also operates insurance companies in markets outside the eurozone. In the standard formula, currency risk is determined based on the assumption that the risk arising from currencies or between currencies that are tied to the euro is less than the risk arising from free currencies.

SPREAD RISK

The spread risk results from all assets, liabilities and financial instruments whose value depends on changes in the level or volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free yield curve. This also takes into account the default risk of the financial instruments. The main factors determining the level of the spread risk are the duration and the rating of the respective investment. Liabilities in the local currency of a central government or a central bank of an EU member state as well as liabilities of supranational institutions (ECB, EIB, EFSF, etc.) are considered to be risk-free exposures.

The spread risk of the Group before diversification and the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions was TEUR 1,506,815 and therefore represents the largest component of market risk and the largest individual risk. Calculation of the risk is mainly based on the assumptions that the spreads for bonds, credits, securitisations and credit derivatives widen in a 1-in-200-year event, that covered bonds with high ratings and short or medium terms are covered by sufficiently diversified portfolios, and that rating downgrades and the default risk implicit in the calibration of the factors for the movement of credit spreads are covered. The large amount of spread risk reflects the fact that the insurance companies in the Group that offer life and health insurance primarily invest in fixed-income securities to cover their obligations. This generally conservative investment policy consequently leads to a risk profile dominated by spread risk.

PROPERTY RISK

The property risk results from all assets, liabilities and financial assets whose value depends on changes in the level or volatility of the market prices of real estate. Land, buildings, land rights and investments in property for own use are exposed to property market risk.

In the view of the Group, the assumptions of the standard formula on the volatility of real estate prices are not appropriate for determining the property risk since the geographic specifics of the real estate portfolio, in particular the Austrian real estate market, are not considered in the standard formula. For this reason, the Group relies on a partial internal model to calculate property risk. In addition, a risk map is created as part of an annual risk management process which analysis the degree of coverage of the partial internal model for property. On the basis of the risk map, all the major risks that affect the market value of property are covered by the partial internal model. Based on the risk map all major risks that are not taken into account in the model are immaterial or are allocated to other risk categories in which they are already identified and are subject to effective control measures.

PROPERTY RISK (“GROSS”)

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Risk from directly held real estate and holding companies	93 803	93 238
Risk of companies without internal model based on the standard formula	179 942	123 497
Risk from real estate funds	9 761	9 441
Risk from social building societies	756	1 187
Property risk	**284 262**	227 362

The partial internal model value for property risk is around 68% lower compared to the standard formula result, TEUR 284,262 instead of TEUR 890,611.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The interest rate risk results from all assets and liabilities whose value depends on changes in the yield curve or the volatility of interest rates.

Based on the standard formula, the Group has an interest rate risk of TEUR 921,135 before diversification and the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions. The calculation of interest rate risk is primarily based on the assumption that it only depends on changes in the level of the risk-free yield curve, while the volatility of the yield curve and changes in its shape have no material influence on interest rate risk.

RISK CONCENTRATION

The market risk concentration sub-module comprises those risks that are either caused by a lack of diversification within the investments or by a high exposure to the default risk of an individual securities issuer or a group of related issuers.

Concentration risk includes investments that are taken into account in equity, spread and property risks. Investments that are included in counterparty default risk are not taken into account in the concentration risk. The market risk concentration before the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and diversification amounts to TEUR 246,004. The risk is primarily due to the strong partnership with the Erste Group. Concentration risk decreased slightly compared to the previous year (-3.7%).

RISK MITIGATION

Significant measures for reducing market risk are the diversification of assets and the existing limit system for investments at the level of the individual companies. The diversification of the portfolio reduces the risk of an adverse market development of an individual asset or an asset class. The limit structure prescribed for asset management by the Managing Board defines the maximum investment volumes per asset class. Furthermore, at this point, reference should be made to the "prudent person principle" mentioned at the beginning of this section. The desired diversification for the entire Group is also achieved by the fact that the operating insurance companies work with different products in many different markets and it is ensured that the individual insurance companies themselves are already appropriately diversified.

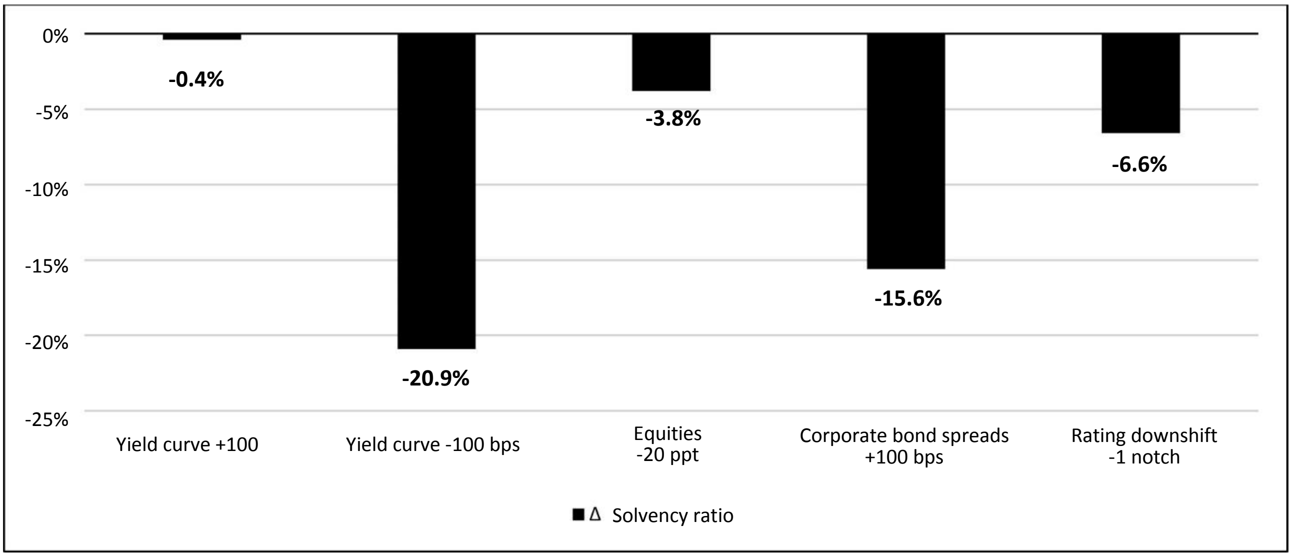
RISK SENSITIVITY

It is necessary to react quickly to major changes in the market environment in order to ensure continuous compliance with regulatory solvency capital requirements. This makes it necessary to understand the impact of individual internal and external factors on the solvency of the Group. The following scenarios were analysed for this purpose:

- 100 basis point increase and decrease in the level of the EIOPA yield curve for the liquid part;
- 20% decrease in the value of the equity portfolio;
- 100 basis point increase in credit spreads for corporate bonds;
- 1 notch rating downshift for counterparties.

The following chart shows the results of the sensitivity analysis performed:

ABSOLUTE CHANGES IN GROUP SOLVENCY



C.3 CREDIT RISK

The counterparty default risk is the risk of a loss or a disadvantageous change in the value of assets and financial instruments resulting from an unexpected default of a counterparty or debtor. A credit risk exists in both the investments, such as bonds, loans and deposits, as well as in other insurance and non-insurance receivables and cash deposits with banks.

The Group follows the standard formula's risk classification. Therefore the following credit risk section deals exclusively with positions which are treated within the standard formula in counterparty default risk. The credit risk arising from investments is reflected under market risk and in particular the spread risk, which takes into account the credit risk of these positions.

RISK EXPOSURE

Counterparty default risk is the risk of a loss or a disadvantageous change in the value of assets resulting from an unexpected default of a counterparty or debtor within the next twelve months. In what follows, a distinction will be made between type 1 and type 2 exposures.

Counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures is the risk typically stemming from undiversified exposures to generally rated counterparties.These exposures consist of, but are not limited to, risk mitigation instruments (e.g. reinsurance contracts), cash deposits and fixed-term deposits at financial institutions and other financial obligations.

Counterparty default risk for type 2 exposures is the risk normally arising from diversified exposures with generally unrated counterparties. Counterparty default risk for type 2 exposures therefore includes all the exposures that are considered in counterparty default risk and are covered neither by the spread risk nor by the counterparty default risk for type 1 exposures. Examples of such exposures include receivables from insurance intermediaries and policyholder debtors as well as mortgage loans.

The Group's counterparty default risk is TEUR 325,685.

For the determination of the risk-mitigating effect of reinsurance contracts, which is relevant for the calculation of the counterparty default risk, the simplification in accordance with Article 107 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 was applied.

COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK ("GROSS")

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures	167 293	191 648
Counterparty default risk on type 2 exposures	180 841	143 572
Diversification	-22 449	-21 190
Counterparty default risk	**325 685**	314 031

Counterparty default risk slightly increased compared to the previous year (+3.7%) due to a more conservative procedure for classifying exposures.

RISK CONCENTRATION

The amount of counterparty default risk plays a minor role for the Group and no risk concentration exist.

RISK MITIGATION

The Group has appropriate procedures and controls in place to reduce the risk arising from receivables from counterparties. In addition to the monitoring of the bank and reinsurer rating changes and the preparation of internal bank ratings, this includes measures such as a well-coordinated reinsurance programme, cooperation with renowned brokers in the large customer business, a large number of sales partners, and accounting and underwriting guidelines applicable throughout the Group. The Group also uses a number of measures to limit counterparty default risk with respect to policy holders. These include reminders, cooperation with collection companies and contract termination in the case of overdue payments. In addition, insurance protection is generally not applied or is reduced in the case of unpaid premiums payments.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the minor importance of counterparty default risk for the risk profile of the Group, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

The liquidity risk is the risk arising from the lack of marketability of investments in order to meet current short-term or long-term obligations. This includes, for example, losses arising due to asset-liability mismatches.

RISK EXPOSURE

The liquidity risk of the Group is also considered low in light of the measures described.

RISK CONCENTRATION

There is no significant risk concentration with respect to the liquidity risk.

RISK MITIGATION

Liquidity requirements are regularly analysed as part of the asset and liability management (ALM). Together with explicit investment requirements (limit systems) and a conservative investment policy, this contributes to the appropriate management of liquidity risk. The Treasury/Capital Market department performs regular monitoring of cash flows and prepares quarterly reports on insurance company liquidity changes. This solid liquidity management ensures liquidity. In view of this, the liquidity risk of the Group is considered low.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the existing ongoing monitoring of the liquidity requirement and the associated assessment of the liquidity risk as low, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

EXPECTED PROFIT INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS

The total amount of expected profit included in future premiums (EPIFP) calculated in accordance with Article 260 (2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 was TEUR 3,101,680 as of 31 December 2018.

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, employees or systems, or external events. Operational risk also includes legal and compliance risks.

RISK EXPOSURE

The operational risk is assessed in the Group both quantitatively according to the standard formula and qualitatively on the basis of a loss/frequency analysis. According to the standard formula, the operational risk is TEUR 315,616. Operational risk increased slightly compared to the previous year based on the standard formula.

OPERATIONAL RISK

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Operational risk	**315 616**	295 850

Operational risk according to the standard formula is mainly dependent on the amount of earned premiums and best estimates. However, this assessment does not provide a precise explanation of the causes and associated effects of operational risk. For this reason, operational risk is divided into further sub-categories and additionally assessed qualitatively. Operational risk is assessed at the Group level in accordance with the Group guidelines in order to obtain a more precise profile of operational risk. The twelve qualitatively-assessed operational sub-risk categories are:

BUSINESS INTERRUPTION RISK

Business disruption risk is the risk of loss due to serious business disruptions that cannot be eliminated in the day-to-day business process.

KNOWLEDGE CONCENTRATION RISK

Know-how concentration risk is the risk that important duties are performed by a person who has exclusive knowledge or special skills.

INSUFFICIENT HUMAN RESOURCES

Insufficient human resources can have a negative impact on business processes, which can lead to a higher failure rate, a decrease in performance or financial damages.

HARDWARE AND INFRASTRUCTURE RISK

The hardware and infrastructure risk results from the use of outdated or inadequate methods and facilities as well as the insufficient maintenance and repair of the company's hardware and infrastructure.

IT SOFTWARE AND SECURITY RISK

The IT software and security risk results from the use of outdated or inadequate software, as well as the insufficient maintenance and support of the company's software and IT security systems.

MODEL AND DATA QUALITY RISK

The model and data quality risk is the risk of loss due to badly designed or improperly used models whose results are used for business decisions.

IT DEVELOPMENT RISK

The IT development risk is the risk of loss due to shortcomings, errors or mistakes in the conception and implementation of IT solutions.

PROJECT RISK

Project risk is the risk that major projects cannot deliver the desired results in time, lack in quality or exceed the budget.

COMPLIANCE RISK

Compliance risk is the risk of non-compliance with legal (statutory and regulatory) requirements.

RISK OF EXTERNAL CRIME

The risk of external crime is the risk of loss due to criminal acts by third parties. Examples include robbery, theft, break-in, and all types of fraud.

PROCESS AND ORGANISATION RISK

Process and organisation risk is the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes.

HUMAN ERROR

Human errors are unintended errors or wrong decisions of employees in the scope of their professional activities.

Operational risks are assessed based on assessments of the severity and frequency. For this purpose, the residual risk is assessed, i.e. the risk that remains after taking into account the risk mitigating effects of controls. The expected loss is assessed on a scale from insignificant to severe, depending on existing own funds, whereas a loss is considered severe if it exceeds 1% of the own funds of the Group. The frequency is based on a scale from rare to frequent. Losses occurring at most once in ten years are considered rare and losses occurring more than a hundred times a year are considered frequent.

The operational risks of the Group are in the low to medium range on average.

RISK CONCENTRATION

There are no material risk concentrations in the Group with regards to operational risks.

RISK MITIGATION

In order to monitor operational risks, the Group has an adequate internal control system (ICS) which contributes to the mitigation of existing risks. A standardised process is used to regularly monitor the effectiveness of the controls implemented for the individual operational risks identified arising from the business processes. Remediation measures are implemented if new operational risks or control weaknesses are identified (see section B.4). Emergency plans are in place for material operational risks that cannot be reduced by internal controls, in particular risks relating to business disruptions. These are regularly checked and tested for their relevance.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the minor importance of operational risk for the quantitative risk profile of the Group and the generally qualitative nature of the operational risks, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

C.6.1 STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk is the risk of an adverse business development as a result of poor business decisions, inadequate communication and implementation of company goals or the lack of the company's adaptability to the economic environment, as well as contradictory business objectives.

RISK EXPOSURE

The low interest rate phase continues to be one of the biggest challenges for insurance companies and groups. Particularly in life insurance business, the low interest rate environment makes it increasingly difficult to obtain sufficient profits from investments to be able to meet the contracts guarantees. Although the Group currently has an adequate portfolio of high-quality securities with high interest rates that ensures the receipt of the necessary income, low risk reinvestments are currently close to the level of the average interest rate required on the liability side. Although interest rates are currently following an upward trend, a repeated and further decrease in interest rates is nevertheless a risk, especially for life insurance companies with a high proportion of traditional business.

VIG makes use of the potential in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). While the economic catch-up process lost significant momentum during the financial crisis, VIG is still convinced of the long-term potential of these markets. The balanced commitment to mature and growth-oriented markets will ensure the long-term success of the Company in coming years, even though business development in Romania led to a goodwill impairment of EUR 50 million this year. In addition, the political and regulatory environment for insurance has not yet reached a level of stability in Eastern Europe that meets Western standards. Despite a generally good strategic orientation, companies in these countries may also experience adverse business development due to political tensions or changes in the law. In this regard the developments in Turkey and their economic effects are closely monitored.

VIG is currently implementing two key strategic projects that could affect the future role of VIG Holding and the Group. In one project the current management model is being evaluated and partially redefined if necessary. Due to another project that put more attention on digitalisation, initial technical results have already been realised and related projects are in the implementation or planning phase.

Taking into account the above factors and the strategic measures that were implemented, VIG has a medium level of strategic risk.

RISK CONCENTRATION

There are no significant risk concentrations within the Group with regard to strategic risk.

RISK MITIGATION

The clear communication of the company's objectives ensures that the business decisions taken are implemented across the Group. Giving Managing Board members and 2nd level managers positions in the supervisory boards of the subsidiaries ensures that the Group's objectives are implemented locally. The pursuit of the multi-branding strategy, combined with the high degree of autonomy of the local companies, ensures that strategic risk is strongly diversified.

RISK SENSITIVITY

No specific stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out due to the existing comprehensive measures for mitigating risk. With regards to the moderate importance of the risk, in particular due to the ongoing low-interest rate environment, reference is made to the sensitivities for interest rate risk.

C.6.2 REPUTATION RISK

Reputation risk is the risk of negative business development due to damage to the company’s reputation. A loss of reputation can shake customer confidence and the confidence of investors and the company’s own personnel and lead to financial losses. The causes include, among other things, inadequate advice when products are sold, inadequate customer service, inadequate disclosures to investors, negative media coverage, or reputation damage that spreads from one company to another. Non-financial risks also need to be included here.

