Swiss Re

Financial statements

This document is an extract from Swiss Re's Annual Report 2024.
The complete Annual Report 2024 is available at www.swissre.com/annualreport

Income statement

For the years ended 31 December

USD millions	Note	2024	2023
Insurance revenue	4	**45 598**	43 898
Insurance service expense	4	**–39 137**	–37 429
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		**6 461**	6 469
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	4	**–3 312**	–3 771
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	4	**1 155**	1 987
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held		**–2 157**	–1 784
Insurance service result		**4 304**	4 685
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	5	**–2 632**	–2 521
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	5	**167**	210
Insurance finance result		**–2 465**	–2 311
Net investment income	7	**4 287**	3 410
Investment gains/losses	7	**264**	162
Investment result		**4 551**	3 572
Other income	16	**338**	198
Other expenses	16	**–2 135**	–1 758
Financing costs	11	**–460**	–460
Income/loss before income tax expense/benefit		**4 133**	3 926
Income tax expense/benefit	19	**–895**	–785
Net income/loss		**3 238**	3 141
Thereof			
Net income/loss attributable to non-controlling interests		**–3**	30
Net income/loss attributable to common shareholders		**3 241**	3 111
in USD			
Basic earnings per share	14	**10.88**	10.50
Diluted earnings per share	14	**10.78**	10.33
in CHF			
Basic earnings per share	14	**9.57**	9.45
Diluted earnings per share	14	**9.48**	9.31

Statement of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December

USD millions	2024	2023
Net income/loss	**3 238**	3 141
Other comprehensive income reclassifiable to income statement		
Foreign currency translation		
Change during the period	**–396**	–61
Reclassified to income statement		
Tax	**–108**	46
Cash flow hedges		
Change during the period	**–7**	12
Reclassified to income statement	**–5**	
Tax	**2**	–2
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities		
Change during the period	**–624**	2 634
Reclassified to income statement	**–28**	–146
Tax	**136**	–565
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued		
Change during the period	**1 660**	–674
Reclassified to income statement		
Tax	**–349**	186
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held		
Change during the period	**–114**	102
Reclassified to income statement		
Tax	**30**	–27
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments		
Change during the period	**4**	47
Reclassified to income statement		
Tax	**–5**	3
Cost of hedging		
Change during the period	**205**	152
Reclassified to income statement	**–199**	–152
Tax	**–1**	
Total other comprehensive income reclassifiable to income statement	**201**	1 555
Other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to income statement		
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		
Change during the period	**–209**	630
Tax	**40**	–119
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments		
Change during the period	**–315**	–26
Tax		–2
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments		
Change during the period	**2**	
Tax		
Total other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to income statement	**–482**	483
Total other comprehensive income	**–281**	2 038
Total comprehensive income	**2 957**	5 179
Thereof		
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	**–23**	40
Total comprehensive income attributable to common shareholders	**2 980**	5 139

Balance sheet

USD millions	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023[1]	01.01.2023[1]
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**4 133**	4 555	4 053
Investments	7, 8, 9, 10			
Fixed income securities		**83 655**	85 937	82 550
Equity investments		**851**	1 148	2 251
Mortgages and other loans		**5 997**	5 787	4 799
Investment property		**2 415**	2 486	2 687
Other invested assets		**8 927**	9 118	8 033
Total investments		**101 845**	104 476	100 320
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	4	**2 916**	3 219	4 193
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	4	**6 573**	8 626	9 239
Goodwill and other intangible assets	18	**4 050**	4 228	4 175
Income taxes recoverable		**624**	532	356
Deferred tax assets	19	**2 083**	2 914	2 963
Other assets		**4 628**	5 311	3 497
Assets held for sale[2]		**377**		
Total assets		**127 229**	133 861	128 796

USD millions	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023[1]	01.01.2023[1]
Liabilities				
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	4	**83 362**	89 867	88 924
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	4	**3 920**	3 788	3 821
Short-term debt	11	**959**	1 288	790
Long-term debt	11	**6 302**	6 677	8 525
Income taxes payable		**674**	596	497
Deferred tax liabilities	19	**2 413**	2 764	1 755
Other liabilities	7, 9, 10	**5 473**	6 342	5 561
Liabilities held for sale[2]		**886**		
Total liabilities		**103 989**	111 322	109 873
Equity				
Common shares	13	**30**	30	30
Additional paid-in capital		**519**	366	284
Treasury shares	13	**–889**	–1 219	–1 336
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**–3 934**	–3 844	–5 359
Retained earnings		**26 166**	25 138	23 432
Shareholders' equity		**21 892**	20 471	17 051
Perpetual capital instruments		**1 214**	1 839	1 761
Non-controlling interests		**134**	229	111
Total equity		**23 240**	22 539	18 923
Total liabilities and equity		**127 229**	133 861	128 796

[1] The balance sheet has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. The changes were due to adjustments made in re/insurance contracts issued and held as well as income and deferred taxes, with a total impact to "Total equity" of USD 434 million as of 1 January 2023 and USD 508 million as of 31 December 2023. In addition, there were reclassifications between "Fixed income securities" and "Mortgage and other loans" as well as between "Other invested assets" and "Other liabilities". Please refer to Note 2 "First-time adoption of IFRS" for more details.
[2] Please refer to Note 15 "Assets held for sale" for more details.

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Common shares	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Foreign currency translation	Cash flow hedges	Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities
Balance as of 1 January	**30**	**366**	**–1 219**	**–26**	**10**	**–4 224**
Dividends						
Share-based payments		**17**				
Issuance of treasury shares			**330**			
Purchase of treasury shares						
Realised gains/losses on treasury shares		**136**				
Issuance/repayments of perpetual capital instruments						
Coupon on perpetual capital instruments						
Transfer of gains/losses on disposal to retained earnings - net of tax						
Transactions with non-controlling interests						
Total comprehensive income						
Net income/loss						
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				**–485**	**–10**	**–513**
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–485**	**–10**	**–513**
Balance as of 31 December	**30**	**519**	**–889**	**–511**	**0**	**–4 737**

2023 USD millions	Common shares	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury shares	Foreign currency translation	Cash flow hedges	Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities
Balance as of 1 January[1]	30	284	–1 336	0	0	–6 144
Dividends						
Share-based payments		52				
Issuance of treasury shares			125			
Purchase of treasury shares			–8			
Realised gains/losses on treasury shares		30				
Issuance/repayments of perpetual capital instruments						
Coupon on perpetual capital instruments						
Transfer of gains/losses on disposal to retained earnings - net of tax						
Transactions with non-controlling interests						
Total comprehensive income						
Net income/loss						
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				–26	10	1 920
Total comprehensive income	0	0	0	–26	10	1 920
Balance as of 31 December	30	366	–1 219	–26	10	–4 224

[1] The total equity has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. The changes were due to adjustments made in re/insurance contracts issued and held as well as income and deferred taxes, with a total impact of USD 434 million as of 1 January 2023.

Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments	Cost of hedging	Finance income/ expenses from insurance contracts issued	Finance income/ expenses from reinsurance contracts held	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments	Retained earnings	**Shareholders' equity**	Perpetual capital instruments	Non-controlling interests	**Total equity**
–138	**0**	**585**	**–55**	**4**	**25 138**	**20 471**	**1 839**	**229**	**22 539**
					–1 978	**–1 978**		**–11**	**–1 989**
						17			**17**
						330			**330**
						0			**0**
						136			**136**
						0	**–631**		**–631**
					–59	**–59**			**–59**
2					**–7**	**–5**	**6**		**1**
						0		**–61**	**–61**
					3 241	**3 241**		**–3**	**3 238**
–315	**5**	**1 304**	**–79**	**1**	**–169**	**–261**		**–20**	**–281**
–315	**5**	**1 304**	**–79**	**1**	**3 072**	**2 980**	**0**	**–23**	**2 957**
–451	**5**	**1 889**	**–134**	**5**	**26 166**	**21 892**	**1 214**	**134**	**23 240**

Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments	Cost of hedging	Finance income/ expenses from insurance contracts issued	Finance income/ expenses from reinsurance contracts held	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments	Retained earnings	**Shareholders' equity**	Perpetual capital instruments	Non-controlling interests	**Total equity**
–110	0	1 067	–126	–46	23 432	17 051	1 761	111	18 923
					–1 850	–1 850		–3	–1 853
						52			52
						125			125
						–8			–8
						30			30
						0	96		96
					–83	–83			–83
					15	15	–18		–3
						0		81	81
					3 111	3 111		30	3 141
–28		–482	71	50	513	2 028		10	2 038
–28	0	–482	71	50	3 624	5 139	0	40	5 179
–138	0	585	–55	4	25 138	20 471	1 839	229	22 539

Statement of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December

USD millions	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net income/loss	**3 238**	3 141
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided/used by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortisation and other non-cash items	**–325**	–94
Investment gains/losses	**–229**	–161
Income from equity-method investments, net of dividends received	**–57**	–24
Change in:		
Insurance contracts issued	**–14**	603
Reinsurance contracts held	**485**	691
Other assets and liabilities, net	**–461**	–425
Income taxes payable/recoverable	**270**	261
Trading positions, net	**223**	222
Net cash provided/used by operating activities	**3 130**	4 214
Cash flow from investing activities		
Fixed income securities:		
Sales and maturities	**58 179**	65 561
Purchases	**–58 071**	–65 859
Equity securities:		
Sales	**121**	2 236
Purchases	**–122**	–760
Securities purchased/sold under agreement to resell/repurchase, net	**–191**	–832
Acquisition of group companies, net of cash acquired		–42
Net purchases/sales/maturities of other investments	**–323**	–675
Net cash provided/used by investing activities	**–407**	–371
Cash flow from financing activities		
Issuance of debt	**747**	
Repayment of debt	**–1 355**	–1 616
Issuance of perpetual capital instruments		733
Repayment of perpetual capital instruments	**–631**	–637
Coupon paid on perpetual capital instruments	**–74**	–105
Payments of lease liabilities	**–74**	–75
Purchase/sale of treasury shares	**467**	126
Dividends paid to shareholders	**–1 978**	–1 850
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**–11**	–3
Transactions with non-controlling interests	**–61**	81
Net cash provided/used by financing activities	**–2 970**	–3 346

USD millions	2024	2023
Total net cash provided/used	**–247**	497
Effect of foreign exchange	**–144**	5
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**–391**	502
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January	**4 555**	4 053
Reclassified to assets held for sale	**–31**	
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December	**4 133**	4 555
Supplementary information on the statement of cash flows		
Tax paid (operating activities)	**625**	524
Dividends received (operating activities)	**23**	41
Interest received (operating activities)	**3 789**	3 125
Interest paid (operating activities)	**437**	488
Interest paid (financing activities)	**92**	124

Components of cash and cash equivalents

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, cash and cash equivalents included USD 699 million and USD 790 million cash at bank and in hand, and USD 3 434 million and USD 3 765 million of cash equivalents, respectively.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, cash and cash equivalents included USD 646 million and USD 693 million not available for general use by the Group, respectively.