RISK EXPOSURE

The tasks of the Group primarily focus on the strategic management of the Group. As a result of the multi-brand strategy used and the discreet public image associated therewith, the reputation risk for the Group is classified as low.

As a result of the multi-brand strategy within the Group, reputation losses and associated economic losses are usually limited to a single location. The risk that reputation losses of individual companies spread to other companies is therefore classified as low. Reputation risk as a whole is also considered to be low in view of the risk mitigating measures outlined below.

RISK CONCENTRATION

There are no material risk concentrations in the Group with regards to reputation risk.

RISK MITIGATION

Whether employees are of good reputation and integrity (proper) is already taken into account when they are hired. In particular, special training is provided for Group employees in sales and employees who act as company representatives. Moreover, the Code of Conduct provides clear rules, which must be followed by every employee. In addition to these staff-related measures, the company's risk mitigating measures also include investing in advertisement in order to attract new customers and to ensure the long-term loyalty of existing customers to the company, a professional complaint management system to deal with customer matters, and a strong social and cultural commitment (e.g. social activity day, events, sponsorship of art and culture).

In addition, the Investor Relations and Public Relations departments are responsible for the clear external communication in order to provide information for investors and to comment on media coverage.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the minor significance of reputation risk for the risk profile of the Group as a whole, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

C.6.3 INTANGIBLE ASSET RISK

Intangible asset risk reflects the risk of a loss or adverse change in the value of intangible assets.

RISK EXPOSURE

The intangible assets had an IFRS value of TEUR 485,673 as at 31 December 2018. A conservative approach is used for risk at the Group level by reporting intangible assets with a value of zero in the economic balance sheet. There is therefore no solvency capital requirement for this area.

RISK CONCENTRATION

There is no risk concentration for intangible asset risk in the Group.

RISK MITIGATION

Intangible assets are periodically tested for impairment. No risk mitigation measures are needed.

RISK SENSITIVITY

Due to the minor importance of intangible asset risk for the risk profile of the Group, no separate stress tests or sensitivity analysis were carried out.

C.7 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No other information on the risk profile is to be reported in the year under review.

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Solvency II requires that economic balance sheets are prepared (for individual companies and groups) in addition to the individual and consolidated financial statements prepared for corporate law purposes. In the case of a group, a group economic balance sheet is therefore required in addition to the IFRS consolidated financial statements. The economic balance sheet should include market-consistent valuation of all assets and liabilities. Market-consistent valuation should be used to determine the amount of economic capital the Group has available to cover the solvency capital requirement.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2018 were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, and the applicable commercial law provisions of § 245a (1) of the Austrian Commercial Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch – UGB) and Chapter 7 of the Austrian Insurance Supervision Act (Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz – VAG). The IFRS consolidated financial statements were prepared using historical cost accounting, with the exception of financial instruments available for sale, and financial assets and certain financial liabilities (including derivatives) measured at fair value.

When available, assets and liabilities in the economic balance sheet were valued based on market data. When this information was not available, valuation was performed using alternative valuation models, in accordance with the provisions of Solvency II.

With respect to the social building societies, also note that while they were fully consolidated in the IFRS consolidated financial statements, they were included in the economic balance sheet using the Solvency II investment approach. In accordance with regulatory valuation requirements, the fair value was determined using alternative valuation methods. In order to present the information transparently, the effect of deconsolidation of the social building societies is shown separately in the "Social buiding societies adjustment" column. The difference in the methods for recognition and valuation of social building societies leads to a revaluation difference of TEUR 1,025,646.

The next section presents the valuation of the most important items in the economic balance sheet, the assets on the asset side and technical provisions and other liabilities on the liabilities side, with market values presented, compared to IFRS values and valuation differences explained.

There were no changes to recognition and valuation basis or estimates during the reporting period.

COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET AND IFRS BALANCE SHEET (ASSETS)

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Goodwill	1,475,206	0	-1,475,206	0
Intangible assets	485,673	0	-485,673	0
Deferred tax assets	95,199	0	-14,048	81,150
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	567,733	-9,042	238,598	797,290
Investments (other than assets held for unit-linked and index-linked policies)	35,223,560	-3,569,587	1,527,074	33,181,048
Assets held for unit-linked and index-linked policies	8,048,622	0	0	8,048,622
Loans and mortgages	797,915	-28,660	42,561	811,815
Reinsurance Recoverables	1,135,626	0	-395,833	739,793
Receivables	1,557,699	-71,863	-225,917	1,259,919
Cash and cash equivalents	1,457,904	-122,341	-36	1,335,527
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	318,736	-887	-180,827	137,022
Total assets	**51,163,873**	**-3,802,380**	**-969,307**	**46,392,186**

VIG VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET AND IFRS BALANCE SHEET (LIABILITIES)

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Subordinated liabilities (supplementary capital)	1,490,839	0	59,986	1,550,825
Technical provisions	30,505,908	0	-2,235,244	28,270,663
Technical provisions for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance	7,609,406	0	-1,367,139	6,242,267
Non-technical provisions	867,494	-69,429	-3,523	794,542
Liabilities	4,513,593	-2,706,457	-104,212	1,702,924
Deferred tax liabilities	203,834	0	770,770	974,604
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	137,104	-848	-46,072	90,183
Total liabilities	**45,328,177**	**-2,776,734**	**-2,925,434**	**39,626,009**

Please refer to section E (Capital management) of this report for information on the equity item that is not shown in the table above and the subordinated liabilities (supplementary capital) item.

D.1 ASSETS

The categories of assets described are those used in the economic balance sheet (market value balance sheet). The “published IFRS figures” are therefore presented based on the Solvency II categories to ensure comparability of the figures.

GOODWILL

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Goodwill	1,475,206	0	-1,475,206	0

Goodwill is an intangible asset consisting of the difference between the fair value of the transferred equivalent at the time of acquisition and the net fair value of the identified assets acquired and liabilities taken over under a business transaction.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the IFRS balance sheet.

A value of zero is reported based on the Solvency II valuation requirements. This is the reason for the difference from the IFRS value.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Purchased insurance portfolios	33,311	0	-33,311	0
Purchased software	362,838	0	-362,838	0
Other intangible assets	89,524	0	-89,524	0
Total intangible assets	**485,673**	**0**	**-485,673**	**0**

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets without physical substance.

Under IFRS, intangible assets are measured at amortised cost. Intangible assets are generally only recognised in the economic balance sheet if they can be individually disposed of and if there are active markets with a price for identical assets.

A value of zero was reported based on the Solvency II valuation requirements. This is the reason for the difference from the IFRS value.

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Deferred tax assets	95,199	0	-14,048	81,150

Deferred taxes in the economic balance sheet are calculated by adding the deferred taxes in the IFRS balance sheet as specified in IAS 12 and the deferred taxes arising from temporary differences due to revaluation of the respective balance sheet items in the economic balance sheet. This results in the deferred taxes for the Solvency II basis compared to their respective tax basis.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if the tax receivables and tax liabilities are with the same tax authority and actually can be offset. Any net tax claims for individual companies that cannot be offset were included during the availability check when calculating Group own funds. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets were TEUR 81,150 and are considered immaterial compared to total balance sheet assets under Solvency II.

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT FOR OWN USE

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	567,733	-9,042	238,598	797,290

The following valuation methods are used to calculate the fair value of real estate in the Group:

- Capitalised earnings method
- Asset value method (only for property and to determine maintenance expenses)
- Discounted cash flow method

The methods are verified each time when the valuation is performed, which allows the fair value of a property to be calculated. The Group mainly uses the capitalised earnings method. In rare cases, the asset value method or discounted cash flow method is also used, provided it can be used to determine the highest and best use value for the property type.

CAPITALISED EARNINGS METHOD

In this method, the value of a property is determined by using an appropriate interest rate to capitalise expected or received future gross profits over the expected useful life. The net operating income is calculated by deducting actual operating, maintenance and administrative expenses (management expenses). An allowance for lost rental income and any liquidation proceeds and costs are also taken into account. The rate used to calculate capitalised earnings is based on the achievable return on investment. Net operating income minus the return on the land is capitalised at this rate over the remaining useful life to calculate the capitalised earnings value of the physical facilities. This is added to the land value to calculate the total capitalised earnings value of the property.

ASSET VALUE METHOD

The asset value method covers the land value, building value, the value of outdoor facilities and the value of existing annexes and represents a market-oriented method. This method is, as a rule, used to determine the value of undeveloped property. Land value is generally determined using the residual value method, with a premium or discount for overuse/underuse applied since 2018 instead of a development discount. A usable area study is performed to determine whether overuse or underuse exists.

DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW METHOD

The discounted cash flow method is a valuation method that discounts cash flows during the forecast phase (phase I) back to the valuation date. Discounting is performed using a rate for a comparable risky investment with property- and market-specific premiums. The gross profit for the year plus vacancy rental (at current market rent) minus non-allocatable management costs equals the net operating income for the year. The method allows precise analysis of the individual years of the initial forecast phase so that investments and vacancies to be assigned to individual years and accounted for in advance. In phase II, the proceeds from a fictitious disposal at the end of the forecast phase (max. 10 years) are calculated by capitalising future cash flows. The rate used for this calculation is the rate for a comparable risky investment plus market- and property-specific premiums, less the expected increase in value.

Self-used land and buildings are reported at amortised cost under IFRS. The difference in Solvency II and IFRS valuation leads to a revaluation of TEUR 238,598.

The tangible assets are technical equipment and machinery, other equipment, vehicle fleet, IT hardware/telecommunications, operating and office equipment and down payments on such goods. Inventories are primarily consumables and office supplies, down payments on such goods, and unbilled amounts of such goods. Tangible assets (not including land and buildings) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost for tangible assets comprises all costs incurred in putting the asset into its present location in its present condition. Depreciation is performed using the linear method over the expected useful life of the asset. Amortised cost is considered an appropriate estimate of Solvency II fair value.

INVESTMENTS (OTHER THAN ASSETS FOR UNIT-LINKED AND INDEX-LINKED POLICIES)

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Property (other than for own use)	5,506,685	-3,768,797	1,043,095	2,780,982
Shares in other participating companies	424,627	242,889	-33,776	633,740
Equities	470,531	0	0	470,531
Bonds	26,200,829	-29,131	517,756	26,689,453
Collective investments undertakings	1,887,257	-14,547	0	1,872,710
Derivatives	30,736	0	0	30,736
Deposits other than cash equivalents	702,878	0	0	702,878
Other investments	17	0	0	17
Total	**35,223,560**	**-3,569,587**	**1,527,074**	**33,181,048**

Investments were recognised at fair value for the economic balance sheet. Fair value is determined based on the following hierarchy:

- The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities is generally based on price quotations in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- If a financial instrument is not listed and no market price quotations are available in active markets, fair value is determined using market price quotations for similar assets or market price quotations in inactive markets (Level 2). Standard valuation models with inputs that are observable in the market are used for Level 2 values. These models are primarily used for illiquid bonds (present value method) and structured securities.
- The fair value of certain financial instruments, in particular bonds from countries without active capital markets and land and buildings, is determined using valuation models with input factors that are unobservable in the market. These models use, for example, transactions in inactive markets, expert reports and the structure of cash flows (Level 3).

The preparation of the economic balance sheet and IFRS consolidated financial statements requires the management to make discretionary assessments and specify assumptions regarding future developments which could have a material effect on the recognition and value of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of other obligations on the balance sheet date, and the reporting of income and expenses during the financial year. For information on estimates and discretionary decisions in the IFRS consolidated financial statements, please refer to the section with this title in the Group Annual Report for 2018 (starting on page 90).

There are no differences in the values recognised under IFRS and Solvency II for the shares, undertakings for collective investment, derivatives, deposits other than cash equivalents and other investments items.

Interest receivables from investments are reported separately under receivables in the IFRS consolidated financial statements. To make comparisons easier, existing interest receivables were reported in the IFRS and Solvency II columns for their respective interest-bearing investments in the Solvency II report and this report.

PROPERTY (OTHER THAN FOR OWN USE)

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Property (other than for own use)	5,506,685	-3,768,797	1,043,095	2,780,982

Property (other than for own use) is reported at fair value in the economic balance sheet. Amortised cost is used to report property (other than for own use) under IFRS.

The difference in Solvency II and IFRS valuation leads to a revaluation of TEUR 1,043,095.

SHARES IN OTHER PARTICIPATING COMPANIES

In accordance with Article 335 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, the data for all insurance and reinsurance companies, insurance and reinsurance companies in third countries, insurance holding companies, mixed financial holding companies and ancillary services companies that are subsidiaries of the parent company are fully consolidated.

If the information necessary for the supervisory authorities to calculate the Group solvency of an insurance or reinsurance company is not available, the provisions of Article 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC are applied. Please refer to section E Capital management (Scope of consolidation) for further information on the application of this article.

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Shares in at equity consolidated companies	221,312	0	-31,698	189,614
Other participations	203,315	242,889	-2,078	444,125
Total	**424,627**	**242,889**	**-33,776**	**633,740**

Shares in other participating companies are valued as follows in the market value balance sheet using the valuation hierarchy in Article 13 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35:

- Valuation is first performed using market prices quoted in active markets.
- If valuation is not possible using quoted market prices, the parent company reports the participation based on its respective share of the excess of assets over liabilities in its economic balance sheet (adjusted equity method).
- If the affiliated company is a non-insurance company without an active market for valuation and the adjusted equity method is not possible, the equity method can be used instead. The value of the participation is then

based on the respective share of the excess of assets over liabilities in the applicable IFRS balance sheet (with goodwill and other intangible assets valued at zero).

- Finally, alternative valuation methods can be used if the methods above cannot be used and the company is an associated company or company under joint control.

The IFRS balance sheet shows at equity participations. These are predominantly brokers and (financial) service providers. The goodwill resulting from IFRS at equity consolidation (TEUR 31,698) was recognised with a value of zero in the economiceconomic balance sheet.

Other participations mainly include the value reported for the social building societies. Please see the discussion at the beginning of this section for more information in this regard. The value reported under Solvency II was determined using alternative valuation methods in accordance with regulatory valuation requirements (Article 10 (1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35). The fact that annual distributions and access to the assets of these companies are subject to statutory restrictions under the Austrian Social Buildings Societies Act (Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeitgesetz – WGG) was taken into account. As a result, the total amount of annual profit that can be distributed may not exceed an amount equal to the total paid-in capital times the interest rate (currently 3.5%) applicable under § 14 (1) no. 3 WGG.

Alternative valuation methods were used to value most of the participations, in particular the social building societies. Some participations were valued using the Level 1 and Level 2 methods in Article 13 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

EQUITIES

Equities are divided into listed and unlisted equities. They are measured at fair value for both IFRS and Solvency II. The fair values are mainly based on market prices (prices quoted in an active market). If these are not available, valuation is performed using net asset values or the capitalised earnings method. In most cases, cash flows or the discount rate are adjusted in the capitalised earnings method to reflect credit and liquidation risk.

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Listed equities	392,490	0	0	392,490
Unlisted equities	78,042	0	0	78,042
Total	**470,531**	**0**	**0**	**470,531**

BONDS

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Government bonds	12,734,116	0	257,483	12,991,600
Corporate bonds	13,348,441	-29,131	260,272	13,579,583
Structured notes	118,271	0	0	118,271
Total	**26,200,829**	**-29,131**	**517,756**	**26,689,453**

The valuation requirements of Solvency II lead to a realisation of hidden reserves in the amount of TEUR 517,756. This is because financial instruments held to maturity are measured at amortised cost under IFRS. Under Solvency II, however, these financial instruments are recognised at fair value. Fair value is mainly determined based on market prices in active markets. The bonds in the economic balance sheet also include borrower's note loans that are measured at amortised cost in the IFRS balance sheet, but recognised at fair value in the economic balance sheet.

There are no differences in the IFRS and economic balance sheet values for bonds classified as “available for sale” or “recognised at fair value through profit and loss” under IAS 39.

COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT UNDERTAKINGS

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Collective investment undertakings	1,887,257	-14,547	0	1,872,710

Investment funds are measured at fair value under IFRS and Solvency II. Fair value is determined using market prices, net asset values or a model-based valuation, depending on whether quoted prices are available from active markets.

There is no difference between IFRS and Solvency II values.

DERIVATIVES

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Derivatives	30,736	0	0	30,736

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values depend on the price movements of an underlying asset. Derivatives are reported at fair value in the economic balance sheet. Fair value is determined based on the capitalised earnings method using present value techniques and the Black-Scholes-Merton model.

There are no valuation differences between Solvency II and IFRS.

DEPOSITS OTHER THAN CASH EQUIVALENTS

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Deposits other than cash equivalents	702,878	0	0	702,878

Deposits other than cash equivalents are short-term investments that cannot be used as cash or converted into cash or demand deposits without restrictions or contractual penalties. Deposits other than cash equivalents are measured at nominal value under IFRS. This is considered a good indicator of fair value.

There are no revaluation differences between IFRS and Solvency II.

ASSETS HELD FOR UNIT-LINKED AND INDEX-LINKED POLICIES

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Investment funds	5,840,818	0	0	5,840,818
Bonds	2,109,095	0	0	2,109,095
Equities	4,562	0	0	4,562
Bank deposits	89,389	0	0	89,389
Deposit receivables	4,409	0	0	4,409
Derivatives	0	0	0	0
Net of receivables and liabilities	349	0	0	349
Total	**8,048,622**	**0**	**0**	**8,048,622**

Investments held for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance provide cover for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance technical provisions. The survival and surrender payments for these policies are linked to the performance of the associated investments for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance. The income from these investments is also credited in full to the policy holders. As a result, policyholders bear the risk associated with the performance of the investments for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance.

Investments for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance are measured at fair value in both the IFRS balance sheet and economic balance sheet.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Loans and mortgages to individuals	1,209	0	16	1,225
Loans on policies	23,226	0	2,281	25,507
Other loans and mortgages	773,480	-28,660	40,265	785,084
Total	**797,915**	**-28,660**	**42,561**	**811,815**

Loans and mortgages are reported at amortised cost less any impairment in the IFRS balance sheet. In the economic balance sheet, loans and mortgages are recognised at fair value. Fair value is, in particular, determined using alternative valuation methods. This leads to a revaluation difference of TEUR 42,561.

REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Reinsurance recoverables	1,135,626	0	-395,833	739,793

The reinsurers' share in technical provisions is measured in accordance with contractual provisions for the IFRS consolidated balance sheet. Under Solvency II, the best estimate of recoverable amounts from reinsurance contracts is calculated taking into account counterparty default risk (also see section **Error! Reference source not found.** "Method for calculating reinsurance recoverables").

These different methods result in a revaluation difference of TEUR 395,833.

RECEIVABLES

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	713,727	0	-211,229	502,497
Deposits to cedants	90,503	0	15,939	106,442
Reinsurance receivables	136,677	0	-25,094	111,583
Receivables (trade, not insurance) incl. tax receivables	616,792	-71,863	-5,532	539,397
Total	**1,557,699**	**-71,863**	**-225,917**	**1,259,919**

For the insurance, intermediaries and reinsurance receivables a valuation adjustment is performed under Solvency II for the receivables that were taken into account in order to calculate the best estimate reserves. Under Solvency II, therefore, only overdue amounts are reported as insurance, intermediaries and reinsurance receivables. The revaluation differences shown above are the result of this valuation adjustment between the economic balance sheet and IFRS consolidated balance sheet. The revaluation shown for the other receivables was also taken into account when determining the best estimate reserves.

Otherwise, the receivables are accounted for at cost less impairment for expected non-collectible amounts (nominal value) under both IFRS and Solvency II. The nominal value is considered a good indicator of fair value based on the principles of materiality and proportionality.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,457,904	-122,341	-36	1,335,527

The cash and cash equivalents item includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Amounts are measured at economic value (fair value) under IFRS and Solvency II, which is equivalent to the nominal value. Nominal value is considered a good indicator of fair value based on the principles of materiality and proportionality.

ANY OTHER ASSETS, NOT ELSEWHERE SHOWN

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	318,736	-887	-180,827	137,022

This item includes all assets that are not included in other items on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Amounts are measured at economic value, which corresponds to the nominal value or settlement value. The revaluation differences between IFRS and Solvency II for the items shown above are mainly the result of accrued items that were already adjusted in connection with the best estimate reserve calculation.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

D.2.1 VALUE OF THE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The following table shows the technical provisions under Solvency II of the Group as of 31 December 2018, split into lines of business and into best estimate, risk margin and reinsurance recoverable.

	31/12/2018				
	Best estimate	Risk margin	Technical provisions	Reinsurance recoverables*	Technical provisions after reinsurance
in EUR '000					
Life insurance (excl. SLT health insurance and index-linked and unit-linked insurance)	22,127,831	773,854	22,901,685	-9,102	22,910,787
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	6,089,500	152,767	6,242,267	-3,854	6,246,121
SLT health insurance	102,978	307,131	410,109	-9,663	419,772
Non-life insurance	4,327,040	327,403	4,654,443	738,934	3,915,510
Non-SLT health insurance	272,948	31,478	304,426	23,478	280,948
Total amount of life and non-life insurance	**32,920,297**	**1,592,634**	**34,512,931**	**739,793**	**33,773,138**

* After adjusting for counterparty default risk

D.2.2 VALUATION OF THE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Details on the basis of the valuation of technical provisions, the assumptions and the used methods are provided below. In addition, other relevant information concerning the valuation and the underlying data flows is presented.

BASES

Solvency II is based on a market value balance sheet, and liabilities are therefore also valued based on their market value. Since there is no liquid market for liabilities, the economic value of the liabilities is defined as the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin.

The valuation measures are in accordance with the principle of proportionality, thereby ensuring valuation close to market value and appropriate results. Simplifications are carried out in relation to the nature, scope and complexity of the risk.

The best estimate corresponds to the probability-weighted average of the discounted future cash flows. This is the present value of the random values of future liabilities.

With the risk margin calculation it is ensured that the value of the technical provisions corresponds to the amount that insurance and reinsurance companies would demand to assume and fulfil the insurance and reinsurance obligations.

The reinsurance recoverables corresponds to the best estimate of the reinsurance liabilities less an adjustment for the counterparty default risk of the reinsurers.

All calculations were performed as of 31 December 2018, without including future new business.

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE BEST ESTIMATE IN LIFE INSURANCE

CONCEPT AND VALUATION METHODS FOR THE BEST ESTIMATE

The best estimate is the economic value of the insurance liabilities. The expected present value of insurance liabilities is determined on the basis of current and credible information and realistic assumptions. In life insurance, options and guarantees in insurance policies are taken into account during valuation. This is explained in more detail in the next section of this report.

The valuation method is to discount probability-weighted cash flows using the risk-free yield curve specified by EIOPA.

All incoming and outgoing cash flows of the insurance liabilities are taken into account in the calculation of the best estimate. These include all payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, including future profit participation, all expenses incurred for acquisitions, administration, investment management and claims settlement, all premium payments and all premiums related cash flows.

OPTIONS AND GUARANTEES IN LIFE INSURANCE AND SLT HEALTH INSURANCE

The value of options and guarantees in the policies is included when calculating technical provisions for life insurance. Assumptions are chosen realistically considering the probability that policyholders will exercise their policy options, such as right to cancel the policy, right to surrender or paid-up the policy. The influence of the past and future economic conditions and management rules are taken into account when determining this probability.

In life insurance, the value of the financial options and guarantees is determined using Monte Carlo simulations over an appropriate number of economic scenarios. The financial options and guarantees in SLT health insurance are not valued due to materiality.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The profit sharing between policyholders and shareholders is highly important when determining the best estimate. Management makes this decision taking into account statutory requirements, such as the Austrian Profit Sharing Regulation (Gewinnbeteiligungsverordnung). When determining the best estimate, assumptions about management decisions are also considered.

The purpose of the management rules is to allow an economic valuation based on the current legal, economic and political environment.

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE BEST ESTIMATE IN NON-LIFE INSURANCE

The best estimate in non-life insurance consists of two modules, the claims reserve and the premium reserve.

VALUATION METHODS FOR THE BEST ESTIMATE OF THE CLAIMS RESERVE

The best estimate of the claims reserve is determined at least at the line of business level in accordance with Solvency II, but to increase portfolio homogeneity a more granular segmentation is used in some cases. Numerous triangle methods are first used before a decision is made as to the most appropriate method. The chain-ladder method is frequently used, or models similar to the chain-ladder method.

VALUATION METHODS FOR THE BEST ESTIMATE OF THE PREMIUM RESERVE

The method for determining the best estimate of the premium reserve is largely uniform within the Group and is based on the combined ratio approach or modelling of premium reserves for some companies based on expected cash flows. A calculation of this form is prescribed as a minimum requirement for all companies that use the partial internal model (“PIM”).

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE RISK MARGIN

The calculation of the risk margin is based on the assumption that the entire portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations is transferred to another insurance or reinsurance company, called the reference undertaking. Therefore, the risk margin corresponds to the cost of capital necessary to provide eligible own funds equal to the solvency capital requirement. The risk margin calculation takes into account the risk-mitigating effect of reinsurance contracts, broken down in the individual lines of business, and assumes minimal market risk.

Solvency II provides the cost of capital approach for calculating the risk margin. Within this approach, the solvency capital requirement at each future period is multiplied with a cost of capital of 6%, discounted with the basic risk-free interest rate curve and aggregated.

METHOD FOR CALCULATING REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE

Under Solvency II, the best estimate is calculated before reinsurance recoverable are deducted. Reinsurance recoverables are valued separately and reported on the asset side of the economic balance sheet.

The valuation differs within the individual companies. In some companies, the reinsurers’ share is directly modelled and in other companies the difference between gross and net reserves is used.

Counterparty default risk is taken into account when calculating the recoverable amounts from reinsurance contracts. This is intended to take into account the expected loss resulting from the default of the counterparty. The calculation is performed separately for each counterparty and for each line of business. The calculation is based on an assessment of the probability of default of the counterparty and the ability of the counterparty to recover from this.

In non-life insurance, counterparty default risk is determined separately for the premium and claim reserves.

METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING THE EXPECTED PROFIT INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS (EPIFP)

The expected profit included in future premiums is from the gains or losses included in the future expected premiums for existing insurance and reinsurance contracts. Methods similar to those used to calculate the best estimate are applied.

METHOD FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS AT THE GROUP LEVEL

Consolidation of technical provisions at the Group level is performed by adding the results of the individual companies and eliminating intragroup transactions ("IGT"). Under IGT is considered internal reinsurance business which has been ceded and assumed. For companies that do not fall within the scope of Solvency II, the technical provisions from the IFRS consolidated financial statements are used.

The Group result is reported in the Group currency, the euro. Within the consolidation, the individual results are therefore also converted to euro, given that the provided local currency of the individual company is different. The closing exchange rate as of the valuation date is used for this purpose.

Since the risk margin is calculated after reinsurance, there are no consolidation effects due to the IGT and the sum of all individual results equals the Group result.

SIMPLIFICATIONS

BEST ESTIMATE

Neither the EIPOA requirements nor VIG guidelines provide a simplification of the best estimate calculation for the life insurance and SLT health insurance.

However, an implicit simplification exists for some companies since exact coverage in the actuarial models is not 100% or some products can only be handled by the underlying calculation tools if they are simplified.

Simplifications are also performed in the non-life business in some companies. The balance sheet reserve were used as the best estimate in a few cases and for small portfolios. Depending on materiality, annuities are not always considered separately.

RISK MARGIN

Determining the SCR at each future period taking into account the individual lines of business presents a great challenge. The individual companies use simplifications in accordance with EIOPA specifications. Approximations based on appropriate risk drivers for the future SCRs of the reference company are typically used for the calculation.

REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE

In life insurance, reinsurance is generally not explicitly included in the models that are used due to materiality. Reinsurance recoverable are therefore generally not calculated using an explicit cash flow calculation, but instead with an approximation, such as a flat-rate cost factor.

Individual companies use an allocation based on statutory reserves to determine the reinsurance recoverable.

A simplification of the adjustment for counterparty default risk assumes the counterparty probability of default remains constant over the time.

SIMPLIFICATIONS FOR CONSOLIDATION

No simplifications were used for consolidation.

COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR

The only changes made to the assumptions used during the reporting period were due to portfolio changes or economic conditions.

UNCERTAINTY IN THE BEST ESTIMATE CALCULATION

The models use historical data and information on the current market situation in order to adequately model the future development of the portfolio. The uncertainties are quantified to the greatest degree possible and taken into account by an appropriate parameterisation of the models.

Since most companies have a corresponding data and revaluation history, the degree of uncertainty in the best estimate calculation is satisfactory.

In addition, the application of the Solvency II regulation ensures an adequate capital base in the event of unexpected adverse economic developments.

ADJUSTMENTS AND APPLICATION OF TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

The Group uses the volatility adjustment specified in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC. The quantitative effects of the volatility adjustment on the technical provisions, basic own funds, solvency capital requirement (SCR) and eligible own funds to meet the SCR are shown in the included quantitative reporting template (S.22.01.22).

Solvency with and without usage of the volatility adjustment (VA) as of 31/12/2018:

in EUR '000	With VA	Without VA
Solvency II eligible own funds to meet the SCR	7 734 393	7 555 025
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	3 240 995	3 233 292
Solvency ratio	**238.6%**	233.66%

The minimum capital requirement increases by TEUR 18,810 without applying the volatility adjustment. The eligible own funds to meet the MCR decrease in the same amount as the basic own funds.

The matching adjustment specified in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC is not applied. Furthermore, neither the temporary risk-free yield curve in accordance with Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC nor the temporary withdrawal in accordance with Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC are applied.

D.2.3 REVALUATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Revaluation and adjustment	31/12/2018			
in EUR '000	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
Technical provisions	30,434,883	0	-2,164,219	28,270,663
Other technical provisions	71,025	0	-71,025	0
Technical provisions for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance	7,609,406	0	-1,367,139	6,242,267

The IFRS value of technical provisions is based on locally applicable accounting principles. A common feature of these is that they are based on a principle of prudence, while Solvency II aims for market-consistent valuation.

With respect to the revaluation between IFRS and Solvency II, it must be noted that for life insurance under Solvency II, hybrid products consisting of a unit-linked and index-linked insurance component and a traditional life insurance component, are shown in the line of business that contains the main part of the product. This causes a shift between lines of business, therefore the technical provisions are best analysed together for revaluation.

For more information about the value of the technical provisions under IFRS, please see the description on this subject in the accounting policies section of the Group Annual Report for 2018.

Under Solvency II, on the other hand, the methods described in the beginning of this section are used to value technical provisions.

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

NON-TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

There were no changes to recognition and valuation methods or estimates during the reporting period.

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
in EUR '000				
Provision for pension obligations	426,212	-20,293	0	405,919
Provision for severance obligations	113,029	-14,956	0	98,073
Provisions for anniversary benefits	26,646	-3,043	0	23,603
Other personnel provisions	8,143	0	0	8,143
Provisions other than technical provisions	293,463	-31,136	-3,523	258,804
Total	**867,494**	**-69,429**	**-3,523**	**794,542**

PROVISIONS FOR PENSIONS AND SEVERANCE OBLIGATIONS

Provisions for pensions and severance obligations are calculated in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19 under IFRS and Solvency II.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is calculated for the pension obligations. Calculation of the DBO is performed using the projected unit credit method. In this method future payments calculated based on realistic assumptions are accrued linearly over the period in which the beneficiary acquires these entitlements. The necessary provision amount is calculated for the relevant balance sheet date using actuarial reports that have been provided for 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018.

The severance obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the sum of the present values of future payments is calculated up to the point in time when the claims reach their highest value. The calculation for the balance sheet date in question is based on an actuarial report.

The calculations are based on the following assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS

	31/12/2018	
	Pension	Severance pay
Discount rate	1.50%	1.50%
Pension increases	2.00%	
Pension and salary increases	2.00%	2.00%
Employee turnover rate (age-dependent)	0%-4%	0%-5.5%
Retirement age, women (transitional arrangement)	62+	62+
Retirement age, men (transitional arrangement)	62+	62+
Life expectancy (for employees, in accordance with)	(AVÖ 2018-P)	(AVÖ 2018-P)

PENSION OBLIGATIONS

Plan assets had the following breakdown as at 31 December 2018:

	Value in EUR '000	Share in %
Wiener Städtische Versicherung & Vienna Insurance Group		
Fixed-interest securities	324,850	89.87
Loans	5,747	1.59
Bank deposits	24,580	6.80
Shares, supplementary capital, profit participation rights, participation capital	6,290	1.74
Total	**361,467**	**100**
Donau Versicherung		
Fixed-interest securities	65,178	98.03
Bank deposits	60	0.09
Shares, supplementary capital, profit participation rights, participation capital	1,250	1.88
Total	**66,487**	**100**

A portion of the direct pension obligations are administered as an occupational group insurance plan following conclusion of an insurance contract in accordance with § 93-98 VAG.

SEVERANCE OBLIGATIONS

Plan assets had the following breakdown as at 31 December 2018:

	Value in EUR '000	Share in %
Wiener Städtische Versicherung & Vienna Insurance Group		
Pension funds	61,849	100
Total	**61,849**	**100**

A portion of the severance obligation was outsourced to an insurance company.

Anniversary benefit obligations are measured using the same calculation method described for severance obligations and the same calculation parameters.