Notes to the Group financial statements

1 Organisation and summary of material accounting policies

Nature of operations
The Swiss Re Group, which is headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, comprises Swiss Re Ltd (the parent company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Swiss Re Group" or the "Group"). The Swiss Re Group is a wholesale provider of reinsurance, insurance, and other insurance-based forms of risk transfer as well as other insurance-related services. Working through brokers and a network of offices around the globe, the Group serves a client base consisting of insurance companies, mid- to large-sized corporations and public sector clients.

The Swiss Re Group consists of four segments: Property & Casualty Reinsurance, Life & Health Reinsurance, Corporate Solutions and Group items.

Basis of presentation
The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 are the first annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, including the application of IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards". The consolidated financial statements comply with Swiss law.

All significant intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. The Group's financial statements are presented in US dollars rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated. As a result, there may be minor deviations in totals and percentages.

Use of judgements and estimates in the preparation of financial statements
The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to use judgement and make specific estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Material judgements and estimates primarily impact the following areas:

- Basis of consolidation
- Financial instruments classification and impairment
- Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held
- Goodwill and other intangible assets
- Income tax and related assets and liabilities
- Fair value of assets and liabilities
- Contingent liabilities
- Pension plans and other post-employment benefits

For insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, judgement is primarily used in determining which contracts or components of contracts fall under IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts", the appropriate level of aggregation, contract boundaries, directly vs. non-directly attributable costs, discount rates, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, coverage units and the appropriate transition method for first time adoption. Additionally, there is significant judgement in determining the estimates of future cash flows, which is described in further detail under the insurance risk section below.

The Group is subject to climate-related risks, which are reflected in the Group's risk categories. There is a high level of uncertainty around climate-related risks that could impact the estimates and assumptions made.

All estimates and related assumptions are based on experience and other factors that are considered reasonable and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which they are made. Actual outcomes could differ substantially from estimates and assumptions described above, based on the nature of these items and the inherent uncertainty involved.

Insurance risk
The Group's cash flow estimates reflect the most current assumptions, incorporating all reasonable and supportable information about the amount, timing and uncertainty of the future cash flows. These estimates are reflected in the liability for remaining coverage for insurance events that have not yet occurred and in the liability for incurred claims for insurance events that have already occurred.

Due to the inherent nature of the business written, amounts and the timing of cash payments to policyholders could differ substantially from amounts originally estimated or amounts currently reflected in the liability for remaining coverage or liability for incurred claims. Expert judgement is involved in setting assumptions, which are regularly reviewed to reflect current conditions. Assumptions are subject to a review and governance process.

Property and casualty risk

The Group's property and casualty insurance risk arises from coverage provided for property, liability, motor and accident risks as well as specialty risks such as engineering, agriculture, aviation, marine and cyber.

The primary actuarial assumptions relating to future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage are the estimates of ultimate losses, premiums and commissions and the timing of associated payments. These assumptions are generally determined by product line, country, type of business (proportional/non-proportional/facultative) and underwriting year. However, further refined splits are possible. The aim is to use similar assumptions for homogenous risk groups.

Assumptions which impact the liability for incurred claims are reflected in reserves for reported losses, incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves and loss adjustment expenses. The liability for incurred claims is determined generally by product line, country, type of business and underwriting year. However, further refined splits are possible, including an accident year view. The Group considers past events, claim trends, patterns of loss payments and statistical models to estimate the liability for incurred claims.

For Property & Casualty Reinsurance and Corporate Solutions, major risks impacting assumption setting are costing and reserving risk, natural catastrophes, man-made risk, economic/social inflation and changes in settlement patterns. These risks are described below.

- Costing and reserving risk describes the potential deviation between the current best estimate of losses and actual amounts ultimately paid to the policyholder.
- Natural catastrophe risks include hurricanes, typhoons, windstorms, floods, hail, earthquakes etc. which can generate insured losses for many lines of business with severity and frequency that have not been anticipated in pricing assumptions. Even after insured events occur, preliminary estimates of losses may be subject to change as new information becomes available.
- Man-made risks stem from human failures and acts of terrorism, which impact insurance losses.
- Inflation risks comprise both economic and social inflation. Economic inflation considers that claim payments are not fixed in advance but rather depend on the value of insured goods and services when the claim is settled. Social inflation can adversely impact ultimate claims paid from changes in law, interpretations of case law, shifts in public or juror attitudes, etc. Claims that take considerable time to settle after insured events are most impacted by economic and social inflation.
- Settlement patterns can be different from expectations, which can also produce variability in reserve estimates. In addition, the lengthening of settlement patterns is typically correlated with higher nominal reserve amounts as settlements are exposed for longer to inflationary forces.

These factors are not exhaustive. The Group operates in an ever-changing environment and is exposed to new emerging risks.

Life and health risk

The Group's life and health insurance risk arises from coverage provided for mortality (death), longevity (annuity) and morbidity (critical illness and income protection).

The primary assumptions for future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage relate to mortality, morbidity, lapses and expenses. In addition to the product type and country, they typically reflect variations by year of policy issuance, age and gender of the insured policyholders, among other factors. The aim is to use similar assumptions for homogenous risk groups. Assumptions are determined with reference to past experience, adjusted for current market conditions and future expectations. Assumptions such as mortality and morbidity trends will not manifest for many years and are therefore highly uncertain. Changes in the underlying drivers, such as advances in medicine or the prevalence of certain diseases from lifestyle changes, are uncertain.

As with the Group's property and casualty risk, assumptions which impact the liability for incurred claims are reflected in reserves for reported losses, IBNR reserves and loss adjustment expenses. The liability for incurred claims is determined by product line, country and underwriting year. The Group considers past events, claim trends, patterns of loss payments and statistical models to estimate the liability for incurred claims.

In addition to potential shock events such as severe pandemics, the underlying risks inherent in life and health contracts arise when mortality, morbidity or lapse experience deviates from expectations. These risks are described below.

- Mortality risk reflects the impact of deviations in future mortality rates from current best estimates. Mortality risk is also present in products where benefit payments are contingent on the survival of the policyholder. In this case, the business risk materialises when policyholders live longer than assumed in the pricing and valuation bases. This type of risk is longevity risk.
- Lethal pandemic risk captures the impact of a severe influenza pandemic, the most likely cause of a mortality shock. There is fundamental uncertainty about the likelihood and severity of such an event.
- Morbidity risk reflects the impact of deviations in future morbidity rates from current best estimates. Morbidity risk is also present in products where benefit payments are contingent on the health of the policyholder. In this case, the business risk materialises when policyholders do not recover as assumed in pricing and valuation bases.
- Lapse risk reflects a change in value caused when actual lapse rates deviate from the expected rates.
- Expense risk is the risk that actual expenses deviate from the expected expenses.

These factors are not exhaustive. The Group operates in an ever-changing environment and is exposed to new emerging risks.

See Note 12 “Risk disclosures” for further details.

Principles of consolidation
The Group’s financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of Swiss Re Ltd and its subsidiaries. Entities which Swiss Re Ltd directly or indirectly controls are consolidated in the Group’s financial statements. The Group controls an entity when it has power over the entity and is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the entity’s activities. When assessing these criteria, a certain level of judgement is required.

Companies which the Group does not control, but over which it directly or indirectly exercises significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method and are included in “Other invested assets”. Significant influence generally occurs when the Group holds, directly or indirectly, between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. There may be instances in which the Group possesses rights to participate in key financial and operating policy decisions which lead to the conclusion that the Group has significant influence even if it holds less than 20% of the voting rights. These participation rights typically include appointing and removing governing body members and making operating and capital decisions, including approving budgets, in the ordinary course of business.

The Group also holds interests in investees, of which it owns more than 20% but the Group does not have any voting power associated with this equity interest and has therefore determined that no significant influence exists.

The Group holds interests in fund investments, in which it invests more than 20% or 50% but the Group only acts as limited partner or it has no ability to exercise power over the entity. Therefore, it has been determined that the Group has neither control nor significant influence.

The Group’s share of net profit or loss in investments accounted for under the equity method is included in “Net investment income”. Equity and net income of these investees are adjusted as necessary to be in line with the Group’s accounting policies. The results of consolidated subsidiaries and investments accounted for using the equity method are included in the financial statements for the period commencing from the date of acquisition.

Foreign currency remeasurement and translation
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured into the respective subsidiary’s functional currency at the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction (or a rate that approximates the spot rate). On the balance sheet, monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured to the functional currency at closing exchange rates. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost continue to be valued at the exchange rate applied at initial recognition. Non-monetary items carried at fair value are reported using the exchange rate on the date when the fair value is determined

Monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured to closing rates through the income statement. Some exceptions apply, for example, for insurance contracts for which the Group elects to present part of insurance finance income or expenses in other comprehensive income (OCI). For these contracts, the exchange gains and losses are recognised in OCI if they are related to changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts which are included in OCI. For fixed income securities at fair value through OCI, foreign exchange differences related to amortised cost are recognised in the income statement while other foreign exchange differences are recognised in OCI.

These financial statements are presented in US dollars. For consolidation purposes, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries with functional currencies other than US dollars are translated from the functional currency to US dollars at closing rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates. Translation adjustments are reported in shareholders' equity.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, short-term deposits, certain short-term investments in money market funds and highly liquid debt instruments with a remaining maturity at the date of acquisition of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents follow the "hold to collect" business model and are measured at amortised cost, if they pass the "solely payments of principal and interest" test. If they fail the "solely payments of principal and interest" test described in the "Financial assets" section below, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets
The Group initially recognises a financial asset when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is initially measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs.

On initial recognition a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVPL. The classification of the Group's financial assets is based on the Group's business model for managing the assets and the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics. The business model refers to how the Group manages these assets to generate cash flows and is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed through the asset-liability matching process. The Group identifies three types of business models:

- "Hold to collect" business model with the objective to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows over the life of the financial asset
- "Hold to collect and sell" business model with the objective to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset
- "Other" business model which applies to financial assets not held within the "hold to collect" or "hold to collect and sell" categories and with the primary objective to realise the fair value of the financial asset by active selling and buying

If a financial asset is held within the "hold to collect" or "hold to collect and sell" business model, the Group is required to classify the financial asset on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group performs an assessment to determine whether the asset's contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The SPPI test is performed at the financial instrument level.

At initial recognition, the Group can irrevocably designate a financial instrument to be measured at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the financial asset at amortised cost or FVOCI.

In addition, at initial recognition, the Group can elect to irrevocably classify equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. The Group recognises financial asset purchases and sales at the trade date.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost
Financial assets are classified and measured at amortised cost if they are held within the "hold to collect" business model and meet the SPPI criterion. Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The gross carrying amount is reduced by impairment losses.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in the income statement. The Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost include loans, investments in fixed income securities, insurance contracts without significant risk transfer and various receivables.

Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)
Debt instruments are classified and measured at FVOCI if they are held within the "hold to collect and sell" business model and meet the SPPI criterion. For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses on amortised cost and

impairments are recognised in the income statement. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. Interest income is calculated using the EIR method and is recorded in "Net investment income" when earned. Upon derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are recycled through the income statement. The Group's financial assets at FVOCI mainly include investments in fixed income securities.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets that are neither held in the "hold to collect" nor in the "hold to collect and sell" business models or that do not meet the SPPI criterion are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the income statement. Interest income calculated based on EIR and dividend income are presented in "Net investment income". This category includes trading securities, financial assets failing to meet the SPPI criterion, derivatives and equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably designated at FVOCI.

As part of the Group investment portfolio, Swiss Re invests in catastrophe bonds through the capital markets. The investment is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" to reflect the nature of the catastrophe bond investment.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)
Gains and losses on equity instruments designated at FVOCI are recognised in OCI and never recycled to the income statement but are reclassified to retained earnings when the financial asset is derecognised. Dividends are recognised in "Net investment income" in the income statement unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of the part of the cost of investment. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. The Group has irrevocably designated certain strategic equity investments to this category.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
The Group has designated certain financial assets including insurance-linked mortgage loan investments in "Other assets" as measured at FVPL. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in "Other income/Other expenses" in the income statement.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at FVOCI (debt instruments) and trade and other receivables. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

The Group primarily applies a general approach with a three-stage model for the recognition and measurement of ECLs:

Stage 1 includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, or instruments which have low credit risk at the reporting date. Stage 1 assets are recognised using a 12-month ECL reflecting default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

Stage 2 includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, a lifetime ECL is recognised that results from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit quality of the financial instrument improves and there is no longer significant credit risk, the Group reverts to recognising a 12-month ECL.

Stage 3 includes financial instruments that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date, including purchased or originated credit-impaired assets. These assets are considered non-performing assets and a lifetime ECL is recognised based on estimated cash flows. Instead of using an original effective interest rate for interest recognition, the Group uses a credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired assets.

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is key to establishing the point of time for switching between the requirements to measure an ECL based on a 12-month or a lifetime ECL. The Group uses qualitative and quantitative factors to establish a threshold for significant increases in credit risk. Judgement is required in assessing whether the financial asset satisfies the criteria of significant increases in credit risk. Please refer to Note 8 "Expected credit loss" for further details.

The ECL method applies the following principal factors which are generally determined on an individual financial asset level: probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and discount factor. The Group calculates the allowance for expected credit losses by using the discounted cash shortfalls that would occur in various default scenarios for prescribed future periods (loss given default) and multiplying the shortfalls by the probability of each scenario occurring (probability of default). The loss allowance is the sum of these probability-weighted outcomes. See Note 8 "Expected credit loss" for further details.

If a financial asset becomes credit-impaired after initial recognition and moves to Stage 3 of the impairment model, the EIR method is applied to the net carrying value, which includes the loss allowance. If the financial asset ceases to be credit-impaired with the result of a reversal of the impairment, the application of the interest income calculation will revert to the gross carrying amount.

ECL allowance on financial assets measured at FVOCI does not reduce their carrying amount, which is the respective fair value. The loss allowance is presented in OCI. ECL allowance on financial assets measured at amortised cost reduces their gross carrying amount on the balance sheet. For off-balance-sheet items, the ECL is booked as a provision. Changes in the loss allowance balance are recognised in "Investment gains/losses" in the income statement.

Securities lending and repurchase agreements are not subject to ECL as they are fully collateralised and have no history of defaults.

Fair value measurement
A significant portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Assessing whether a transaction is orderly can be difficult if there has been a significant decrease in the volume or level of market activity for an asset or a liability. The Group considers various factors when assessing whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity in the market as well as circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. Making these determinations is based on the weight of all available evidence.

Fair value measurement can require the use of significant judgments and estimates. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure the fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value and assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the observability of inputs and valuation techniques used. Further details on valuation techniques and the fair value hierarchy are described in Note 9 "Fair value disclosures".

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
The Group uses a variety of derivative financial instruments including swaps, options, forwards and exchange-traded financial futures for the Group's trading and hedging strategy in line with the overall risk management strategy. Derivative financial instruments are primarily used as means of managing exposure to price, foreign currency and/or interest rate risk on planned or anticipated investment purchases, on existing assets or liabilities, and/or to lock in attractive investment conditions for funds which become available in the future. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

The Group applies hedge accounting if the instruments meet hedge effectiveness criteria and formal documentation of the hedge relationship, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge is in place at the inception of the hedge relationship.

If the derivative is designated as a hedge of the fair value of assets or liabilities, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the related hedged item attributable to the risk hedged.

If the derivative is designated as a hedge of the variability in expected future cash flows related to a particular risk, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative is recognised within cash flow hedges in OCI until the hedged item is recognised in the income statement. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value on the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. The ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the income statement. When hedge accounting is discontinued on a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss remains in accumulated OCI and is reclassified to the income statement only if hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur. Hedge accounting is only discontinued when the hedging relationship ceases to meet qualifying criteria.

The Group also designates non-derivative and derivative monetary financial instruments as hedges of the foreign currency exposure of its net investment in certain foreign operations. From the inception of the hedging relationship, remeasurement gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the hedge and translation gains and losses on the hedged net investment are reported as translation gains and losses in shareholders' equity. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of translation gains or losses in shareholders' equity is transferred to the income statement.

The cost of hedging reserve reflects gains or losses on the portion excluded from the designated hedging instrument that relates to the forward elements of the forward contracts and time value of options. It is initially recognised in accumulated OCI and subsequently recognised in profit or loss following the timing that depends on the nature of the hedged item: i) if the hedged item is transaction related, then the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, ii) if the hedged item is time-period related, then the hedged transaction is recognised over the period of the hedge.

Derivatives embedded in a financial liability or a non-financial contract are separated from the host contract and accounted for as separate derivatives if: i) the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract, ii) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and iii) the host contract is not measured at FVPL.

Derivative financial instrument assets are included in "Other invested assets" and derivative financial instrument liabilities are included in "Other liabilities".

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements
Securities sold by the Group under agreements to repurchase at a future date (repurchase agreements) continue to be recognised on the balance sheet as the Group retains substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received from the buyer is recognised as an asset with the corresponding obligation to return that cash recognised in "Other liabilities". The difference between the sale and repurchase price is accrued over the life of the agreement and is recognised as interest expense in the "Investment result".

Securities purchased by the Group under agreements to resell at a future date (reverse repurchase agreements) are not recognised on the balance sheet as the Group does not assume the associated risks and rewards of ownership, as these remain with the seller. The corresponding cash paid is recognised as a receivable within "Other invested assets". If securities purchased under an agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties (short sale), the obligation to return the securities is measured at FVPL with any gains and/or losses recognised in the "Investment result". The difference between the purchase and resell price is accrued over the life of the agreement and is recognised as interest income in the "Investment result".