The other (personnel) provisions are recognised at the value representing the best possible estimate of the expenditure needed to fulfil the obligation.

Liabilities with uncertain due dates or amounts that are not pension payment liabilities are reported in the provisions other than technical provisions item. They are recognised as liabilities if they are present obligations arising from past events and it is probable that their settlement will require a future outflow of economic resources. Both IFRS and the valuation requirements under Solvency II require best estimate valuation. The revaluation shown was taken into account when determining the best estimate reserves.

LIABILITIES

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
in EUR '000	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
Deposits from reinsurers	68,453	0	0	68,453
Derivatives	5,314	-3,020	0	2,294
Debts owed to credit institutions	1,230,601	-1,048,047	0	182,554
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	2,040,966	-1,577,073	0	463,893
Insurance & intermediaries payables	683,409	0	-78,221	605,189
Reinsurance payables	124,962	0	-27,124	97,838
Payables (trade, not insurance)	359,887	-78,317	1,133	282,703
Total	**4,513,593**	**-2,706,457**	**-104,212**	**1,702,924**

For the reinsurance payables and insurance & intermediaries payables items, a valuation adjustment is performed under Solvency II for the liabilities that were taken into account in the calculation of the best estimate reserves.

Under Solvency II, therefore, only overdue amounts to insurance companies, intermediaries and reinsurers are reported. The revaluation differences shown above are the result of this valuation adjustment. Otherwise, an economic value is used for Solvency II valuation, which is equivalent to the IFRS carrying amount (settlement value).

Liabilities to reinsurers, liabilities to insurance companies and intermediaries and deposit liabilities are predominantly short-term in nature: TEUR 724,700 due in less than one year and TEUR 34,005 due in one to five years.

Most of the liabilities to financial institutions and financial liabilities other than liabilities to financial institutions in the IFRS consolidated financial statements are attributable to the social building societies. While fully consolidated in the IFRS consolidated financial statements, they are included in the economic balance sheet using the Solvency II investment approach (fair value using an alternative valuation method).

The other liabilities shown in the table are predominantly short-term in nature (due in less than one year or in one to five years).

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
in EUR '000	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
Deferred tax liabilities	203,834	0	770,770	974,604

Deferred tax liabilities are income taxes that result from taxable temporary differences and must be paid in future periods.

Deferred taxes in the economic balance sheet are calculated by adding the deferred taxes in the IFRS balance sheet as specified in IAS 12 and the deferred taxes arising from temporary differences due to revaluation of the respective balance sheet items in the economic balance sheet. This results in the deferred taxes for the Solvency II bases compared to their respective tax bases.

Please also see section “D.1 Assets - Deferred tax assets” for information on the measurement and offsetting of deferred taxes.

The increase in deferred tax liabilities in the economic balance sheet is due in particular to the specific valuation of technical provisions in Solvency II and the realisation of hidden reserves for investments.

ANY OTHER LIABILITIES, NOT ELSEWHERE SHOWN

Revaluation and adjustment

	31/12/2018			
in EUR '000	Published IFRS figures	Social building societies adjustment	Solvency II revaluation	Solvency II
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	137,104	-848	-46,072	90,183

This item includes all liabilities that are not included in other items on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Amounts are measured at economic value, which corresponds to the nominal value or settlement value. The revaluation differences between IFRS and Solvency II for the items shown above are mainly the result of accrued items that were adjusted in connection with the best estimate reserves calculation.

D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

D.4.1 INVESTMENTS

The Group assigns all financial instruments measured at fair value to one of the levels of the IFRS 13 measurement hierarchy. As a result of the decentralised organisational structure of the Group, the individual subsidiaries are responsible for this fair value categorisation. This takes into account, in particular, the local knowledge of the quality of the individual fair values and any input parameters needed for model valuation.

The fair value of certain financial instruments, in particular bonds from countries without active capital markets and land and buildings, is determined using valuation models with input factors that are generally unobservable in the market. These models use, for example, transactions in inactive markets, expert reports and the structure of cash flows (Level 3).

The following table shows the methods used and the most important inputs for Level 3. The calculated fair values can be used for both recurring and non-recurring measurements.

Pricing method	Used for	Fair Value	Input parameters
Level 3			**Unobservable**
Option pricing models	Stock options	Theoretical price	Share prices on the valuation date; volatilities; yield curve
Market value method	Real estate	Appraisal value	Real estate-specific income and expense parameters; capitalisation rate; data on comparable transactions
Discounted cash flow model	Real estate	Appraisal value	Real estate-specific income and expense parameters; discount rate; indexes
Multiples approach	Shares	Theoretical price	Company-specific earnings figures; typical industry multipliers
Discounted cash flow model	Shares	Theoretical price	Company-specific earnings figures; discount rate
Share of capital	Shares	Book value	Company-specific equity according to separate financial statements
Amortised cost	Fixed income instruments (illiquid bonds, policy loans, loans) with no observable input data for comparable assets	Book value	Cost price; redemption price; effective yield

SENSITIVITIES

With respect to the value of shares measured using a level 3 method (multiples approach), VIG assumes that alternative inputs and alternative methods do not lead to significant changes in value.

Due to a lack of available data, no sensitivity analysis information can be provided for the other securities whose fair value in Level 3 has been determined by independent third parties.

The following sensitivities result from calculations using the Solvency II partial internal model:

REAL ESTATE

in EUR '000	Fair Value
Fair value as at 31/12/2018	2,764,679
Rental income -5%	2,665,085
Rental income +5%	2,866,822
Capitalisation rate -50bp	2,908,553
Capitalisation rate +50bp	2,642,801
Land prices -5%	2,732,174
Land prices +5%	2,799,107

The most important bonds measured using a level 3 method are held by the Austrian, Czech and Polish companies and show the following sensitivities:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR SALE – BONDS

in EUR '000	Fair Value
Fair value as at 31/12/2018	330,571
Rating-dependent spread +50bp	-6,902
Effect on the statement of comprehensive income	-6,902

SOCIAL BUILDING SOCIETIES

Under the Solvency II regime, the investment approach is used with the Solvency II market value for the social building societies. The value reported under Solvency II was determined using an alternative valuation method in accordance with regulatory valuation requirements (Article 10 (1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35). The fact that annual distributions and access to the assets of these companies are subject to statutory restrictions under the Austrian Social Building Societies Act (Wohnungsgemeinnützigkeitgesetz – WGG) was taken into account.

D.4.2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES/OTHER LIABILITIES

Due to reasons of materiality, IFRS book value was generally used as the fair value for all other liabilities, except for derivative liabilities and subordinated liabilities.

The alternative valuation methods are periodically checked for appropriateness.

D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no other significant information on the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes to be reported for the reporting period.

E Capital management

In addition to the capital management process and guidelines for the distribution of own fund items, VIG Holding's capital management includes mainly the classification of economic capital. These are derived from the valuation of the balance sheet for solvency purposes, and represent the amount available to the company to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

E.1 OWN FUNDS

This section deals with the composition and management of own funds. First, the capital management process is discussed, followed by a comparison of Solvency II own funds and IFRS equity capital. The amounts of the individual own fund items are then presented for each quality class (Tier) along with their eligibility for the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement.

Capital management serves to ensure the compliance with legal and internal standards for the quality and quantity of capital in order to meet the solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement. The Group's solid capitalisation ensures the ongoing presenceof the insurance operations in the future.

E.1.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Group capital management is aimed at ensuring the financial flexibility and independence of the Group and its subsidiaries. A capital management guideline at the Group level and corresponding implementations at the local level are based on the following guiding principles:

- Ensuring ongoing existence and an adequate capital base
- The ability to fulfil obligations to policy holders at any time
- Management of the capital base, taking into account the internal economic view, from the perspective of local accounting, IFRS and Solvency II
- Maintaining a minimum solvency ratio of 125%

Plus the following at the Group level:

- Maintaining the target corridor of 170%-230% for the Group solvency ratio
- Maintaining an appropriate capital structure at the Group level in order to optimise the cost of capital

The basic capital management process includes at least the following three stages:

Review current capital base ▶ Review future capital base ▶ Measures

A risk-bearing capacity process takes place quarterly at the local and Group levels to review the appropriateness of the current capital base. Compliance with the internal risk tolerance, minimum solvency ratio of 125% and any solvency planning deviations are reviewed during this process. If own funds are considered insufficient, measures are implemented at the local or Group level, depending on the scope of the situation.

The future capital base and solvency position are monitored during the planning and ORSA process. This therefore takes place annually in its regular form and on an ad hoc basis when needed. The analysis of the future capital base is based on the own funds situation at the end of the years during the planning period (3 years). It takes into account the VIG Holding's dividend policy, among other things, at the Group level, which provided for a shareholder a dividend distribution of at least 30% of the Group profit after taxes and non-controlling interests in 2018.[1]

The results from the previous steps as well as the business, investment and risk strategy serve as the basis for capital management measures. In addition, the own funds must also meet the risk tolerance defined internally in addition to the regulatory principles. It may therefore be necessary to take capital measures even though the company is adequately covered from a regulatory perspective.

The capital management measures generally have the goal of maintaining a reasonable balance between the capital and the risk. Possible measures are documented in the medium-term capital management plan.

E.1.2 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IFRS EQUITY AND SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL AND SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The following table shows the shareholders' equity under IFRS and the corresponding equity figure according to the economic balance sheet as well as the resulting own funds under Solvency II.

COMPARISON BETWEEN IFRS EQUITY AND SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL AND SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

	31/12/2018	
	Solvency II	IFRS
in EUR '000		
Assets	46,392,186	51,163,873
Liabilities excluding equity	39,626,009	45,328,177
Shareholders' equity	6,766,177	5,835,696
Supplementary capital	1,548,679	1,490,839
Subordinated liabilities under IFRS	1,548,679	1,490,839
Other effects	-580,462	
Solvency II own funds	**7,734,393**	

E.1.3 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Consolidated Solvency II Group own funds are determined by preparing a market-consistent consolidated economic balance sheet at the Group level. This is based, in the first step, on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted in the European Union, and the applicable corporate law provisions of § 245a (1) of the Austrian Commercial Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch – UGB) and Chapter 7 of the Austrian Insurance Supervision Act (Versicherungsaufsichtsgesetz – VAG). The IFRS consolidated financial statements were prepared using the amortised cost accounting, with the exception of financial instruments available for sale and certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) which were measured at fair value.

When available, assets and liabilities in the economic balance sheet were valued based on market data. If this information is not available, the valuation is done by using alternative valuation models.

The main valuation differences between IFRS equity and consolidated Solvency II Group own funds are:

- goodwill and intangible assets are set to zero,
- land and buildings, participations, bonds and loans are recognised at fair value,
- technical provisions are recognised using the best estimate including risk margin and
- deferred taxes on the above recognition and valuation differences, provided there are temporary differences in valuation.

[1] VIG Holding's dividend policy was redefined in March 2019 and now provides for a distribution in a range of 30% to 50% of group profit after taxes and non-controlling interests.

As a further step, the impact of non-material shareholders (minority interests) is taken into account when examining the availability of own funds at the Group level. In order to calculate the own funds based on the Group consolidated economic balance sheet, minority interests in subsidiaries have to be adjusted based on the transferability provisions. Minority interests are included up to the amount of the contribution of the respective entity to the Group SCR.

The own funds items in Article 330 of Directive 2009/138/EC and Article 222 (2) to (5) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 must also be reviewed for eligibility.

The core group of fully consolidated insurance companies revalued under Solvency II includes the following countries: Austria (including VIG Holding), Czech Republic (including VIG RE zajišťovna, a.s.), Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Germany, Croatia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Baltic states and Liechtenstein.

Due to non-availability of information, the exemption provided for in Article 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC is used for the following companies:

- Non-consolidated insurance companies in third countries
- Fully consolidated insurance companies and insurance holding companies in the following third countries: Ukraine, Turkey, Serbia, Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Georgia, Bosnia and Moldova
- At equity consolidated companies and other participations with an interest of more than 50% and classified as ancillary service companies included in the IFRS consolidated financial statements
- Participations in financial institutions with a significant influence are recognised with a proportionate share of the sectoral own funds.

In accordance with Article 229 of the Solvency II Directive, these companies are deducted from the own funds eligible for Group solvency (book value deduction).

E.1.4 RECONCILIATION OF IFRS EQUITY AND SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The consolidated Solvency II own funds of the Group are determined using a reconciliation based on the IFRS consolidated financial statements. The IFRS equity is adjusted to take into account the valuation differences between IFRS values and fair values under Solvency II. The minority interests in the IFRS consolidated financial statements are replaced by the maximum eligible minority interests under Solvency II. The minority interests are included up to the amount of their contribution to the Group SCR.

The main valuation differences between IFRS equity and Solvency II own funds are:

RECONCILIATION OF IFRS EQUITY AND SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
IFRS equity (including minority interests)	5,835,696
Supplementary capital	1,548,679
Foreseeable dividends	-128,000
Subtotal	7,256,375
Revaluations assets/liabilities	
Intangible assets	-1,960,880
Self-used property	238,598
Investments	501,392
Loans	42,561
Receivables/liabilities	-115,039
Technical provisions/reinsurers' share	3,206,550
Deferred taxes	-784,818
Other	-63,129
Other assets/liabilities	-134,755
Total revaluations assets/liabilities	930,481
Credit and financial institutions	-82,004
Non-transferable minority interests	-184,231
Non-transferable deferred taxes	-13,883
Solvency II scope (Art. 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC)	-243,749
Own funds before taking account of sectoral own funds	7,662,988
Sectoral own funds	71,405
Total Solvency II own funds	**7,734,393**

In addition to the relatively clearly defined amount of supplementary capital, the valuation differences on the asset and liabilities sides are of key importance in the increase or change in own funds under Solvency II compared to IFRS. While the valuation differences on the asset side are strongly driven by current market prices and are consequently relatively easily verified by third parties, this is not necessarily the case for the changes on the liabilities side, in particular the technical provisions. It is therefore important for the planning and management of the Company that the methods and processes for calculating these technical provisions are appropriate and can be permanently satisfied/performed.

The actuarial function confirms in its annual report that the calculation of thetechnical provisions is performed for all individual companies in accordance with the requirements of Solvency II, is market consistent and in line with the international developments in accounting and supervision. It is ensured that valuation measures that allow market-consistent valuation in accordance with the Solvency II principles are chosen to calculate the best estimate of liabilities and that all risks are adequately taken into account. When needed, simplifications are carried out in relation to the nature, scope and complexity of the risk.

With respect to the Group calculation, it is ensured that all of the risks attributable to the Group are taken into account. Internal guidelines are appropriately and uniformly used within the group for the recognition and valuation of balance sheet items. Intragroup transactions are eliminated in accordance with EIOPA requirements when calculating the Group own funds.

The actuarial function currently assumes that the quality of the data and methods used will also be ensured in future quarterly and annual valuations. The risks currently associated with the calculation of technical provisions are operational in nature and include the following risks in particular:

- Insufficient human resources
- Model and data quality risk
- Process and organisation risk
- Human error

As a rule, the risk of insufficient human resources can never be ruled out and must be taken into account by the actuarial department due to its specialisation. Nevertheless, measures such as successor planning and the possibility of intragroup support services reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Process and organisational risks and human error are reduced by an effective control system. Based on the current situation, the risk of poor data quality and inappropriate models and methods is low. There is currently no reason to expect a change in the current risk situation.

The following table shows the intragroup transactions with companies in other financial sectors:

Company	Transaction type	Transaction volume
in EUR '000		
Pension Insurance Company Doverie AD, Sofia	Liabilities for unpaid incoming invoices	7
Pension Insurance Company Doverie AD, Sofia	Dividend distribution	6,179

In the case of Doverie AD, Sofia, the intragroup transactions shown are first eliminated during consolidation. To calculate the Solvency II Group own funds, deconsolidation is then performed and a proportionate share of sectoral own funds is recognised. Taking the intragroup transactions above into account would have no material effect on the amount of Solvency II Group own funds.

Intragroup transactions are not eliminated for the financial companies in other sectors, VBV - Betriebliche Altersvorsorge AG (Vienna) and ERSTE d.o.o. - za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovljnim mirovinskim fondovima (Zagreb).

E.1.5 SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS BASED ON THE PARTIAL INTERNAL MODEL (PIM)

As a rule, it is assumed that all own funds can be used to cover losses. There are, however, various types of own funds, so under Solvency II they are divided into three classes, called tiers, based on their quality. The highest quality own funds are Tier 1 capital. These are own funds that are always available to the company, such as core equity capital or own funds from revaluation. On the other hand, the availability of Tier 2 and Tier 3 own funds, such as limited-term supplementary capital bonds, is partially restricted.

In particular, the distribution of own funds to tiers under Solvency II is relevant because there are certain restrictions with respect to their eligibility for the regulatory solvency requirement. For example, at least 50% of the solvency requirement must be covered by Tier 1 capital and at most 15% of the requirement by own funds in the lowest quality Tier 3 classification.