Securities lending and borrowing
The Group enters into securities lending and borrowing transactions under title transfer agreements. The Group's policy is to transact in exchange for collateral, consisting of securities or cash with a value equal to at least 100% of the market value of the securities loaned/borrowed.

Securities lent by the Group continue to be recognised on the balance sheet as the Group retains substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership. Securities received as collateral that can be sold or repledged are only recognised as assets along with an obligation to return those securities when they are sold to third parties (short sale). Cash received as collateral is recognised as an asset with the corresponding obligation to return the cash recognised in "Other liabilities". Securities lending fees received are recognised in the "Investment result".

Securities borrowed by the Group are not recognised on balance sheet as the Group does not assume the associated risks and rewards of ownership, as these remain with the lender. If securities borrowed are subsequently sold to third parties (short sale), the obligation to return the securities is measured at FVPL with any gains and/or losses recognised in the "Investment result". Collateral provided in exchange is in the form of cash or securities. Cash provided as collateral is derecognised from the balance sheet and a receivable for cash transferred is recognised in "Other invested assets". Securities provided as collateral remain on the balance sheet because the associated risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group. Securities borrowing fees paid are recognised in the "Investment result".

Investment property
Investment in real estate that the Group intends to hold to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation is carried at amortised cost, net of impairment. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over a useful life of 40 years. Renovation projects during the initial 40 years that create future service potential, or which are made after the initial depreciation period of the building, are depreciated over the expected lifetime of the renovations, which usually does not exceed 40 years. Land is not depreciated. Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

An impairment test is required if there is an indication of a possible impairment. When testing investment property for impairment, the market value is determined using accepted valuation methods. The market value is then compared with the carrying amount of the investment property. Any resulting impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. If, in subsequent periods, the market value rises above the carrying amount, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent of the difference between the impaired net carrying amount and the lower of the market value or depreciated cost before impairment.

Rental income, depreciation, maintenance and other related charges or credits are included in "Net investment income". Value-enhancing expenditures are capitalised if they increase the service potential of the asset.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property, calculated as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, is recognised in "Investment gains/losses".

Other invested assets
Other invested assets mainly include derivative financial instruments, reverse repurchase agreements, securities borrowing agreements, equity-method investments, collateral receivables, deposits and time deposits, private equity fund investments, exchange-traded fund investments and certain investments in money market funds.

Insurance contracts
Scope
The Group accounts for insurance and reinsurance contracts it issues and for retrocessions under IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts". An insurance contract is a contract in which the issuer accepts significant insurance risk from the holder of the contract (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract issued by the reinsurer to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that entity. References to policyholders include cedents in the case of a reinsurance contract.

The Group assesses whether there are components of an insurance contract which should be separated and accounted for under another IFRS accounting standard. There are three areas that separation can apply to:

- Cash flows embedded in an insurance contract that respond in a similar way to stand-alone derivatives (embedded derivatives). The Group applies IFRS 9 to determine if an embedded derivative should be separated from the insurance contract and accounted for under IFRS 9.
- Investment components that are not highly interrelated with the insurance contract. These components are accounted for under IFRS 9.
- Distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services. If the Group determines that the services are distinct from insurance contract services, the Group accounts for these goods and services in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue Recognition".

The Group also considers whether a contract transfers significant insurance risk. Determining whether there is significant insurance risk is a matter of judgement. The Group assesses contracts qualitatively or quantitatively where the qualitative assessment is not conclusive. A qualitative assessment involves an evaluation of whether the contract transfers significant insurance risk on a "reasonably self-evident" basis, or whether a reinsurance contract transfers substantially all the insurance risk. A quantitative assessment requires significant result variance and a possibility of a loss from a scenario with commercial substance. The assessment of significant insurance risk is conducted on a contract-by-contract basis at inception.

When a contract with the legal form of insurance transfers significant insurance risk, the Group accounts for the contract under IFRS 17. Contracts that take the legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk are referred to as "insurance contracts without significant risk transfer". These are accounted for as financial instruments generally measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9 and reported in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities".

The Group applies the General Measurement Model (GMM) to all its re/insurance business accounted for under IFRS 17.

Recognition
Level of aggregation
Insurance contracts are aggregated into "groups of insurance contracts", which correspond to the IFRS 17 unit of account for recognition and measurement purposes.

Each group of insurance contracts represents a unique combination along three dimensions: portfolios of insurance contracts, IFRS 17 profitability categories and inception year (annual cohorts).

Groups of insurance contracts are determined by first identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, which comprise contracts subject to similar risks and which are managed together.

Portfolios of insurance contracts are further divided into three categories based on the profitability of contracts at initial recognition: contracts that are loss-making (onerous), contracts that have no significant possibility of subsequently becoming onerous and all remaining contracts. Judgement is used in determining the grouping into profitability categories. The group of insurance contracts designation is not impacted when, upon subsequent measurement, a group of profitable insurance contracts becomes onerous, or an onerous group becomes profitable due to changes in fulfilment cash flows related to future service.

Contracts falling into the same portfolio-profitability allocation are further split into cohorts of contracts issued in the same year. This is the last step in determining the "group of insurance contracts" unit of account.

A single contract can constitute a separate unit of account if it has a bespoke risk profile and is managed separately. This assessment is judgmental, which depends on relevant facts and circumstances.

There may be circumstances where the legal form of a single contract does not reflect the substance of the contractual rights and obligations. If the Group considers the legal contract to not reflect its substance, the contract is split into individual lines of business. The assessment of whether individual rights and obligations within a contract should be separated involves judgement.

As of 1 January 2024, the Group combines certain insurance contracts entered into simultaneously to achieve an overall commercial effect, where the policyholder and the reinsurer are the same counterparty. These result in the net retention by the Group, as presented on the balance sheet and in the income statement.

Date of recognition

The Group recognises a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of insurance contracts
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due
- For a group of onerous insurance contracts, when the group becomes onerous

Measurement

Under the GMM, a profitable group of insurance contracts comprises fulfilment cash flows and a contractual service margin. Fulfilment cash flows represent the present value of estimated future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Group fulfils its insurance contract obligations and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit which will be recognised as services are provided over the coverage period.

When the group of insurance contracts is onerous, there is no contractual service margin and a loss is immediately recognised in the income statement for the group of insurance contracts' net outflow of fulfilment cash flows.

Estimated future cash flows

At each reporting date, estimated future cash flows reflect the most current assumptions. Examples of cash flows required to fulfil the insurance contract are premiums, claims and claims handling costs, an allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows, as well as directly attributable administration/maintenance costs and overheads. Judgement is applied to determine which costs are directly attributable to the fulfilment of the insurance contract.

Cash flow estimates reflect the expected value (probability-weighted mean) of the full range of possible outcomes, incorporating all reasonable and supportable information about the amount, timing and uncertainty of the future cash flows.

When recognising a group of insurance contracts, estimates of cash flows related to future services are considered. Using actuarial analyses, the Group regularly updates the estimates of the expected cash flows to reflect conditions that exist at the measurement date. For example, changes in the estimate of future cash flows can be the result of new data or updates to assumptions at the measurement date about the future services. As detailed in "Use of judgements and estimates in the preparation of financial statements", determining future cash flow estimates entails significant judgement.

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise during the period over which the Group has a substantive right to compel policyholders to pay premiums or the period over which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide services. The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are cash flows which arise from selling, underwriting or starting a group of insurance contracts and are directly attributed to the portfolio to which the group of insurance contracts belongs. Insurance acquisition cash flows relate to successful and unsuccessful efforts. They can arise internally, eg from client managers' salaries, or externally, eg from broker fees.

The Group recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows incurred before the initial recognition of the related group of insurance contracts. When the related group of contracts is recognised, the asset is derecognised, and the insurance acquisition cash flows become fulfilment cash flows of that group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the recoverability of any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is assessed for indications that the asset may be impaired. If an impairment loss is identified, the Group writes down the carrying amount of the asset and recognises an impairment loss in the income statement to the extent that the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows exceeds the expected future net cash inflows of the related group of insurance contracts.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is of minor significance to the Group.

Discount rates

The Group applies discount rates that reflect the time value of money and the characteristics of insurance contracts on a consistent basis. The Group uses the IFRS 17 bottom-up approach to calibrate discount rates. For cash flows of insurance contracts that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items, the IFRS 17 discount rates are derived from government bond prices and are differentiated based on currency and term. To extrapolate the discount rates, the Group uses the Smith-Wilson method and determines the required modelling assumptions, last liquid point and ultimate forward rate. No additional illiquidity premium is added to the discount rates. For cash flows of insurance contracts that vary based on the returns of financial underlying items, the Group discounts the cash flows using rates that reflect that variability.

The determination of discount rates requires judgement as the rates for certain maturities and currencies are not directly observable in the market. Note 5 "Other re/insurance disclosures" presents yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts for major currencies.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is an explicit charge for the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils its insurance contract obligations. The Group measures the risk adjustment using a cost of capital method implemented via a factor-based approach. Risk adjustment factors are based on a 7% capital cost rate and an amount of allocated capital derived from the Group's internal risk model, taking Group-wide risk diversification into account on a going concern basis. The resulting risk adjustment cash flows are discounted using the same rates applied when discounting all other IFRS 17 fulfilment cash flows for the equivalent maturity and currency. The confidence level of the risk adjustment under the cost of capital method is measured on the ultimate loss distribution. Risk adjustment factors are reviewed at least annually.

The Group applies judgement when determining an appropriate estimation technique and sets relevant parameters to reflect the Group's degree of risk aversion and Group-wide diversification. This judgement incorporates considerations of the Group's target capital levels, expectations on how the Group's capital will develop in the future, the allocation of capital to granular levels and the quantification of the cost of capital.

The Group's policy choice is to disaggregate the changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and the insurance finance result.

Contractual service margin (CSM)

At initial recognition, the CSM represents the unearned profit of a group of insurance contracts and is included in the liability for remaining coverage.

For insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or for a transfer of contracts that do not form a business, the CSM is calculated as the difference between the consideration paid or received and the fulfilment cash flows at the date of acquisition or transfer.

For subsequent measurement, the CSM is released into insurance revenue as services are provided over the coverage period. The amount to be released each period is based on coverage units, which are accounting estimates that determine the quantity of services provided in the current reporting period relative to the quantity of services provided over the remaining coverage period. Defining coverage units requires judgement about the expected coverage period and the quantity of benefits provided under each contract in the group. For the Group's property and casualty lines of business, coverage units generally reflect the earnings pattern without considering seasonality and use a volume-based weighting. For the Group's life and health business, coverage units are generally volume-based measures (eg sum assured or recurring benefit), which are adjusted in the case of reinsurance contracts to reflect the specific characteristics of benefits provided to cedents.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future events adjust the CSM for a group of insurance contracts. In this context, determining whether a premium and related cash flow experience adjustment relates to future service, and thus impacts the CSM, requires judgement. For example, adjustment premiums due in the middle of the coverage period might relate to both past and future service.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and liability for incurred claims (LIC)

The LRC represents the Group's current obligations to provide insurance contract services for insurance events that have not yet occurred. The LIC comprises the Group's current obligations to pay claims, including associated costs for investigating claims, for insurance events that have already occurred.

At initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, there is only LRC. As insurance events occur during the coverage period, the insurance contract liability shifts from the LRC to the LIC.

The Group presents a closed-block of long-duration insurance contracts, which is fully retroceded, as a "Liability/Asset for incurred claims" rather than allocating part of the block to a "Liability/Asset for remaining coverage". The insurance contracts issued and the retrocession, which are reported by the Corporate Solutions segment, were entered into as part of a business combination. From the outset of the business combination, no insurance risk on this block remained with Swiss Re. To reflect the legal form, the insurance contracts issued and the reinsurance contracts held are presented gross, with the amounts in the income statement and balance sheet offsetting. Changes in reserves related to the incurred claims, risk adjustment and the remaining provision for future service are reflected in the income statement as "Insurance service expense" for the insurance contracts issued and as "Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims" for the reinsurance contract held. This presentation is applied throughout the relevant disclosures and for all the presented periods.

Loss component

At initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, any excess outflow over fulfilment cash inflows is immediately recognised as a loss in the income statement.

For subsequent measurement, a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous when unfavourable changes in estimates of expected cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk allocated to the group, which relate to future services, exceed the carrying value of the CSM. This excess outflow is also immediately recognised as a loss in the income statement. Any favourable changes in fulfilment cash flows decrease the loss component and are immediately recognised as a negative expense in the income statement until the loss component is fully extinguished and a CSM is re-established.

In the case of an onerous group of insurance contracts, the portion of the LRC for which no compensation is expected (ie the share of future services that is loss-making) is earmarked as the loss component.

Reinsurance contracts held

The Group uses various reinsurance arrangements for overall risk management purposes. The Group reports and accounts for reinsurance contracts held separately from the insurance business issued, as retroceding risks does not relieve the Group of its obligations to clients from the underlying contracts.

Generally, the Group applies the same assumptions as those applied to insurance contracts issued, with modifications noted below.

Estimated future cash flows
The Group measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of risk transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

Net gain or loss on initial recognition
For prospective coverage of reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents either a net gain or a net deferred cost which is released over the retrocession coverage period. For reinsurance contracts held which provide retroactive coverage of events which have already occurred, the net cost is immediately recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Level of aggregation
At initial recognition, the portfolio and annual cohort dimensions for determining the level of aggregation are the same as for insurance contracts issued, but the profitability groups considered comprise:

- a group with a net gain at initial recognition
- a group with no significant possibility of a net gain subsequently
- a group of all remaining contracts in the portfolio

A group of reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous.

Date of recognition
The Group recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held with non-proportionate coverage from the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period and the date on which an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is recognised. For a group of reinsurance contracts held with proportionate coverage, the above guidance is followed except that the initial recognition date is delayed until any underlying insurance contract issued is recognised.

Non-performance risk
For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the future cash flow estimates include an explicit provision for the non-performance risk of the retrocessionaires, including the effects of collateral and losses from disputes.

Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts
Where the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Group adjusts the CSM of the respective group of reinsurance contracts held and recognises a loss recovery component as income in the income statement. The amount of the loss recovery component is determined by multiplying the recognised loss on the underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts that are expected to be recoverable.

Modification of insurance and reinsurance contracts
Determination of whether a contract has been modified requires judgement. The exercise of a right included in the terms of a contract is not considered a modification. The modification of a contract may meet the derecognition criteria, resulting in the derecognition of the original contract and the recognition of a new contract. A contract can also be derecognised when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. When the contract is derecognised, its fulfilment cash flows are eliminated and the CSM of the group of insurance contracts is adjusted.

Changes to contracts where the derecognition criteria are not fulfilled are reflected as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

Adjustments to fulfilment cash flows, the CSM and coverage units are treated as changes in accounting estimates and are accounted for prospectively from the modification date.

Presentation in the income statement

Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held

For a group of insurance contracts, total insurance revenue equals premiums received, adjusted for financing effects and excluding investment components. Insurance revenue represents compensation for insurance contract services as well as an allocation of premiums for insurance acquisition cash flows.

As the Group provides insurance services, insurance revenue is recognised primarily for the following releases in the LRC: expected incurred claims, expected incurred other insurance expenses, the release of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and the release of the CSM.

Insurance revenue excludes services provided for which no compensation is expected. Thus, changes in the LRC are systematically allocated between the loss component and non-loss component portions of the liability.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are systematically released over the coverage period within “Insurance revenue” and “Insurance service expense”. The expected release has no impact on the insurance service result and fulfils the IFRS 17 requirement that total insurance revenue includes an allocation for insurance acquisition cash flows.

Experience adjustments for premium cash flows which cover current and past services are also recognised in “Insurance revenue”.

Non-distinct investment components are excluded from “Insurance revenue” and “Insurance service expense”. Investment components are amounts that an insurance contract requires the Group to repay to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs.

“Insurance service expense” mainly comprises incurred claims and expenses relating to the current period, changes in incurred claims and expenses from past periods, losses and reversals of losses for groups of onerous contracts, the release of insurance acquisition cash flows and experience adjustments of insurance acquisition cash flows related to past or current services.

Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid separately to the amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

Insurance finance result

The insurance finance result is presented separately for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

Insurance finance income or expenses represent the change in the carrying amount of a group of either insurance contracts issued, or reinsurance contracts held, arising from the effect of, and changes in, the time value of money as well as from the effect of, and changes in, financial risk.

For most portfolios, the Group recognises interest accretion at locked-in rates as insurance finance income or expenses within the income statement and the impact of changes in discount rates as insurance finance income or expenses within OCI.

Currency remeasurement of multi-currency groups of insurance contracts

Consistent with treating the CSM as a monetary item, the Group denominates each group of insurance contracts, including the CSM, in original currencies reflecting the currencies of fulfilment cash flows within the group. At each reporting date, the impact of remeasurement is recognised as exchange differences in “Investment gains/losses” in the income statement, unless the gains/losses relate to changes recognised in the OCI. In the latter case, the related exchange differences are recognised in OCI.

Previously reported estimates

When preparing the interim and annual financial statements, the Group updates accounting estimates that were made in the previous interim financial statements of the annual reporting cycle by selecting the accounting policy choice commonly referred to as the year-to-date approach. The choice applies to all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. This method allocates the cost of the acquired business to the assets and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition.

The underlying assets and liabilities acquired are subsequently accounted for according to the relevant IFRS guidance. This includes specific requirements applicable to the subsequent accounting for assets and liabilities recognised as part of the acquisition method of accounting, including goodwill and other intangible assets.

Goodwill and other intangible assets
The excess of the purchase price of acquired businesses over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired is capitalised as goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually and more frequently if there are indications of impairment. For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Identifying cash-generating units requires judgement and is a critical step in the impairment review which can significantly impact the result. The Group defines its cash-generating units according to its operating segments, including iptiQ which is reported in the segment Group items.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recorded at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment. Intangible assets have either finite or indefinite useful lives. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over their estimated useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually and in the event of an indication of a loss in value. Adjustments to reflect impairment in value are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the determination of impairment is made.

Other assets
Other assets include receivables related to investing activities, investments for unit-linked business, net defined benefit asset, insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, contract assets and receivables, real estate for own use, other classes of property, plant and equipment, lease right-of-use assets, accrued income, prepaid assets and other receivables.

Real estate for own use as well as other classes of property, plant and equipment are carried at depreciated cost. Depreciation on buildings is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. Land is recognised at cost and is not depreciated.

Leases
For leases, the Group recognises a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease together with periods covered by an extension option that is reasonably certain to be exercised, and periods covered by a termination option that is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The lease liability is included in "Other liabilities" and is measured at the amount of the lease payments discounted at the lease commencement by using the rate implicit in the lease, or if unavailable, by the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease right-of-use asset is included in "Other assets" and is measured at the amount of the related lease liability, plus any upfront payments made, lease incentives received and initial direct costs incurred.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease liabilities are increased by accrued interest and reduced by the lease payments made.

Capitalised software costs
External direct costs of materials and services incurred to develop software, payroll and payroll-related costs for employees directly associated with software development and purchased software are capitalised. Capitalised software costs are amortised on a straight-line basis through the income statement over the estimated useful life, which does not generally exceed five years.