The Group follows the Solvency II classification to cover the solvency requirement and, as a rule (e.g. also with respect to the Standard & Poor's rating), aims to limit hybrid and supplementary capital to less than 25% of own funds. As a rule, there is therefore no reason to fear that the regulatory Solvency II limits will not be met. The table below shows the structure of the Group's own funds:

QUALITY OF OWN FUNDS

	31/12/2018	
	Absolute value	Share of own funds
	in EUR '000	in %
Tier 1	6,237,024	80.64
Tier 1 – unrestricted	6,118,447	79.11
Tier 1 – restricted	118,577	1.53
Tier 2	1,430,102	18.49
Tier 3	67,267	0.87
Solvency II own funds	**7,734,393**	**100**

E.1.6 COMPOSITION AND CHANGES TO SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The following tables show the composition of eligible Group own funds and their respective classification in tiers as at 31/12/2018, a comparison with the previous year and the change for each tier:

COMPOSITION OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS 31/12/2018

	31/12/2018				
	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
in EUR '000					
Share capital	132,887				132,887
Share premium account	2,109,003				2,109,003
Surplus funds	246,638				246,638
Reconciliation reserve	3,844,206				3,844,206
Supplementary capital		118,577	1,430,102		1,548,679
Net deferred tax assets				81,150	81,150
Eligible minority interests	224,292				224,292
Non-transferable own funds	-427,980			-13,883	-441,864
Credit and financial institutions	-10,598				-10,598
Total	**6,118,447**	**118,577**	**1,430,102**	**67,267**	**7,734,393**

COMPOSITION OF SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS 31/12/2017

	31/12/2017				
	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
in EUR '000					
Share capital	132,887				132,887
Share premium account	2,109,003				2,109,003
Surplus funds	234,268				234,268
Reconciliation reserve	3,648,504				3,648,504
Supplementary/hybrid capital		325,663	1,447,548		1,773,211
Net deferred tax assets				49,288	49,288
Eligible minority interests	236,725				236,725
Non-transferable own funds	-399,181			-14,074	-413,255
Credit and financial institutions	-6,801				-6,801
Total	**5,955,405**	**325,663**	**1,447,548**	**35,214**	**7,763,831**

CHANGE IN SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS BY TIER

	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
in EUR '000					
Eligible Group own funds 31/12/2018	6,118,447	118,577	1,430,102	67,267	7,734,393
Eligible Group own funds 31/12/2017	5,955,405	325,663	1,447,548	35,214	7,763,831
Change	**163,042**	**-207,086**	**-17,446**	**32,053**	**-29,437**

Currently there are only basic own funds in the Group and no ancillary own funds to take into account.

The Group has no own fund items with Tier 1 quality that are of the type "paid-in subordinated member accounts of mutual insurance associations", "paid-in preferred shares and related share premium account" or "paid-in subordinated liabilities", within the meaning of Article 71 (1) (e) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, and there are therefore no disclosures to make regarding the capital adjustment mechanisms for these own fund items.

Eligible own funds decreased by TEUR 29,437 during the reporting period. This was due to an increase of TEUR 163,042 in unrestricted Tier 1 own funds and a decrease of TEUR 207,086 in restricted Tier 1 own funds.

The change in unrestricted Tier 1 own funds mainly resulted from an increase in the revaluation difference for technical provisions (TEUR 399,644), which was primarily based on the increased profitability of the life and health insurance portfolio. The positive effect on the best estimates was mainly due to profitable new business and better forecast assumptions.

In addition, a reduction in unrestricted Tier 1 capital led to a decrease in eligible own funds. This was due to the call and early repayment of a hybrid capital bond (Bond 08/S1/T1) ISIN AT0000A09SA8 by VIENNA INSURANCE

GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Group effective 12/09/2018. The redemption amount was 100% of nominal value plus all accrued interest up to (exclusively) the repayment date.

E.1.7 RECONCILIATION RESERVE

Composition in EUR '000	31/12/2018
Revaluation of assets (including reinsurers' share)	-4,771,687
Solvency II revaluation	-969,307
Non-profit housing society adjustment	-3,802,380
Revaluation of technical provisions	3,355,745
Solvency II revaluation	3,355,745
Revaluation of other liabilities	2,099,784
Solvency II revaluation	-676,949
Non-profit housing society adjustment	2,776,734
IFRS reserves and retained profits brought forward	3,593,805
Solvency II minority interests	-224,292
Net deferred tax assets	-81,150
Planned profit distribution	-128,000
Total	**3,844,206**

The reconciliation reserve equals the total excess of assets over liabilities reduced by the items indicated in Article 70 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

E.1.8 SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL

The classification of supplementary capital takes place in accordance with the transitional provisions in Article 308b (9) and (10) letter b of Directive 2009/138/EC (§ 335 (9) and (10) VAG 2016). Based on this, supplementary capital with an unlimited term falls under Tier 1. Due to less availability, limited-term supplementary capital is classified in Tier 2. Further details on the supplementary capital is provided in the following tables:

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP

CLASSIFICATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL

Tier category	Issuing company	Issue date	Outstanding volume	Term	Interest	Fair value
			in EUR '000	in years	in %	in EUR '000
Tier 1	DONAU Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	15/4 + 21/5/2004	3,500	unlimited	4.95% p.a.	3,857
Tier 1	DONAU Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	01/07/1999	1,500	unlimited	4.95% p.a.	1,634
Tier 1	WIENER STÄDTISCHE Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	01/03/1999	12,000	unlimited	4.90% p.a.	13,203
Tier 1	WIENER STÄDTISCHE Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	02/07/2001	16,100	unlimited	6.10% p.a.	18,624
Tier 1	WIENER STÄDTISCHE Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	15/11/2003	19,500	unlimited	4.95% p.a.	21,720
Tier 1	WIENER STÄDTISCHE Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	30/06/2006	34,700	unlimited	4.75% p.a.	38,148
Tier 1	Kooperativa pojišt´ovna, a.s., Vienna Insurance Group	22/12/2010	21,381	unlimited	5.05% p.a.	21,119
Total Tier 1			**108,681**			**118,305**
Tier 2	VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe	09/10/2013	500,000	30	First 10 years: 5.5% p.a.; afterwards variable	540,172
Tier 2	VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe	02/03/2015	400,000	31	First 11 years: 3.75% p.a.; afterwards variable	406,224
Tier 2	VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe	13/04/2017	200,000	30	First 10 years: 3.75% p.a.; afterwards variable	200,285
Tier 2	WIENER STÄDTISCHE Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	11/05/2017	250,000	10	3.50% p.a.	253,683
Total Tier 2			1,350,000			1,400,362
Total (not incl. accrued interest)			**1,458,681**			**1,518,667**
Pro rata interest						
Eligible as own funds			30,012			30,012
Not eligible as own funds			2,146			2,146
Total (incl. accrued interest)			**1,490,839**			**1,550,825**

VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Group called up a hybrid capital bond (Bond 08/S1/T1) ISIN AT0000A09SA8 for early repayment in 2018. The redemption amount was 100% of nominal value plus all accrued interest up to (exclusively) the repayment date.

In accordance with the regulatory provisions of Solvency II, the supplementary capital is reported including accrued interest as of 31/12/2018.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL

in EUR '000	Fair value
Tier 1 supplementary capital	118,305
Tier 1 subtotal	118,305
Tier 2 supplementary capital	1,400,362
Total (not incl. accrued interest)	**1,518,667**

E.1.9 NON-TRANSFERABLE OWN FUNDS

Group own funds are calculated taking into account the regulatory provisions on transferability restriction. According to these provisions, the own funds items of an affiliated company that cannot effectively be made available to the Group are considered as eligible restricted own funds of the Group. The transferability restrictions only concern the own funds of subsidiaries. The own funds of the ultimate parent company are 100% transferable.

The following own funds items are classified as non-transferable based on the transferability restriction:

- Minority interests
- Own funds from participations in companies in non-EEA countries
- Net deferred tax assets where the requirements for offsetting are not satisfied
- Other participations in accordance with Art. 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

At the Group level, the change in equity, including transferability of own funds, is regularly reported and assessed by the risk committee.

The following deductions were taken into account with respect to the eligibility of individual company own funds in terms of availability and transferability at the Group level:

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
Third country non-transferability	142,649
Non-transferable deferred tax assets	13,883
Subtotal	156,532
Non-transferable Solvency II minority interests	184,231
Other participations as specified in Art. 229 of the Framework Directive	101,101
Non-transferable own funds	**441,864**

E.1.10 ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

The eligibility of Group own funds items was examined taking into account the current solvency capital and minimum capital requirements.

The own fund items of all quality levels (Tier 1, 2 and 3) are eligible for covering the SCR, but are subject to quantitative limits under Article 82 (1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35:

- Tier 1 own funds ≥ 50% SCR
- Tier 3 own funds < 15% SCR
- Tier 2 + Tier 3 own funds ≤ 50% SCR

Only own fund items in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 quality classes are eligible for covering the MCR. In accordance with Article 82 (2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, these eligible own funds are subject to the following quantitative limits:

- Tier 1 own funds ≥ 80% MCR
- Tier 2 own funds ≤ 20% MCR

In accordance with Article 82 (3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, own fund items with Tier 1 quality have to satisfy additional quantitative limits. Total paid-in preferred shares, including the share premium account, with Tier 1 quality and paid-in subordinated liabilities with Tier 1 quality (due to transitional rules and without) may not represent more than 20% of the total Tier 1 own funds.

In the case of the Group, this means Tier 1 supplementary capital (based on transitional provisions) ≤ 20% of Tier 1 own funds.

There are no limits with regard to the eligibility of own funds to cover the Group SCR.

ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS TO MEET THE SCR

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
Tier 1	6,237,024
Tier 2	1,430,102
Tier 3	67,267
Total	**7,734,393**

The eligible Group own funds to cover the MCR are TEUR 6,515,813. TEUR 1,147,174 in Tier 2 and Tier 3 own funds were deducted when the limits were checked. This is because by definition Tier 2 own funds eligible for covering the MCR may not exceed 20% of the MCR and no Tier 3 own funds are eligible.

ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS TO MEET THE MCR

in EUR '000	31/12/2018
Tier 1 (excl. sectoral own funds)	6,165,619
Tier 2	350,195
Total	**6,515,813**

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The own funds requirements of the VAG require insurance companies and insurance groups to periodically calculate a solvency capital requirement (SCR) and minimum capital requirement (MCR). These determine the amount of own funds that the Group requires in order to ensure ongoing compliance with all obligations.

The solvency capital requirement of the Group corresponds to a required level of capital that will put the Group in a position to absorb unforeseen losses. The SCR is calculated using risk-based models and it represents the capital that would be needed to cover a loss occurring only once in 200 years.

The minimum capital requirement represents the minimum level of own funds that a group must maintain under all circumstances.

Both key figures (SCR and MCR) are determined either on the basis of a Europe-wide standard formula or - if approved by the supervisory authority - using a (partial) internal model. The Group has developed a partial internal model for the non-life and property risk areas. Subsequently, it obtained the corresponding approval before Solvency II became effective. The solvency capital calculations are therefore calculated and reported using this proprietary risk model.

E.2.1 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Based on the calculated solvency capital requirement and own funds, the Group had the following SCR coverage ratio as of 31 December 2018:

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT GROUP COVERAGE BASED ON PIM

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Solvency II own funds eligible to meet the SCR	7 734 393	7 763 830
Solvency capital requirement (SCR)	3 240 995	3 524 622
Solvency ratio	**238.6%**	220.3%

The following table shows the composition of the solvency capital requirement by risk module calculated based on the partial internal model taking into account statutory transitional measures.

DETAILED CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR THE GROUP BASED ON THE PIM

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Basic solvency capital requirement	4 540 001	4 682 309
Market risk	3 072 486	3 376 778
Counterparty default risk	325 685	314 031
Life underwriting risk	2 082 422	1 874 074
Health underwriting risk	325 504	363 988
Non-life underwriting risk	668 757	665 867
Intangible asset risk	0	0
Diversification	-1 934 853	-1 912 428
Operational risk	315 616	295 850
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-1 263 650	-1 137 573
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-446 048	-462 473
Other capital requirements	95 076	146 510
Solvency capital requirement	**3 240 995**	**3 524 622**

No company-specific parameters in accordance with Article 104 paragraph 7 of Directive 2009/138/EC were used in the calculation. For the determination of the risk-mitigating effect of reinsurance contracts, which is relevant for the calculation of the counterparty default risk, the simplification in accordance with Article 107 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 was applied.

The Group's solvency capital requirement was TEUR 3,240,995 as at 31 December 2018 (31/12/2017: TEUR 3,524,622). The SCR decreased compared to the previous year, primarily due to the change in market risk discussed in section C.1 above.

E.2.2 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Group minimum capital requirement is determined based on the minimum capital requirements of the (re-)insurance companies that are consolidated when determining the capital requirement of the Group. The minimum solvency ratio is equal to the own funds eligible for covering the MCR divided by the MCR. The following coverage ratio was calculated for 31 December 2018:

MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND GROUP COVERAGE BASED ON PIM

in EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Solvency II own funds eligible to meet the MCR	6 515 813	6 577 102
Minimum capital requirement (MCR)	1 750 974	1 812 867
MCR coverage ratio	**372.1%**	**362.8%**

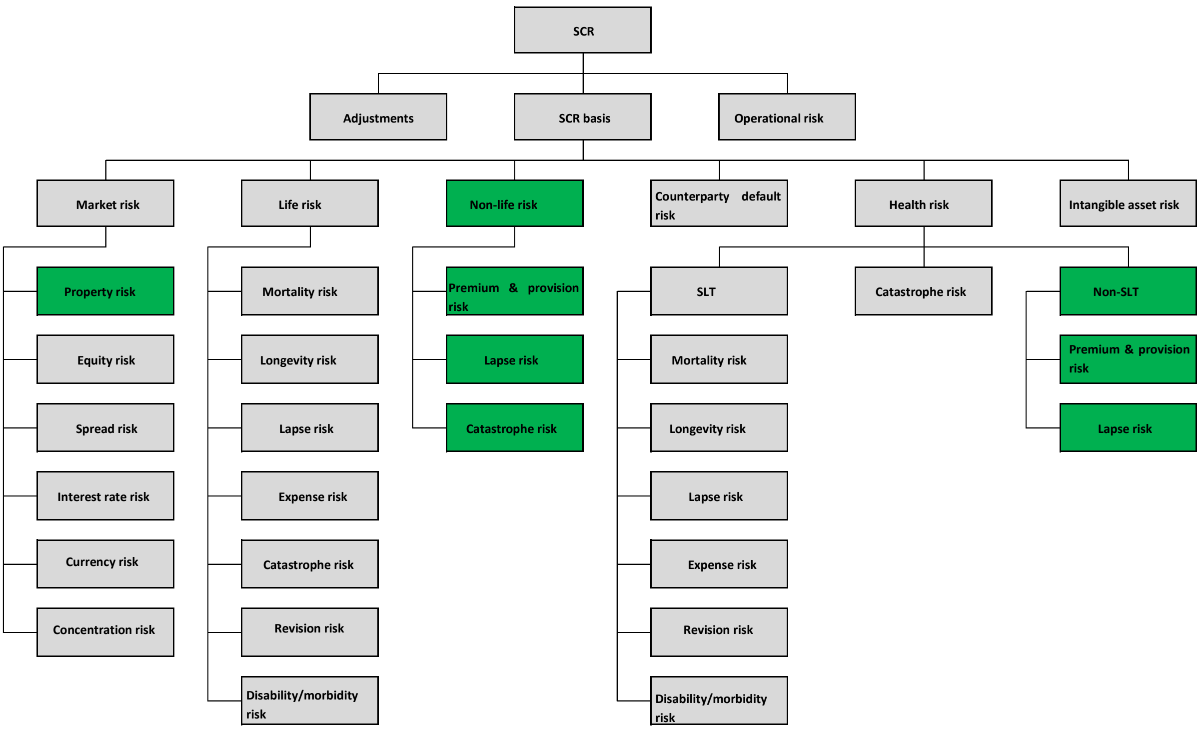
The difference between the own funds that are eligible to cover the SCR and the own funds available to cover the minimum capital requirement results from a regulatory limit for the eligibility of Tier 2 own fund items. The MCR can only be covered with 20% of Tier 2 capital. Any amount above is not deemed eligible to cover the MCR.

E.3 USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Group does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module specified in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC when calculating the solvency capital requirement.

E.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

The following chart shows the risk modules prescribed by Solvency II ("SCR tree"). The risk categories calculated with partial internal models are highlighted in green colour:



The aggregation and diversification effects follow the specifications of the standard formula. The application, structure and methodology of the model and integration of the partial internal model are described in the sections below.