Income taxes
Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in the income statement except when they relate to items recognised directly in OCI or shareholders' equity. Income taxes are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred income taxes are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and the tax bases of these assets and liabilities using the balance sheet liability method. Income taxes are charged or credited directly to OCI or shareholders' equity if the income taxes relate to items that are credited or charged in the same or a different period directly to OCI or shareholders' equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. For unused tax losses, a deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that these losses can be offset against future taxable profits. Judgement is applied to determine whether it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilise the deferred tax asset.

Deferred income tax liabilities represent income taxes payable in the future in respect of taxable temporary differences. A deferred income tax liability is recognised for taxable temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, the corresponding assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis.

Interest on tax payments and penalties are reviewed based on specific facts and circumstances to ascertain whether the amount is akin to a financing charge and thus is charged to other expenses or whether it forms part of the tax treatment and is accordingly treated as an income tax item.

Exchange differences on foreign tax liabilities or assets are included as part of foreign exchange gains and losses.

From 1 January 2024, current taxes are provided in accordance with the Pillar 2 rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (Pillar 2). The mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax under Pillar 2 has been applied. These rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. In general, Pillar 2 applies a system of top-up taxes to bring the Group's effective tax rate in each jurisdiction to a minimum of 15%. The Group recognised no additional income tax expense related to Pillar 2. Going forward, as Pillar 2 is implemented in more jurisdictions locally, the Group does not anticipate any material impact to its income tax expense.

Other liabilities
Other liabilities include derivatives (see Note 10 "Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting"), liabilities from repurchase agreements and securities lending (see Note 7 "Investments"), payables related to investing activities, securities sold short, insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, net defined benefit liabilities, contract liabilities and payables, lease liabilities, accrual on variable compensation plans and other liabilities.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial liability at fair value. In the case of a financial liability not being subsequently measured at FVPL, the fair value measurement is net of directly attributable transaction costs. For subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, unless they meet the criteria for classification at FVPL. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the income statement. Any gains or loss on derecognition are also recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities at FVPL, mostly represented by derivative financial instruments, are measured at fair value, and net gains and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognised in the income statement.

The Group offsets financial assets and financial liabilities if the requirements for offsetting are met and doing so is legally enforceable.

Provisions are created for legal proceedings, restructuring and similar obligations where the future outflow of economic resources is probable. They are valued at best estimate of cash outflows representing the present obligation of the Group arising from past events. The Group reassesses provisions periodically, at a minimum at the end of each reporting period.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if there is a possible future obligation as a result of a past event, or if there is a present obligation as a result of a past event for which either payment is not probable, or the amount cannot be reliably estimated.

Treasury shares
Treasury shares are reported at cost in shareholders' equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued, any consideration received is included within shareholders' equity. Accordingly, no gain or loss is recognised in the income statement.

Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income available to shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares entitled to dividends during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the net income and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Pensions and other post-employment benefits
The Group sponsors various post-employment benefit plans for its employees, which include defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans and other benefits payable upon an employee's retirement.

Under defined contribution plans, the Group pays fixed contributions into employees' retirement plans and has no further obligations. Contributions are recorded as an expense in the period the employee has rendered the service.

Defined benefit plans specify an amount of benefits that the employee will receive upon retirement. The net defined benefit liability (asset) is recognised on the balance sheet in "Other liabilities" ("Other assets"). The net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by deducting the fair value of plan assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The recognition of a net defined benefit asset may be limited by the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The defined benefit obligation as well as the related service and interest costs recognised in the income statement are based on periodic actuarial determinations. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in OCI and include actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling. There is no reclassification of amounts recognised in OCI to the income statement in subsequent periods.

Among the critical accounting estimates and judgements made to determine the benefit liability (asset) recognised on the balance sheet are mortality rates, disability, expected future salary increases, discount rates and long-term increase in health care costs. Expectations made about the future may differ from actual results, which can significantly impact pension liabilities (assets) and related income or expenses recorded in future periods.

Share-based payment transactions
As of 31 December 2024, the Group had a Leadership Share Plan (LSP), a Deferred Share Plan (DSP), restricted shares and a Global Share Participation Plan (GSPP). These plans are described in more detail in Note 22 "Share-based payments".

The fair value of equity-settled plans is determined at the grant date and is recognised as an expense in income over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase recorded in additional paid-in capital. Subsequently, depending on the underlying performance metrics, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to be vested and recognises the impact of the revision in income with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital.

Cash-settled plans are measured initially at the fair value of the liability and are expensed over the vesting period. At each reporting date, the recognised liability is remeasured at fair value with changes recognised in the income statement.

Perpetual capital instruments
The Group's outstanding perpetual capital instruments have characteristics of financial liabilities but meet the definition of equity under IFRS as there is no contractual obligation for the Group to deliver cash either via interest payments or principal payments. Perpetual capital instruments are measured at cost. The amount originally credited to equity is subsequently neither remeasured nor reclassified to profit or loss. Costs related to issuance of perpetual capital instruments are accounted for as a deduction from equity. Interest payments related to these instruments are accounted for as distribution of profit (ie reduction of equity).

Date of approval for issue
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Group Board of Directors on 12 March 2025 and will be submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 11 April 2025.

Future adoption of new accounting standards
In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 "Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosure", a new standard replacing IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". IFRS 18 contains detailed requirements on where to classify income and expenses in the income statement, IFRS defined subtotals presented in the income statement, grouping of information to be presented in the primary financial statements, disclosure in the notes on some performance measures defined by management and limited changes to the statement of cash flows. IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027 and is required to be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted. The Group intends to initially apply this IFRS as of the effective date. On initial application, this new IFRS will only impact how the Group presents and discloses its results in the financial statements; it will not affect the Group's net income.

There are no additional IFRS accounting standards or amendments issued by the IASB that are not yet effective and expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

2 First-time adoption of IFRS

Swiss Re Group's audited financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS for the first time for the year ended 31 December 2024. Financial statements for periods up to or ending on 31 December 2023 were prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

Accordingly, the Group has prepared its audited financial statements in accordance with IFRS applicable as of 31 December 2024, together with the comparative period information for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the opening balance sheet as of 1 January 2023, the Group's date of transition to IFRS, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its US GAAP financial statements, including the opening balance sheet as of 1 January 2023 and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

IFRS allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of IFRS. The Group has applied the following exemptions:

Business combinations
In line with IFRS exemption guidance, business combination requirements were not applied retrospectively. Consequently, US GAAP carrying amounts of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination were their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. Subsequent measurement post-acquisition was carried out in accordance with IFRS. The same treatment has been applied to past acquisitions of investments in associates. In accordance with IFRS requirements, the Group did not recognise any assets or liabilities that were not recognised under US GAAP and did not exclude any previously recognised amounts.

In accordance with IFRS requirements, the US GAAP carrying amount of goodwill was included in the opening IFRS balance sheet. Goodwill from business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRS was treated as an asset of the parent rather than an asset of the acquiree. Therefore, at the date of transition to IFRS, goodwill was measured based on the parent's functional currency. Goodwill from business combinations that occurred after the date of transition is measured based on the acquiree's functional currency.

The Group tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to IFRS in accordance with IFRS transition requirements. There was no impairment recognised on goodwill upon transition.

Foreign currency translation, net of tax
Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations were set to zero as of 1 January 2023.

Share-based payment
IFRS share-based payment requirements have not been applied retrospectively to any equity instruments in share-based payment transactions vested before 1 January 2023. The same applies to liabilities related to cash-settled share-based payment transactions that were settled before 1 January 2023.

Leases
The Group measured the lease liability at the date of transition to IFRS at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to IFRS.

On a lease-by-lease basis, the Group measured the right-of-use assets at transition either (i) at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments recognised immediately before the date of transition to IFRS, or (ii) at their carrying amount as if IFRS had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at transition.

Financial instruments
The Group designated certain investments in equity instruments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed as of 1 January 2023 and with no future recycling of gains and losses through profit and loss.

The Group designated certain financial assets including insurance-linked mortgage loan investments as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) in order to eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets and related liabilities on different bases.

The Group applied the impracticability exception for retrospective application of the effective interest method for certain financial assets that were measured at FVPL under US GAAP. The fair value of these financial assets at the date of transition to IFRS became the new gross carrying amount of those assets.

The Group applied the derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to IFRS.

Re/insurance contracts
On transition to IFRS, the Group derecognised the existing insurance contract-related balances under US GAAP and remeasured the in-force contracts using one of three IFRS 17 transition approaches, while recognising the difference in equity. The full retrospective approach was used to measure groups of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied, unless it was impracticable to do so.

In applying the full retrospective approach, the CSM or loss component of the liability for remaining coverage of a group of contracts is based on initial assumptions when that group incepted and was rolled forward to the date of transition. Where it was impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach (eg information required was not available or could not be made available without undue cost or effort), the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach was applied. Impracticability was assessed on a group of insurance contracts basis.

For Swiss Re Group, the full retrospective approach was generally applied to all insurance contracts that incepted on or after 1 January 2022 after assessing the impracticability. For insurance contracts incepting prior to 2022, the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach was applied. The modified retrospective approach was chosen for those groups of contracts where application of the fair value approach would lead to an unrealistic representation of the future earning patterns or to unnecessary operational complexity. For the modified retrospective approach, the Group determined the expected release of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk as for similar insurance contracts that are issued at transition date.

Under the fair value approach, the CSM or loss component of a group of contracts at transition is defined as the difference between the fair value of the group and the IFRS 17 fulfilment cash flows. The fair value is the price at which an orderly transaction to transfer the insurance contracts would take between market participants under current market conditions at the transition date.