E.4.1 THE NON-LIFE MODEL

The model covers all material underwriting risks in the non-life and casualty insurance business and is used in the Group for several purposes, including the following:

- To support key business decisions using scenario calculations for key performance indicators (premium growth, loss ratios, loss/expense ratio, underwriting result etc.) and their expected volatility (risk); and decision-making (e.g. the purchase of reinsurance)
- To calculate the solvency capital requirement
- To estimate the impact of the planning on the solvency capital requirement

The calculated solvency capital requirement corresponds to the value-at-risk for a change in economic own funds with a confidence level of 99.5% over a period of one year.

The model allows a one-year modelling of the underwriting result in the non-life insurance business using a Monte Carlo simulation. In this simulation, a multitude of possible scenarios is generated based on a random number generator. A possible realisation of profit and loss items is estimated (premiums, losses, etc.) for each scenario on gross and net of reinsurance level. These scenarios are based on a simulated portfolio development (parametrization of ongoing business, new business, cancellations). The model takes into account the three main categories of risk: premium, reserve and catastrophe risk. Overall, the generated scenarios allow for the identification of risk drivers and analysis of possible extreme events.

Diversification effects in the model between the sub-modules stem directly from the Monte Carlo simulation and from the implemented correlation structures that use copulas to take into account all material dependencies that occur in reality. This includes, among other things, the correlation of portfolio performance, losses and reserve levels between the modelled lines of business.

In comparison to the standard formula, the model allows for a more granular segmentation of individual lines of business, making premium and reserve risk modelling more differentiated, which is tailored to the in-house portfolio characteristics. Therefore, the model is also used for steering of the company including business planning and reinsurance purposes.

The adequacy of the data and methods is reviewed annually as part of a comprehensive validation. If necessary, the modelling can be adapted quickly to changes in the risk profile. Details of the validation process and the governance system with respect to the partial internal model can be found in section B.3.

E.4.2 THE PROPERTY MODEL

The partial internal model for property consists of three sub-modules for the following risk categories: directly held property and holding companies, social building societies and real estate funds. The modelling is based on a unified approach. The partial internal model covers all property risks of the companies using the model and is used for the following purposes, amongst others:

- As an integral component of the risk management process for property
- To calculate the solvency capital requirement
- To analyse the effects on the risk profile of possible purchases or sales of properties

The solvency capital requirement calculated using the partial internal model is the sum of the solvency capital requirements for the sub-modules. It corresponds to the Value-at-Risk of the total value of the real estate portfolio with a confidence level of 99.5% over the period of one year. The SCR calculated based on the property PIM replaces the property risk calculated with the standard formula. Further aggregation is performed according to the requirements of the standard formula.

The partial internal model for property is based on a simulation of the development of parameters relevant for the value of the real estate portfolio. Based on the valuation methods typically used in the different markets (market value method, net asset value, discounted cash flow), the sub-modules differ in the choice of the simulated parameters.

Compared to the standard formula, which is based on an index of the real estate market of the United Kingdom, the internal model takes into account, amongst other things, the geographical specifics of the in-house property portfolio. Residential real estate (including social building societies) were not included in the calibration of the standard formula, but make up a significant portion of the group-wide portfolio. The companies in which the partial internal model is used can rely on their own databases and specific knowledge of valuations in their markets due to their many years of experience in the valuation of real estate.

The adequacy of the data and methods used in the partial internal model is reviewed annually as part of the validation. Details of the validation process and the governance system for the partial internal model are provided in section B.3.

E.4.3 INTEGRATION OF THE PARTIAL INTERNAL MODEL IN THE STANDARD FORMULA

The non-life partial internal model is used by the insurance subsidiaries from Austria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic that underwrite non-life insurance. The property model is only used in Austria.

The partial internal model is integrated by consolidating the capital requirements from the models and those from the standard formula (risk from companies that do not use the partial internal model) at the level of the individual risk modules. For the property model, this means at the level of the property risk and for the non-life model the level of the non-life underwriting risk or NSLT health underwriting risk. Consolidation of property risk is performed by adding the capital requirements, taking into account any internal transactions. When integrating the capital requirements from the non-life model, dependencies and diversification are also taken into account in addition to internal transactions.

E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Group complies with the minimum capital requirement and solvency capital requirement.

E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No other information on capital management is to be reported in the year under review.

Notice

This report includes forward-looking statements based on current assumptions and estimates that were made by the management of VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe to the best of its knowledge. Disclosures using the words "expected", "target" or similar formulations are an indication of such forward-looking statements. Forecasts related to the future development of the Company are estimates made on the basis of information available as of the date this report went to press. Actual results may differ from the forecasts if the assumptions underlying the forecast prove to be wrong or if unexpectedly large risks occur.

Amounts were rounded to improve readability and, where not indicated otherwise, are shown in thousands of euros (EUR '000). Calculations, however, are done using exact amounts, including digits not shown, which may lead to rounding differences when rounded amounts and percentages are added.

The report was prepared with great care to ensure that all information was complete and accurate. The possibility of rounding, type-setting or printing errors, however, cannot be ruled out completely.

Our goal is to make the report as easy to read and as clear as possible. For this reason, formulations such as him/her, etc. have been avoided. All references in the text are to be understood as referring equally to men and women without discrimination.

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Commercial Register of Vienna
Data Processing Register code (DVR No.): 0016705

ANNEX

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Public disclosure for the Group - Voluntary excerpt of the Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT) for the solvency and financial condition report of groups	I
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Annex I

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	0
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	81.150
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	797.290
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	33.181.048
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	2.780.982
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	633.740
Equities	**R0100**	470.531
Equities - listed	**R0110**	392.490
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	78.042
Bonds	**R0130**	26.689.453
Government Bonds	**R0140**	12.991.600
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	13.579.583
Structured notes	**R0160**	118.271
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	1.872.710
Derivatives	**R0190**	30.736
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	702.878
Other investments	**R0210**	17
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	8.048.622
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	811.815
Loans on policies	**R0240**	25.507
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	1.225
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	785.084
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	739.793
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	762.411
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	738.934
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	23.478
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	-18.765
Health similar to life	**R0320**	-9.663
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	-9.102
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	-3.854
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	106.442
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	502.497
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	111.583
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	539.397
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	**R0400**	0
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	1.335.527
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	137.022
Total assets	**R0500**	46.392.186

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	4.958.869
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	4.654.443
TP calculated as a whole	**R0530**	0
Best Estimate	**R0540**	4.327.040
Risk margin	**R0550**	327.403
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	304.426
TP calculated as a whole	**R0570**	0
Best Estimate	**R0580**	272.948
Risk margin	**R0590**	31.478
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	23.311.794
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	410.109
TP calculated as a whole	**R0620**	0
Best Estimate	**R0630**	102.978
Risk margin	**R0640**	307.131
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	22.901.685
TP calculated as a whole	**R0660**	0
Best Estimate	**R0670**	22.127.831
Risk margin	**R0680**	773.854
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	6.242.267
TP calculated as a whole	**R0700**	0
Best Estimate	**R0710**	6.089.500
Risk margin	**R0720**	152.767
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	290.550
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	503.992
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	68.453
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	974.604
Derivatives	**R0790**	2.294
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	182.554
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	463.893
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	605.189
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	97.838
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	282.703
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	1.550.825
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	**R0860**	2.146
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	**R0870**	1.548.679
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	90.183
Total liabilities	**R0900**	39.626.009
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	6.766.177

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: **non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)**								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	64.380	385.465		1.303.868	1.090.294	85.164	1.384.777	436.213	41.064
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	23.246			28.997	14.498	11.597	101.489		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	11.334	3.334		49.843	45.325	44.680	468.979	43.149	10.024
Net	**R0200**	76.292	382.130		1.283.022	1.059.468	52.081	1.017.287	393.064	31.040
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	60.832	384.300		1.297.451	1.062.650	83.490	1.358.246	430.979	33.736
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	23.791					11.494			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	11.315	3.039		8.965	25.946	42.423	317.611	43.732	7.688
Net	**R0300**	73.308	381.262		1.288.486	1.036.704	52.561	1.040.635	387.247	26.048
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	32.006	183.640		934.088	692.344	47.655	689.211	225.407	17.142
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	5.564					10.430			
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	4.185	39.102		77.736	8.100	25.985	67.876	8.846	7.185
Net	**R0400**	33.384	144.538		856.352	684.244	32.101	621.336	216.561	9.957
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**	-15	-91		-308	-257	-20	-327	-103	-10
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**									
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0430**									
Reinsurers'share	**R0440**	-10	-59		-199	-167	-13	-212	-67	-6
Net	**R0500**	-5	-32		-108	-90	-7	-115	-36	-3
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	17.518	124.770	0	354.269	354.250	26.477	454.776	145.672	13.708
Other expenses	**R1200**									
Total expenses	**R1300**									

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: **non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)**			Line of business for: **accepted non-proportional reinsurance**				Total
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0200**
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	57.441	82.622	87.909					5.019.197
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**								179.827
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**								
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	637	1.279	11.613					690.196
Net	**R0200**	56.804	81.343	76.296					4.508.829
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	57.470	79.579	90.248					4.938.982
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**			141.774					177.059
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**								
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	579	1.425	208.431					671.154
Net	**R0300**	56.891	78.154	23.592					4.444.886
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	27.058	52.820	37.373					2.938.744
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**			85.633					101.628
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**								
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	824	151	72.245					312.236
Net	**R0400**	26.234	52.669	50.761					2.728.137
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**	-14	-19	-21					-1.184
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**								
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0430**								
Reinsurers'share	**R0440**	-9	-13	-13					-768
Net	**R0500**	-5	-7	-7					-416
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	18.281	27.786	23.287					1.560.794
Other expenses	**R1200**								70.064
Total expenses	**R1300**								1.630.858

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: **life insurance obligations**						**Life reinsurance obligations**		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life-reinsurance	
		C0210	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**	**C0270**	**C0280**	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**	487.894	1.486.474	1.569.054	417.750				16.847	3.978.018
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**	515	60.583							61.099
Net	**R1500**	487.378	1.425.890	1.569.054	417.750				16.847	3.916.919
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**	486.302	1.486.208	1.568.788	417.484				16.847	3.975.630
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**	515	57.619							58.134
Net	**R1600**	485.787	1.428.590	1.568.788	417.484				16.847	3.917.496
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**	296.113	1.891.359	1.385.783	130.810				12.712	3.716.778
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**	334	15.338						-90	15.582
Net	**R1700**	295.779	1.876.022	1.385.783	130.810				12.802	3.701.195
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	**R1710**	-86.796	-274.613	363.642	-77.176				2.744	-72.199
Reinsurers' share	**R1720**	-110	926	-48	-13				-1	755
Net	**R1800**	-86.687	-275.539	363.690	-77.163				2.744	-72.955
Expenses incurred	**R1900**	77.679	299.090	315.706	84.054				3.390	779.919
Other expenses	**R2500**									58.091
Total expenses	**R2600**									838.010

Annex I
S.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	R0010		CZ	DE	PL	RO	SK	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	1.857.696	981.121	177.349	625.027	407.598	368.766	4.417.556
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	52.383	36.281	12.651	15.709	5.568	16.078	138.670
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							
Reinsurers' share	R0140	316.074	120.371	31.695	47.730	45.409	37.952	599.232
Net	R0200	1.594.005	897.031	158.305	593.005	367.757	346.892	3.956.994
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	1.868.665	982.374	165.893	579.074	409.672	366.191	4.371.869
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	52.275	33.663	12.825	11.008	5.305	16.322	131.397
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							
Reinsurers' share	R0240	315.121	119.534	22.195	46.526	29.831	40.689	573.895
Net	R0300	1.605.818	896.503	156.523	543.557	385.145	341.824	3.929.370
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	1.099.676	530.229	89.224	330.762	298.961	208.849	2.557.701
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	32.319	16.984	9.367	9.303	2.685	1.317	71.974
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330							
Reinsurers' share	R0340	146.286	50.848	4.225	27.748	18.733	10.410	258.250
Net	R0400	985.708	496.365	94.366	312.317	282.913	199.755	2.371.425
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	-81	3.159	-22	-1	-2.142	1	915
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							
Reinsurers'share	R0440	-3	-4	-7	-1			-14
Net	R0500	-78	3.163	-15		-2.142	1	929
Expenses incurred	R0550	636.238	323.283	40.012	199.545	115.589	99.563	1.414.229
Other expenses	R1200							54.699
Total expenses	R1300							1.468.929

Annex I
S.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	R1400		CZ	HU	PL	RO	SK	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	1.879.823	659.783	151.909	268.482	108.512	419.750	3.488.260
Reinsurers' share	R1420	16.465	7.056	4.103	1.768	6.897	3.002	39.290
Net	R1500	1.863.359	652.727	147.807	266.715	101.615	416.748	3.448.970
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	1.883.450	660.280	150.532	268.634	105.801	420.761	3.489.458
Reinsurers' share	R1520	16.518	7.081	3.899	1.760	5.822	3.005	38.085
Net	R1600	1.866.932	653.199	146.633	266.874	99.980	417.755	3.451.373
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	1.923.294	528.270	93.444	353.191	86.798	356.956	3.341.953
Reinsurers' share	R1620	7.479	2.985	1.179	700	825	415	13.582
Net	R1700	1.915.815	525.284	92.266	352.491	85.973	356.541	3.328.371
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	-163.858	122.064	-29.807	107.454	6.535	-20.678	21.711
Reinsurers' share	R1720	959	0	-118	2		1	843
Net	R1800	-164.817	122.064	-29.689	107.453	6.535	-20.678	20.868
Expenses incurred	R1900	356.837	212.615	26.176	42.342	23.171	54.973	716.114
Other expenses	R2500							3.801
Total expenses	R2600							719.916

Annex I
S.22.01.22
Impact of long term guarantees and transitional measures

		Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	**C0030**	**C0050**	**C0070**	**C0090**
Technical provisions	**R0010**	34.512.931	0	0	244.731	0
Basic own funds	**R0020**	7.662.988	0	0	-179.369	0
Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0050**	7.734.393	0	0	-179.369	0
Solvency Capital Requirement	**R0090**	3.240.995	0	0	-7.703	0

Annex I
S.23.01.22
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	**R0010**	132.887	132.887			
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	**R0020**					
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	**R0030**	2.109.003	2.109.003			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own — fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	**R0040**					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	**R0050**					
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	**R0060**					
Surplus funds	**R0070**	246.638	246.638			
Non-available surplus funds at group level	**R0080**					
Preference shares	**R0090**					
Non-available preference shares at group level	**R0100**					
Share premium account related to preference shares	**R0110**					
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	**R0120**					
Reconciliation reserve	**R0130**	3.844.206	3.844.206			
Subordinated liabilities	**R0140**	1.548.679		118.577	1.430.102	0
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	**R0150**					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	**R0160**	81.150				81.150
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	**R0170**	13.883				13.883
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	**R0180**					
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	**R0190**					
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	**R0200**	224.292	224.292			
Non-available minority interests at group level	**R0210**	184.231	184.231			
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	**R0220**					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	**R0230**	82.004	82.004			
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	**R0240**					
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	**R0250**	243.749	243.749			
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	**R0260**					
Total of non-available own fund items	**R0270**	198.114	184.231			13.883
Total deductions	**R0280**	523.867	509.984			13.883
Total basic own funds after deductions	**R0290**	7.662.988	6.047.042	118.577	1.430.102	67.267

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual — type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls — other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Own funds of other financial sectors						
Reconciliation reserve	R0410	71.405	71.405			
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420					
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430					
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440	71.405	71.405			
Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1						
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	R0450					
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	R0460					
Total available own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0520	7.662.988	6.047.042	118.577	1.430.102	67.267
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530	7.595.721	6.047.042	118.577	1.430.102	
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	7.662.988	6.047.042	118.577	1.430.102	67.267
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	6.515.813	6.047.042	118.577	350.195	
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	1.750.974				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	372,13%				
Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0660	7.734.393	6.118.447	118.577	1.430.102	67.267
Group SCR	R0680	3.240.995				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	R0690	238,64%				

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S.23.01.22
Own funds

		C0060	
Reconciliation reserve			
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R0700**	6.766.177	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	**R0710**		
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	**R0720**	128.000	
Other basic own fund items	**R0730**	2.793.971	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	**R0740**		
Other non available own funds	**R0750**		
Reconciliation reserve before deduction for participations in other financial sector	**R0760**	3.844.206	
Expected profits			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	**R0770**	2.483.784	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	**R0780**	617.896	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	**R0790**	3.101.680	

Annex I
S.25.02.22
Solvency Capital Requirement — for groups using the standard formula and partial internal model