Determining the fair value of groups of insurance contracts involved significant judgement, with the following considerations:

- Applying a market-calibrated income approach which leverages current new business data to form a view of the fair value for in-force contracts at the transition date.
- Reviewing cost targets, minimum margins, the nature of the business and any available external retrocession pricing at a granular market/portfolio level to ensure the new business data represented the compensation that market participants would demand for assuming obligations under the insurance contracts.
- Concluding that the effect of non-performance risk was low since the estimated cash flows used in the fair value calculation already reflected the market allowance for counterparty credit risk.

When applying the modified retrospective approach and the fair value approach, the Group used the transition relief allowed by IFRS 17 to set the accumulated insurance finance income or expenses in "Other comprehensive income" to zero at transition.

Gap year between local and Group transition date
The Group adopted IFRS after several subsidiaries had already applied IFRS as issued by the IASB. In these cases, the Group measured the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries at the same carrying amounts as in the subsidiaries' local financial statements, subject to applicable consolidation adjustments. In addition, the Group has other subsidiaries that applied IFRS earlier than the Group but did not issue an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. In these cases, the Group concluded that these subsidiaries do not apply IFRS as issued by the IASB. For these subsidiaries, the Group measured the assets and liabilities in accordance with the first-time adoption requirements for the Group's consolidated balance sheet as of 1 January 2023. As a result, the carrying amount of CSM attributable to these subsidiaries in the Group's consolidated balance sheet as of 1 January 2023 exceeds the aggregate carrying amount of CSM in the subsidiaries' local financial statements by USD 658 million.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Estimates involve judgements based on the latest available and reliable information and can be developed based on an entity's inputs and measurement techniques. Determining estimates, as well as the inputs used in determining estimates, can be highly judgmental. The Group's information used for the estimates in accordance with IFRS in the comparative period reflect conditions as of 1 January 2023, the date of transition to IFRS, and 31 December 2023, the reporting date of the comparatives. The estimates made under IFRS on the respective dates are consistent with the estimates made under US GAAP on the same dates, apart from adjustments made to reflect differences in accounting policies.

Equity reconciliation

The main adjustments made by the Group in the transition from US GAAP to IFRS are presented below. A reconciliation of the Group's equity previously published under US GAAP to the equity under IFRS is presented as follows:

USD millions	As of 31 December 2023	As of 1 January 2023
Total US GAAP equity	**16 371**	**12 809**
US GAAP net insurance liabilities	87 763	85 744
Present value of estimated future cash flows	–49 937	–47 650
Risk adjustment	–8 247	–7 597
Contractual service margin	–22 148	–23 368
Other insurance receivables and payables	–1 478	–698
Other insurance changes	–33	–237
Perpetual capital instruments reclassification from long-term debt	1 839	1 761
Net defined benefit assets	3	–499
Investment property[1]	–376	–197
Other investment changes	50	283
Other changes	–346	–267
Tax changes	–922	–1 161
Total IFRS equity[2]	**22 539**	**18 923**

[1] Thereof USD 149 million was impaired at the transition date.
[2] Total IFRS equity has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. The changes were due to adjustments made in re/insurance contracts issued and held as well as income and deferred taxes, with a total impact of USD 434 million as of 1 January 2023 and USD 508 million as of 31 December 2023. Further details are presented at the end of this note.

US GAAP net insurance line items

With the transition to IFRS, the US GAAP net insurance liabilities were remeasured in accordance with IFRS. The total US GAAP net insurance liabilities presented in the above equity reconciliation include the following balances:

USD millions	As of 31 December 2023	As of 1 January 2023
Premiums and other receivables	–19 077	–18 145
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims and policy benefits	–6 104	–6 507
Funds held by ceding companies	–16 178	–13 929
Deferred acquisition costs	–8 151	–8 121
Acquired present value of future profits	–724	–794
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses	87 513	85 418
Liabilities for life and health policy benefits	20 624	20 925
Policyholder account balances	4 775	4 850
Unearned premiums	15 488	14 747
Funds held under reinsurance treaties	8 460	6 921
Reinsurance balances payable	2 733	1 837
Additional net insurance liabilities shown in other US GAAP balance sheet line items	–1 596	–1 458
Total US GAAP net insurance liabilities	**87 763**	**85 744**

IFRS net insurance liabilities
Differences in accounting requirements between US GAAP and IFRS lead to remeasurements in the net insurance liabilities at the transition date. For each of the measurement components of the IFRS net insurance liabilities, the main differences between US GAAP and IFRS are mentioned below.

Present value of estimated future cash flows
Under IFRS, insurance assets and liabilities are sensitive to interest rate and credit spread movements. Under US GAAP, insurance assets and liabilities were either undiscounted or calculated using locked-in assumptions.

Under IFRS, all estimates, including discount rates reflect current conditions at each reporting period end. Under US GAAP, estimates for future services were locked in.

Risk adjustment
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is an explicit adjustment required by IFRS, whereas under US GAAP, only life insurance contracts had a provision for adverse deviation. The IFRS risk adjustment measures the compensation required by the Group for the uncertainty related to non-financial risk arising from insurance contracts.

Contractual service margin
Profit emergence differs between US GAAP and IFRS for insurance contracts. Under IFRS, for the fully retrospective and modified retrospective transition methods, the amount of CSM released from inception of insurance contracts until the date of transition is based on coverage units. For the fair value transition method, the CSM is based on conditions at the transition date.

Other insurance changes
Other insurance changes include receivables related to deposit-accounting contracts that were reclassified from "Funds held by ceding companies" to "Other assets" as well as payables related to deposit-accounting contracts that were reclassified from "Funds held under reinsurance treaties" to "Other liabilities" and remeasured to meet IFRS 9 requirements.

Reclassification of perpetual capital instruments from long-term debt
Due to different definitions of equity between US GAAP and IFRS, perpetual capital instruments were reclassified from long-term debt to perpetual capital instruments as part of total equity at a revised carrying amount with the difference between the respective carrying amounts being offset in retained earnings. The related accrued interest expenses were derecognised from accrued expenses and other liabilities and offset in retained earnings.

Net defined benefit assets
Unlike US GAAP, IFRS includes the concept of an asset ceiling for net defined benefit assets. An asset ceiling needs to be applied if a surplus is not available to the entity in the form of a reduction in future contributions or a cash refund, either directly to the entity or indirectly to another plan in deficit. An asset ceiling was identified for the Swiss pension fund. Based on this, the net defined benefit assets were set to zero at the transition date with an offset in retained earnings.

Investment property
Unchanged to US GAAP, investment property is reported at amortised cost, net of impairment, under IFRS. Due to differences in the impairment guidance between US GAAP and IFRS, some properties were impaired at the transition date and written down to their respective fair value with an offset in retained earnings.

The functional currency of some entities holding investment property changed upon transition to IFRS. Consequently, the respective investment properties were revalued with an offset in retained earnings.

Deferred tax liabilities recognised upon the acquisition of certain investment properties and credited against the respective asset and liability balance under US GAAP were reversed under IFRS with an offset in retained earnings.

Other investment changes
Other investment changes include the following items:

The carrying amount of an associate investment was adjusted due to the associate's adoption to IFRS 9 and IFRS 17, resulting in an increase in "Other invested assets" with an offset in retained earnings and other comprehensive income.

Within mortgages and other loans, certain financial instruments treated as fixed income securities with changes at FVOCI under USGAAP were reclassified to mortgages and other loans (at amortised cost). Those instruments meet the held to collect business model criteria and the classification criteria for loans under IFRS. The corresponding cumulative losses were derecognised from other comprehensive income and recognised as part of the book value of the loans.

Certain derivative financial instruments and policy loans are now accounted for under IFRS 17.

The carrying value related to an associate for which the fair value option had been previously elected under US GAAP was adjusted resulting in a reduction of "Other invested assets" with an offset in retained earnings and other comprehensive income.

FX losses from remeasurement of the amortised cost value of fixed income securities available-for-sale and previously reported in other comprehensive income under US GAAP were reclassified to retained earnings in accordance with IFRS.

Certain investments held at FVOCI in accordance with US GAAP have failed the solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test under IFRS resulting in a change in classification and measurement from FVOCI to FVPL. The corresponding cumulative losses from previously recorded FVOCI fixed income securities were derecognised from other comprehensive income with an offset in retained earnings.

Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed income securities previously recognised in accordance with US GAAP were reversed and the corresponding cumulative losses were reclassified from retained earnings to other comprehensive income. Consequently, expected credit losses related to fixed income securities were recognised in other comprehensive income with an offset in retained earnings.

Other changes
Some leases were remeasured with new discount rates and further extension options with an offset in retained earnings.

Tax changes
The change in the total tax balances due to the remeasurement from US GAAP to IFRS as of 1 January 2023 is mainly driven by the differences in insurance accounting under IFRS and US GAAP. Further, deferred taxes on deferred acquisition costs and unearned premiums in line with US GAAP principles were released, whereas under IFRS deferred taxes on insurance assets and liabilities were established.

Balance sheet reclassifications
Below are the material balance sheet reclassifications upon transition from US GAAP to IFRS:

Short-term investments
"Short-term investments" were reclassified to "Fixed income securities".

Investments for unit-linked business
"Investments for unit-linked business" were reclassified to "Other assets".

Accrued investment income
"Accrued investment income" was reclassified to "Other assets".

Intangible assets
Intangible assets, including capitalised software development and costs, were reclassified from "Other assets" to "Goodwill and other intangible assets".

Exchange traded funds (ETFs) and certain money market funds
ETFs and certain money market funds were reclassified from "Equity investments" to "Other invested assets".