Unique number of component	Components description	Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	Amount modelled	USP	Simplifications
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0070	C0080	C0090
1	Market risk	3.072.486	104.320		
2	Counterparty default risk	325.685	0		
3	Life underwriting risk	2.082.422	0		
4	Health underwriting risk	325.504	65.506		
5	Non-life underwriting risk	668.757	558.092		
6	Intangible asset risk	0	0		
7	Operational risk	315.616	0		
8	LAC Technical Provisions (negative amount)	-1.263.650	0		
9	LAC Deferred Taxes (negative amount)	-446.048	0		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Total undiversified components	R0110	5.080.772
Diversification	R0060	-1.934.853
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	3.145.919
Capital add-ons already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement for undertakings under consolidated method	R0220	3.240.995
Other information on SCR		
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0300	-1.263.650
Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity ot deferred taxes	R0310	-446.048
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds (other than those related to business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC (transitional))	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	R0470	1.750.974

Annex I
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Solvency Capital Requirement — for groups using the standard formula and partial internal model

		C0100
Information on other entities		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	**R0500**	61.754
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) — Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	**R0510**	0
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) — Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	**R0520**	61.754
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) — Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	**R0530**	0
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	**R0540**	0
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	**R0550**	33.322

		C0100
Overall SCR		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	**R0560**	0
Solvency capital requirement	**R0570**	3.240.995

Annex I
S.32.01.22
Undertakings in the scope of the group

								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	**Identification code of the undertaking**	**Type of code of the ID of the under-taking**	**Legal name of the undertaking**	**Type of undertaking**	**Legal form**	**Category (mutual/ non mutual)**	**Supervisory Authority**	**% capital share**	**% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts**	**% voting rights**	**Other criteria**	**Level of influence**	**Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation**	**YES/NO**	**Date of decision if art. 214 is applied**	**Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking**
C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0180**	**C0190**	**C0200**	**C0210**	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00022	SC	AB Modřice, a.s.	Other	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	10
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00023	SC	Main Point Karlín II., a.s.	Other	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	10
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00001	SC	AIS Servis, s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00128	SC	ALBA Services GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		100,00	#	S		10	#	10
GERMANY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89DE00001	SC	Amadi GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00002	SC	Andel Investment Praha s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00002	SC	Anif-Residenz GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00003	SC	Anif-Residenz GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00004	SC	AQUILA Hausmanagement GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00005	SC	AREALIS Liegenschaftsmanagement GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00006	SC	Arithmetica Versicherungs- und Finanzmathematische Beratungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,31	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
ROMANIA	529900GDYJ3BVB71LV69	LEI	ASIGURAREA ROMANEASCA - ASIROM VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP S.A.	Composite insurer	SOCIETĂŢI PE ACŢIUNI	NM	AUTORITATEA DE SUPRAVEGHERE FINANCIARĂ	99,68	99,65	99,68	#	D	1,00	10	#	1

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Undertakings in the scope of the group

								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00009	SC	S. C. SOCIETATEA TRAINING IN ASIGURARI S.R.L.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	98,45		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00007	SC	Wien 3420 Aspern Development AG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	23,92		73,40	#	S		10	#	10
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00003	SC	Sanatorium Astoria, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00129	SC	VIG-AT Beteiligungen GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00011	SC	Atrium Tower Sp. z o . o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,32		100,00	#	D		10	#	1
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00001	SC	Benefia Ubezpieczenia Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,94		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00001	SC	Autosig SRL	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	99,50		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00004	SC	B&A Insurance Consulting s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	48,45		49,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00008	SC	Businesspark Brunn Entwicklungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
ROMANIA	529900W3WGW631HK2G98	LEI	BCR Asigurari de Viata Vienna Insurance Group S.A.	Life insurer	SOCIETĂŢI PE ACŢIUNI	NM	AUTORITATEA DE SUPRAVEGHERE FINANCIARĂ	93,98	94,00	93,98	#	D	0,94	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00005	SC	Benefita, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
HUNGARY	549300TOYUBF02YGV429	LEI	UNION Vienna Insurance Group Biztositó Zrt.	Composite insurer	ZÁRTKÖRÜEN MÜKÖDÖ RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSASÁG	NM	MAGYAR NEMZETI BANK (HUNGARIAN NATIONAL BANK)	98,64	98,64	98,64	#	D	0,99	10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence: % capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Group solvency calculation: Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00002	SC	Blizzard Real Sp. z o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00011	SC	Brunn N68 Sanierungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
LATVIA	3157002Q3I11LG1R1C12	LEI	BTA Baltic Insurance Company AAS	Non-life insurer	AKCIJU SABIEDRIBA	NM	FKTK (FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL MARKET COMMISSION)	90,83	90,83	90,83	#	D	0,91	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00006	SC	S - budovy, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00012	SC	Beteiligungs- und Immobilien GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	24,44	25,00	25,00	#	S	0,24	10	#	10
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00002	SC	Bulgarski Imoti Asistans EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	99,97	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00003	SC	Bulstrad Trudova Meditzina EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00013	SC	Beteiligungs- und Wohnungsanlagen GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	24,44	25,00	25,00	#	S	0,24	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00014	SC	Camelot Informatik und Consulting Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	92,86		99,48	#	D		10	#	8
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00001	SC	CAPITOL, akciová spolocnost'	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLOČNOSŤ	NM	#	98,47	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00015	SC	CARPLUS Versicherungsvermittlungsagentur GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00002	SC	CAPITOL BROKER DE PENSII PRIVATE S.R.L.	Other	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	98,16		100,00	#	D		10	#	10

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence: % capital share	Criteria of influence: % used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	Criteria of influence: % voting rights	Criteria of influence: Other criteria	Criteria of influence: Level of influence	Criteria of influence: Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: YES/NO	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Group solvency calculation: Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00017	SC	CENTER Hotelbetriebs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	79,26	80,00	90,00	#	D	0,79	10	#	1
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00003	SC	CAPITOL INTERMEDIAR DE PRODUSE BANCARE S.R.L.	Other	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	98,16		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00004	SC	CAPITOL INTERMEDIAR DE PRODUSE DE LEASING S.R.L.	Other	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	98,16		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
POLAND	259400JP02FIWJVBWH48	LEI	Compensa Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen Na Zycie Spolka Akcyjna Vienna Insurance Group	Life insurer	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA	NM	KNF (POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	99,97	99,97	99,97	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
LITHUANIA	529900Q2VEPP9IT0QD91	LEI	Compensa Vienna Insurance Group, akcine draudimo bendrove	Non-life insurer	AKCINE BENDROVE	NM	BANK OF LITHUANIA	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
POLAND	259400LUPWM9VS8E5M86	LEI	Compensa Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen Spolka Akcyjna Vienna Insurance Group	Non-life insurer	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA	NM	KNF (POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	99,94	99,94	99,94	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
LATVIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89LV00001	SC	"Compensa Services" SIA	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SABIEDRIBA AR IEROBEZOTU ATBILDIBU	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00004	SC	Global Services Bulgaria JSC	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00018	SC	Central Point Insurance IT-Solutions GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	31570010000000066831	LEI	Ceská podnikatelská pojist'ovna, a.s., Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA (CZECH NATIONAL BANK)	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00007	SC	CPP Servis, s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00024	SC	CP Solutions a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	1

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00008	SC	CROWN-WSF spol. s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	29,32	30,00	30,00	#	S	0,29	10	#	10
GEORGIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89GE00001	SC	Joint Stock Company "Curatio"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	#	90,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00019	SC	Donau Brokerline Versicherungs-Service GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00020	SC	DBLV Immobesitz GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00021	SC	DBLV Immobesitz GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
GERMANY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89DE00003	SC	DBR-Liegenschaften Verwaltungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
GERMANY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89DE00004	SC	DBR-Liegenschaften GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00022	SC	Deutschmeisterplatz 2 Objektverwaltung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00023	SC	DIRECT-LINE Direktvertriebs-GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00001	SC	"Medical Clinic "DIYA" LLC	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	5299002V11Z638MWAS89MD00001	SC	Compania de Asigurari "DONARIS VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP" Societate pe Actiuni	Non-life insurer	ACŢIONARII SOCIETĂŢII	NM	CCNPFRM (COMMISSION FOR FINANCIAL MARKETS)	99,99	99,99	99,99	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	529900LCKFUFRG0MTQ38	LEI	DONAU Versicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	ÖSTERREICHISCHE FINANZMARKTAUFSICHT	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00005	SC	Pension Insurance Company Doverie AD	Institutions for occupational retirement provision	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	92,58	92,58	92,58	#	D	0,93	10	#	4
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00024	SC	DVIB GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00025	SC	DVS Donau-Versicherung Vermittlungs- und Service-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00026	SC	Erste Bank und Sparkassen Leasing GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	47,90		49,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00027	SC	EBS Wohnungsgesellschaft mbH Linz	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	24,44		99,99	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00028	SC	EBV-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	72,32		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
CROATIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HR00001	SC	ERSTE drustvo s ogranicenom odgovornoscu za upravljanje obveznim i dobrovljnim mirovinskim fondovima	Institutions for occupational retirement provision	DRUŠTVO S OGRANIČENOM ODGOVORNOŠĆU	NM	HANFA (FINANCIAL SERVICES SUPERVISORY AGENCY)	25,30	25,30	25,30	#	S	0,25	10	#	4
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00121	SC	"Eisenhof" Gemeinnützige Wohnungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	20,13		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00116	SC	EGW Datenverarbeitungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	71,92		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00117	SC	EGW Liegenschaftsverwertungs GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	71,92		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00029	SC	EGW Wohnbau gemeinnützige Ges.m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	71,92		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
UNITED KINGDOM	5299002V11Z638MWAS89GB00001	SC	European Insurance & Reinsurance Brokers Ltd.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED COMPANY	NM	#	85,00		85,00	#	D		10	#	8

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00030	SC	ELVP Beteiligungen GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00006	SC	EUROPEUM Business Center s.r.o	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	99,32		100,00	#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00031	SC	EXPERTA Schadenregulierungs-Gesellschaft mbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	99,44		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00005	SC	Compensa Dystrybucja Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,98		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00033	SC	Finanzpartner GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
LITHUANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89LT00001	SC	UAB "Compensa Life Distribution"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	UŽDAROJI AKCINĖ BENDROVĖ	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00026	SC	FinServis Plus, s.r.o.	Other	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00034	SC	Senioren Residenz Fultererpark Errichtungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00035	SC	GELUP GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	32,58		33,33	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00036	SC	Alpenländische Heimstätte, gemeinnützige Wohnungsbau- und Siedlungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	76,03	94,84	94,84	#	D	0,76	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00037	SC	Gemeinnützige Mürz-Ybbs Siedlungsanlagen-GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	53,96	99,92	99,92	#	D	0,48	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00148	SC	Gemeinnützige Industrie-Wohnungsaktiengesellschaft	Other	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	54,00	55,00	80,00	#	D	0,48	10	#	10

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00039	SC	Erste gemeinnützige Wohnungsgesellschaft Heimstätte Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	71,92	99,77	99,77	#	D	0,72	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00040	SC	Neuland gemeinnützige Wohnbau-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	23,37	61,00	61,00	#	S	0,23	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00041	SC	NEUE HEIMAT Oberösterreich Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und SiedlungsgesmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	83,42	99,82	99,82	#	D	0,83	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00042	SC	SCHWARZATAL Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Siedlungsanlagen GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	54,06	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,48	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00043	SC	SOZIALBAU gemeinnützige Wohnungsaktiengesellschaft	Other	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	40,26	54,17	54,17	#	S	0,40	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00044	SC	Urbanbau Gemeinnützige Bau-, Wohnungs- und Stadterneuerungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	20,72	51,46	51,46	#	S	0,21	10	#	10
GEORGIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89GE00002	SC	GEO HOSPITALS LLC	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	93,50		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00045	SC	Gewista-Werbegesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	22,58	33,00	33,00	#	S	0,23	10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00046	SC	GGVier Projekt-GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	53,76		55,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00048	SC	Glamas Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH & Co "Beta" KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	22,80		23,33	#	S		10	#	10
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00009	SC	GLOBAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00010	SC	GLOBAL ASSISTANCE, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	98,91	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	8

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00011	SC	Global Expert, s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00014	SC	Global Assistance Polska Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,99		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00008	SC	GLOBAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES SRL	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	99,70		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00002	SC	GLOBAL ASSISTANCE SLOVAKIA s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	99,11		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00002	SC	CAL ICAL "Globus"	Non-life insurer	СТРАХОВЕ ТОВАРИСТВО З ДОДАТКОВОЮ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНІСТЮ	NM	НБУ (NATIONAL BANK OF UKRAINE)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00049	SC	Gesundheitspark Wien-Oberlaa Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
GEORGIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89GE00003	SC	Joint Stock Company Insurance Company GPI Holding	Composite insurer	JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	NATIONAL BANK OF GEORGIA	90,00	90,00	90,00	#	D	0,90	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00050	SC	"Grüner Baum" Errichtungs- und Verwaltungsges.m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00051	SC	Palais Hansen Immobilienentwicklung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	55,27	56,55	56,55	#	D	0,55	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00124	SC	Hausservice Objektbewirtschaftungs GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	20,72		100,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00052	SC	Nuveen Management Austria GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	34,21		35,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00053	SC	HORIZONT Personal-, Team- und Organisationsentwicklung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,29		100,00	#	D		10	#	8

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Country	**Identification code of the undertaking**	**Type of code of the ID of the under-taking**	**Legal name of the undertaking**	**Type of undertaking**	**Legal form**	**Category (mutual/ non mutual)**	**Supervisory Authority**	**% capital share**	**% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts**	**% voting rights**	**Other criteria**	**Level of influence**	**Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation**	**YES/NO**	**Date of decision if art. 214 is applied**	**Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking**
C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0180**	**C0190**	**C0200**	**C0210**	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00012	SC	HOTELY SRNI, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
HUNGARY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HU00005	SC	HUN BM Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KORLÁTOLT FELELÖSSÉGÜ TÁRSASÁG	NM	#	99,32		100,00	#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00118	SC	Floridsdorf am Spitz 4 Immobilienverwertungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00125	SC	Immodat GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	20,72		100,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00126	SC	IMOVE Immobilienverwertung- und -verwaltungs GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	20,72		100,00	#	S		10	#	10
GERMANY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89DE00005	SC	InterRisk Informatik GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
GERMANY	391200H117VYXEFJBC60	LEI	InterRisk Lebensversicherungs-AG Vienna Insurance Group	Life insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	BUNDESANSTALT FÜR FINANZDIENSTLEISTUNGSAUFSICHT	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
POLAND	259400PLLK80RTTNTX09	LEI	InterRisk Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen Spolka Akcyjna Vienna Insurance Group	Non-life insurer	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA	NM	KNF (POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
GERMANY	391200OHYAVZHRP0BA02	LEI	InterRisk Versicherungs-AG Vienna Insurance Group	Non-life insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	BUNDESANSTALT FÜR FINANZDIENSTLEISTUNGSAUFSICHT	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
ALBANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AL00001	SC	INTERSIG VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP Sh.A.	Non-life insurer	SHOQËRIA AKSIONARE	NM	AMF (ALBANIAN FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY)	89,98	89,98	89,98	#	D	0,90	10	#	8
BELARUS	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BY00001	SC	Foreign limited liability company "InterInvestUchastie"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
GEORGIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89GE00004	SC	Joint Stock Company International Insurance Company IRAO	Composite insurer	JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	NATIONAL BANK OF GEORGIA	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8

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Country	**Identification code of the undertaking**	**Type of code of the ID of the under-taking**	**Legal name of the undertaking**	**Type of undertaking**	**Legal form**	**Category (mutual/ non mutual)**	**Supervisory Authority**	**% capital share**	**% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts**	**% voting rights**	**Other criteria**	**Level of influence**	**Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation**	**YES/NO**	**Date of decision if art. 214 is applied**	**Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking**
C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0180**	**C0190**	**C0200**	**C0210**	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00012	SC	ITIS Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnosczia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	49,01		49,02	#	S		10	#	10
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BA00001	SC	Wiener Osiguranje Vienna Insurance Group ad	Composite insurer	AKCIONASKO DRUSTVO	NM	AO (INSURANCE AGENCY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BA00002	SC	JAHORINA AUTO d.o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	DRUŠTVO S OGRANIČENOM ODGOVORNOŠĆU	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00003	SC	Private Joint-Stock Company "INSURANCE COMPANY "KNIAZHA LIFE VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP"	Life insurer	PRIVATE JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	НБУ (NATIONAL BANK OF UKRAINE)	97,80	97,80	97,80	#	D	0,98	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00054	SC	Kaiserstraße 113 GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
HUNGARY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HU00001	SC	KÁLVIN TOWER Ingatlanfejlesztési és Beruházási Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KORLÁTOLT FELELÖSSÉGÜ TÁRSASÁG	NM	#	98,64	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00013	SC	Kapitol pojist'ovací a financní poradenství, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	98,10	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00014	SC	KIP, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00004	SC	PRIVATE JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "UKRAINIAN INSURANCE COMPANY "KNIAZHA VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP"	Non-life insurer	PRIVATE JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	НБУ (NATIONAL BANK OF UKRAINE)	100,00	99,99	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
SLOVAKIA	097900BFDR0000022084	LEI	KOMUNÁLNA poistovna, a.s. Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKCIOVÁ SPOLOČNOSŤ	NM	NBS (NATIONAL BANK OF SLOVAKIA)	98,76	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
SLOVAKIA	097900BFEK0000024220	LEI	KOOPERATIVA poist'ovna, a.s. Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKCIOVÁ SPOLOČNOSŤ	NM	NBS (NATIONAL BANK OF SLOVAKIA)	98,47	98,47	98,47	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	31570010000000008243	LEI	Kooperativa, pojist'ovna, a.s. Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA (CZECH NATIONAL BANK)	97,28	97,28	94,56	#	D	0,97	10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence: % capital share	Criteria of influence: % used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	Criteria of influence: % voting rights	Criteria of influence: Other criteria	Criteria of influence: Level of influence	Criteria of influence: Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: YES/NO	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Group solvency calculation: Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
BELARUS	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BY00002	SC	KUPALA Belarusian-Austrian Closed Joint Stock Insurance Company	Non-life insurer	JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	НБРБ (NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS)	98,26		98,26	#	D		10	#	8
CROATIA	54930041AKTSEYG3RV93	LEI	Wiener osiguranje Vienna Insurance Group dioničko društvo za osiguranje	Composite insurer	DIONIČKO DRUŠTVO	NM	HANFA (FINANCIAL SERVICES SUPERVISORY AGENCY)	97,82	97,82	97,82	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00055	SC	KWC Campus Errichtungsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00056	SC	Lead Equities II Auslandsbeteiligungs AG	Other	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	21,59		21,59	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00057	SC	Lead Equities II.Private Equity Mittelstandsfinanzierungs AG	Other	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	21,59		21,59	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00058	SC	LiSciV Muthgasse GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	22,80		23,33	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	529900DCFFWYSM8TUH41	LEI	LVP Holding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
NORTH MACEDONIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89MK00001	SC	Stock Company for Insurance and Reinsurance MAKEDONIJA Skopje Vienna Insurance Group	Non-life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРСКО ДРУШТВО	NM	АСО (INSURANCE SUPERVISION AGENCY)	94,26	94,26	94,26	#	D	0,94	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00060	SC	MAP Bürodienstleistung Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00061	SC	MC EINS Investment GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00062	SC	twinformatics GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,87	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00063	SC	MH 54 Immobilienanlage GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
HUNGARY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HU00002	SC	Money & More Pénzügyi Tanácsadó Zártkörüen Müködö Részvénytársaság	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ZÁRTKÖRÜEN MÜKÖDÖ RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSASÁG	NM	#	98,99		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00064	SC	WWG Beteiligungen GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	87,07	87,07	87,07	#	D	0,87	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00119	SC	"Neue Heimat" Stadterneuerungsgesellschaf t m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	79,51		100,00	#	D		10	#	10
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00013	SC	Insurance Company Nova Ins EAD	Non-life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00123	SC	Nußdorfer Straße 90-92 Projektentwicklung GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00065	SC	Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro Aktiengesellschaft	Other	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	35,78	36,58	36,58	#	S	0,36	10	#	10
ROMANIA	529900AB9YD8CLGBE756	LEI	OMNIASIG VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP S.A.	Non-life insurer	SOCIETĂȚI PE ACȚIUNI	NM	AUTORITATEA DE SUPRAVEGHERE FINANCIARĂ	99,50	99,50	99,50	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
MONTENEGRO	5299002V11Z638MWAS89ME00001	SC	Akcionarsko drustvo za zivotno osiguranje Wiener Städtische Podgorica, Vienna Insurance Group	Life insurer	AKCIONARSKO DRUSTVO	NM	KHV (MONTENEGRO SECURITIES COMMISSION)	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00007	SC	Passat Real Sp. z o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00066	SC	PFG Liegenschaftsbewirtschaftungs GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	81,94	92,88	100,00	#	D	0,82	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00141	SC	#N/A	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	73,96		83,57	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00068	SC	PFG Holding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	87,76	89,23	89,23	#	D	0,88	10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00131	SC	Porzellangasse 4 Liegenschaftsverwaltung GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00013	SC	POLISA - ZYCIE Ubezpieczenia Spolka z ograniczona odpowieszialnoscia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,97		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00069	SC	PROGRESS Beteiligungsges.m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	68,42	70,00	70,00	#	D	0,68	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00070	SC	Projektbau GesmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	88,54	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,89	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00071	SC	Projektbau Holding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	88,54	90,00	90,00	#	D	0,89	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00025	SC	Prazska softwarova s.r.o	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00072	SC	Renaissance Hotel Realbesitz GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	40,00		40,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00073	SC	Rathstraße 8 Liegenschaftsverwertungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
TURKEY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89TR00001	SC	Ray Sigorta Anonim Sirketi	Non-life insurer	ANONIM ŞIRKET	NM	CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD OF TURKEY	94,96	94,96	94,96	#	D	0,95	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00074	SC	RISK CONSULT Sicherheits- und Risiko-Managementberatung Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	51,00		51,00	#	D		10	#	8
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00012	SC	Risk Consult Bulgaria EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	51,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00010	SC	Risk Consult Polska Sp.z.o.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	68,14		100,00	#	D		10	#	8

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C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00007	SC	S.C. Risk Consult & Engineering Romania S.R.L.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	51,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00005	SC	Risk Experts s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	51,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
TURKEY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89TY00001	SC	Risk Expert Risk ve Hasar Danismanlik Hizmetleri Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED ŞIRKETI	NM	#	64,19		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00138	SC	Risk Experts Risiko Engineering GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	12,24		24,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00120	SC	Risk Logics Risikoberatung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	51,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00139	SC	Rößlergasse Bauteil Zwei GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00140	SC	Rößlergasse Bauteil Drei GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00075	SC	Schulring 21 Bürohaus Errichtungs- und Vermietungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,50	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00076	SC	Schulring 21 Bürohaus Errichtungs- und Vermietungs GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	98,50	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
HUNGARY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HU00003	SC	Erste Biztositasi Alkusz Kft	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KORLÁTOLT FELELÖSSÉGÜ TÁRSASÁG	NM	#	98,64		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00122	SC	SB Liegenschaftsverwertungs GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	40,26		100,00	#	S		10	#	10
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00005	SC	S.C. CLUB A.RO S.R.L.	Other	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	99,68		100,00	#	D		10	#	10

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	**Identification code of the undertaking**	**Type of code of the ID of the under-taking**	**Legal name of the undertaking**	**Type of undertaking**	**Legal form**	**Category (mutual/ non mutual)**	**Supervisory Authority**	**% capital share**	**% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts**	**% voting rights**	**Other criteria**	**Level of influence**	**Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation**	**YES/NO**	**Date of decision if art. 214 is applied**	**Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking**
C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0180**	**C0190**	**C0200**	**C0210**	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**
CZECH REPUBLIC	31570010000000068189	LEI	Pojist'ovna Ceské sporitelny, a.s. Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA (CZECH NATIONAL BANK)	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	1
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00003	SC	SECURIA majetkovosprávna a podielová s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
ESTONIA	549300B2IA6I1Y8Q4C17	LEI	Compensa Life Vienna Insurance Group SE	Life insurer	SOCIETAS EUROPAEA	NM	FI (FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
ESTONIA	549300WVMM3SPD2X5X05	LEI	#N/A	Composite insurer	AKTSIASELTS	NM	FI (FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
SERBIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RS00001	SC	WIENER STÄDTISCHE OSIGURANJE akcionarsko drustvo za osiguranje Beograd	Composite insurer	AKCIONARSKO DRUŠTVO	NM	ANORS (INSURANCE AGENCY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
SERBIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RS00002	SC	WIENER RE akcionarsko društvo za reosiguranje, Beograd	Reinsurance undertaking	AKCIONARSKO DRUŠTVO	NM	ANORS (INSURANCE AGENCY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA)	99,57	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00079	SC	Senioren Residenzen gemeinnützige Betriebsgesellschaft mbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
SERBIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RS00003	SC	VIG REAL ESTATE DOO	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	DRUŠTVO S OGRANIČENOM ODGOVORNOŠĆU	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
ALBANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AL00002	SC	SIGMA INTERALBANIAN VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP Sh.A.	Non-life insurer	SHOQËRIA AKSIONARE	NM	AMF (ALBANIAN FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY)	89,05	89,05	89,05	#	D	0,89	10	#	8
NORTH MACEDONIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89MK00002	SC	Joint Stock Insurance Company WINNER-Vienna Insurance Group	Non-life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРСКО ДРУШТВО	NM	ACO (INSURANCE SUPERVISION AGENCY)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
POLAND	259400B863WMC70UMI60	LEI	Vienna Life Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie S.A. Vienna Insurance Group	Life insurer	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA	NM	KNF (POLISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00007	SC	SK BM s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	99,32		100,00	#	D		10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
SLOVAKIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89SK00004	SC	Slovexperta, s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLOČNOSŤ S RUČENÍM OBMEDZENÝM	NM	#	98,51		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00081	SC	Soleta Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	22,80		23,33	#	S		10	#	10
CROATIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HR00002	SC	S.O.S.- EXPERT d.o.o. za poslovanje nekretninama	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	DRUŠTVO S OGRANIČENOM ODGOVORNOŠĆU	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00015	SC	SURPMO, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	8
BULGARIA	549300RLAVC923B23203	LEI	"BULSTRAD LIFE VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP" EAD	Life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	549300X77HR0ZWZGRM25	LEI	INSURANCE JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "BULSTRAD VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP"	Non-life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00082	SC	Sparkassen-Versicherungsservice Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00083	SC	SVZ GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00132	SC	SVZD GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00084	SC	SVZI GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00085	SC	SVZ Immoholding GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00086	SC	SVZ Immoholding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8

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C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00087	SC	T 125 GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00136	SC	TAUROS Capital Investment GmbH & Co KG	Other	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	23,27		23,81	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00137	SC	TAUROS Capital Management GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	24,93		25,50	#	S		10	#	10
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00006	SC	DV Asset Management EAD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00007	SC	TBI BULGARIA EAD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00008	SC	DV CONSULTING EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89NL00002	SC	ATBIH GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00009	SC	TBI Info EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	99,10		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00010	SC	DV Invest EAD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	КФН (FINANCIAL SUPERIVSION COMMISSION)	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00142	SC	#N/A	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00090	SC	TOGETHER CCA GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	24,71		24,99	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00143	SC	WSV Triesterstraße 91 Besitz GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	97,75		100,00	#	D		10	#	8

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the under-taking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establish-ment of consol-idated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Propor-tional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00144	SC	twinfaktor GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	74,16		75,00	#	D		10	#	8
LITHUANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89LT00002	SC	UAB "Compensa Services"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	UŽDAROJI AKCINĖ BENDROVĖ	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00091	SC	Untere Donaulände 40 GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,65		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00092	SC	Untere Donaulände 40 GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#	98,65	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00005	SC	Private Joint-Stock Company "Insurance company" Ukrainian insurance group"	Non-life insurer	PRIVATE JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	НБУ (NATIONAL BANK OF UKRAINE)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00009	SC	Limited Liability Company "UIG Consulting"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00006	SC	"Assistance Company "Ukrainian Assistance Service" LLC	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
HUNGARY	5299002V11Z638MWAS89HU00004	SC	UNION-Informatikai Szolgáltató Kft.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KORLÁTOLT FELELÖSSÉGÜ TÁRSASÁG	NM	#	98,64		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00007	SC	Privat Joint-Stock Company "OWN SERVICE"	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	PRIVAT JOINT STOCK COMPANY	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00093	SC	VBV - Betriebliche Altersvorsorge AG	Institutions for occupational retirement provision	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	ÖSTERREICHISCHE FINANZMARKT AUFSICHT	23,26	23,71	23,72	#	S	0,23	10	#	4
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00094	SC	Senioren Residenz Veldidenapark Errichtungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	65,20	66,70	66,70	#	D	0,65	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00095	SC	Versicherungsbüro Dr. Ignaz Fiala Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	32,58		33,33	#	S		10	#	10

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
ESTONIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89EE00001	SC	Vienibas Gatve Investments OÜ	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	OSAÜHING	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
LATVIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89LV00002	SC	Vienibas Gatve Properties SIA	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SABIEDRIBA AR IEROBEZOTU ATBILDIBU	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00096	SC	WSV Immoholding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	97,75	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,98	10	#	1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89MK00004	SC	#N/A	Life insurer	DIONIČKO DRUŠTVO	NM	AO (INSURANCE AGENCY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
LIECHTENSTEIN	391200DU8YTAM37XFE39	LEI	Vienna-Life Lebensversicherung AG Vienna Insurance Group	Life insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	FINANZMARKTAUFSICHT LIECHTENSTEIN	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00145	SC	viesure innovation center GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	98,87		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00017	SC	VIG Asset Management, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00097	SC	VIG AM Services GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00018	SC	VIG FUND, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	99,32	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,99	10	#	1
ROMANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89RO00006	SC	VIG Management Service SRL	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SOCIETATE CU RASPUNDERE LIMITATA	NM	#	98,45		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00019	SC	VIG ND, a.s.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	#	97,28	100,00	100,00	#	D	0,97	10	#	1
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00008	SC	Vienna Insurance Group Polska Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONĄ ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCIĄ	NM	#	99,98		100,00	#	D		10	#	8

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence: % capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Group solvency calculation: Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00020	SC	VIG Properties Bulgaria AD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	АКЦИОНЕРНО ДРУЖЕСТВО	NM	#	99,97	99,97	99,97	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	31570010000000066734	LEI	VIG RE zajist'ovna, a.s.	Reinsurance undertaking	AKCIOVÁ SPOLEČNOST	NM	ČESKÁ NÁRODNÍ BANKA (CZECH NATIONAL BANK)	99,57	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
BULGARIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89BG00011	SC	VIG Services Bulgaria EOOD	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	ЕДНОЛИЧНО ДРУЖЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕНА ИТГОВОРНОСТ	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
ALBANIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AL00003	SC	VIG Services Shqiperi Sh.p.K.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SH.P.K	NM	#	89,52		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
UKRAINE	5299002V11Z638MWAS89UA00008	SC	VIG Services Ukraine, LLC	Other	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	8
POLAND	5299002V11Z638MWAS89PL00009	SC	Spoldzielnia Uslugowa VIG EKSPERT W WARSZAWIE	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLDZIELNIA USLUGOWA	NM	#	99,97		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00133	SC	VITEC Vienna Information Technology Consulting GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	51,00	51,00	51,00	#	D	0,51	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00098	SC	Vienna International Underwriters GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	100,00		100,00	#	D		10	#	8
CZECH REPUBLIC	5299002V11Z638MWAS89CZ00021	SC	VLTAVA majetkovosprávní a podílová spol.s.r.o.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	SPOLEČNOST S RUČENÍM OMEZENÝM	NM	#	100,00	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00099	SC	VÖB Direkt Versicherungsagentur GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	48,87		50,00	#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00100	SC	VIG-CZ Real Estate GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	99,83	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00101	SC	VIG Real Estate GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#	99,83	100,00	100,00	#	D	1,00	10	#	1

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence: % capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Inclusion in the scope of group supervision: YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Group solvency calculation: Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00104	SC	WAG Wohnungsanlagen Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00105	SC	WGPV Holding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00146	SC	WIBG Holding GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#				#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00147	SC	WIBG Projektentwicklungs GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#				#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00106	SC	WILA GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1
NORTH MACEDONIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89MK00003	SC	Joint Stock Insurance Company WINNER LIFE - Vienna Insurance Group Skopje	Life insurer	АКЦИОНЕРСКО ДРУШТВО	NM	ACO (INSURANCE SUPERVISION AGENCY)				#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00127	SC	WINO GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00109	SC	WNH Liegenschaftsbesitz GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299005U4E4AM2MQXF64	LEI	WOFIN Wohnungsfinanzierungs GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	S		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00110	SC	WIENER VEREIN BESTATTUNGS- UND VERSICHERUNGSSERVICE-GESELLSCHAFT	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00111	SC	WSBV Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	8
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00112	SC	WSBV Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH & Co KG	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00113	SC	Wiener Städtische Donau Leasing GmbH	Other	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	10
AUSTRIA	549300JCRU23I1THU176	LEI	VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe	Non-life insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	ÖSTERREICHISCHE FINANZMARKTAUFSICHT	0		0	#	#		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	549300W4AU642WNKBH79	LEI	WIENER STÄDTISCHE VERSICHERUNG AG Vienna Insurance Group	Composite insurer	AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	NM	ÖSTERREICHISCHE FINANZMARKTAUFSICHT				#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00114	SC	WSV Beta Immoholding GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1
AUSTRIA	5299002V11Z638MWAS89AT00115	SC	WSV Vermögensverwaltung GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53)	GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRÄNKTER HAFTUNG	NM	#				#	D		10	#	1