Private equities
Private equities were reclassified from "Other invested assets" to "Equity investments".

Mortgage loans
Mortgage loans backing insurance liabilities were reclassified from "Mortgages and other loans" to "Other assets". In addition, they were designated as measured at FVPL, eliminating the accounting mismatch in accordance with IFRS. Their carrying amount was revised from

USD 507 million under US GAAP to USD 517 million under IFRS and the difference between the respective carrying amounts was recognised in retained earnings.

Derivative financial instruments and related collateral
Other invested assets include derivative financial instruments and related collateral for which offsetting requirements were no longer met under IFRS. The offset was in "Accrued expenses and other liabilities", with no impact on retained earnings.

Non-cash collateral held from securities lending transactions
Non-cash collateral held from securities lending transactions previously reported under "Other invested assets" and the corresponding obligation to return the collateral previously reported under "Accrued expenses and other liabilities" were derecognised from the balance sheet in accordance with IFRS, with no impact on retained earnings.

Insurance contract-related balances for assumed business
The US GAAP insurance contract-related balances for assumed business were replaced by the IFRS balance sheet line items "Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities" and "Insurance contracts issued that are assets".

Insurance contract-related balances for ceded business
The US GAAP insurance contract-related balances for ceded business were replaced by the IFRS balance sheet line items "Reinsurance contracts held that are assets" and "Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities".

Foreign currency translation, net of tax
Foreign currency translation, net of tax, was derecognised from other comprehensive income with an offset in retained earnings.

Remeasurement of defined benefit liability
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability at the transition date to IFRS were set to zero, with an offset in retained earnings.

Comprehensive income reconciliation
A reconciliation of the Group's comprehensive income previously published under US GAAP to comprehensive income under IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2023 is presented in the following table and explained further in the sections "Net income" and "Other comprehensive income":

USD millions	Net income	Other comprehensive income[1]	Total comprehensive income
US GAAP	**3 228**	**1 969**	**5 197**
Insurance	–1 581	–412	–1 993
Investments	–1 142	–280	–1 422
Other	2 211	761	2 972
Tax	425		425
IFRS[2]	**3 141**	**2 038**	**5 179**

[1] Other comprehensive income is presented net of tax.
[2] Total IFRS comprehensive income has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. The changes were due to adjustments made in re/insurance contracts issued and held as well as income and deferred taxes, with a total impact of USD 57 million as of 31 December 2023.

Net income
Under IFRS, more expenses were considered directly attributable and thus included in "Insurance", resulting in lower expenses in "Other". However, the underlying impact in "Insurance" excluding expenses was higher due to acceleration of profit recognition under IFRS. Further, income from deposits with ceding companies was reclassified from "Investments" into "Insurance" and accounted for under IFRS 17.

The decrease in "Investments" from US GAAP to IFRS mainly results from the reclassification of income from deposits with ceding companies and from deposit-accounted contracts.

Other comprehensive income
Under IFRS, the effect of interest rate changes, the effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusting the CSM at discount rates on initial recognition as well as the effect of the difference between measuring fulfilment cash flows at the current discount and locked-in rates is reflected in other comprehensive income.

In "Investments", the share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments to be reclassified to profit or loss is presented in other comprehensive income under IFRS.

In "Other", the change in foreign currency translation losses decreased under IFRS compared to US GAAP. This was offset by the remeasurement of defined benefit liability relating to the asset ceiling under IFRS.

Any tax impacts resulting from the difference between US GAAP and IFRS balances are shown in "Tax".

Statement of cash flows reconciliation
A reconciliation of the Group's statement of cash flows previously published under US GAAP to the statement of cash flows under IFRS for the year ended 31 December 2023 is presented as follows:

USD millions	US GAAP	Remeasurement and reclassifications	IFRS
Net cash provided/used by operating activities	4 086	128	4 214
Net cash provided/used by investing activities	–362	–9	–371
Net cash provided/used by financing activities	–3 224	–122	–3 346
Total net cash provided/used	**500**	**–3**	**497**
Effect of foreign exchange	6	–1	5
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January	4 077	–24	4 053
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December	**4 583**	**–28**	**4 555**

Cash flows in relation to coupon paid on perpetual capital instruments previously included in cash flows from operating activities under US GAAP were reclassified to cash flows from financing activities under IFRS. Lease-related cash flows previously included in cash flows from operating activities under US GAAP were reclassified to "cash flows from financing activities" under IFRS. Payments in relation to policyholder account balances from unit-linked business previously included in cash flows from financing activities under US GAAP were reclassified to cash flows from operating activities under IFRS.

Changes in the balance sheet as of 1 January and 31 December 2023 since the publication of Half-year Report 2024

Re/insurance
The accounting for certain re/insurance contracts issued and held has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. The changes impacted all re/insurance related line items, including finance income/expense from re/insurance contracts issued and held, as well as "Other liabilities". The impact on total equity was an increase of USD 50 million as of 1 January 2023 and USD 81 million as of 31 December 2023.

Investments
The accounting for certain fixed income securities and derivatives has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report, leading to reclassifications between balance sheet line items, without any impact on total equity. The changes impacted "Fixed income securities", "Mortgages and other loans" as well as "Other invested assets" and "Other liabilities".

Taxes
The accounting for tax assets and liabilities has been revised since the information was published in the Half-Year 2024 Report. In addition, the deferred taxes were adjusted as a result of changes to the accounting for re/insurance contracts. The changes impacted deferred tax assets and liabilities as well as income taxes payable, and the total equity impact was an increase of USD 384 million as of 1 January 2023 and USD 427 million as of 31 December 2023.

3 Information on operating segments

The Group provides reinsurance and insurance throughout the world through its business segments. The segments are determined by the organisational structure and by the way in which management reviews the operating performance of the Group.

The Group presents four segments: Property & Casualty Reinsurance, Life & Health Reinsurance, Corporate Solutions and Group items. Segment revenue and net income/loss are determined in line with the accounting policies described in the summary of material accounting policies (please refer to Note 1 “Organisation and summary of material accounting policies”). Accounting policies applied by the segments are in line with those of the Group. Cross-segmental dividends and gains and losses on certain one-off transfers and transactions between segments are accounted for through segmental shareholders’ equity. Financing costs are based on the segment’s capital funding position. The tax impact of a segment is derived from the legal entity segmentation of the pre-tax result multiplied by the applicable statutory tax rate, including adjustments for deferred tax assets not recognised. Other reconciling tax items are allocated to Group items only. If special allocations of other reconciling tax items to other segments occur, these are specifically disclosed. For the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, there are no special allocations to other segments.

The segments as well as the “Consolidation” column are outlined below.

Reinsurance business is managed through two segments, Property & Casualty Reinsurance and Life & Health Reinsurance, operating globally, both through brokers and directly with clients, and providing a large range of solutions for risk and capital management. Clients include stock and mutual insurance companies as well as public sector and governmental entities. In addition to traditional reinsurance solutions, both Property & Casualty Reinsurance and Life & Health Reinsurance offer insurance-linked securities and other insurance-related capital market products.

Property & Casualty Reinsurance
Property & Casualty includes the business lines property, casualty (including motor) and specialty.

Life & Health Reinsurance
Life & Health includes the life and health lines of business.

Corporate Solutions
Corporate Solutions offers innovative insurance capacity to mid- to large-sized corporations across the globe. Offerings range from standard risk transfer covers and multi-line programmes to highly customised solutions tailored to the needs of clients. Corporate Solutions serves customers from offices worldwide.

Group items
iptiQ results are reported within the Group items segment. Group items also includes items not allocated to the other segments, which encompass parts of Principal Investments, Swiss Re Ltd, certain Treasury units and reinsurance and insurance business in run-off. iptiQ partners with distributors providing Swiss Re access to risk pools offering white-labelled protection cover in both the life and health as well as property and casualty businesses. Swiss Re Ltd charges trademark licence fees to the other segments which are reported as other income. The Group allocates the foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in earnings to Group items. Certain administrative expenses of the corporate centre functions that are not recharged to the other segments are reported in Group items.

In the second quarter of 2024, the Group announced its plans to withdraw from the iptiQ business. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to sell iptiQ’s European P&C business to Allianz Direct. For more details on the transaction, please refer to Note 15 “Assets held for sale”. The Group will consider options for the remaining entities, subject to applicable regulatory approvals and notification.

Consolidation
Segment information is presented net of external and internal retrocession and other intra-group arrangements. The Group total is obtained after elimination of intra-group transactions in the “Consolidation” column. This includes significant intra-group reinsurance arrangements, recharges of trademark licence fees and intersegmental funding.

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Business segments – income statement

For the year ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Insurance revenue	19 770	17 067	8 083	1 334	–656	45 598
Insurance service expense	–16 793	–15 044	–6 271	–1 422	393	–39 137
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**2 977**	**2 023**	**1 812**	**–88**	**–263**	**6 461**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	–1 459	–736	–1 805	–32	720	–3 312
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	323	246	1 011	32	–457	1 155
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**–1 136**	**–490**	**–794**	**0**	**263**	**–2 157**
Insurance service result	**1 841**	**1 533**	**1 018**	**–88**	**0**	**4 304**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–1 550	–651	–541	–21	131	–2 632
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	53	5	237	3	–131	167
Insurance finance result	**–1 497**	**–646**	**–304**	**–18**	**0**	**–2 465**
Net investment income	2 716	1 614	518	138	–699	4 287
Investment gains/losses	–98	134	56	172		264
Investment result	**2 618**	**1 748**	**574**	**310**	**–699**	**4 551**
Other income	121	183	21	548	–535	338
Other expenses	–839	–573	–227	–1 031	535	–2 135
Financing costs	–657	–344	–21	–137	699	–460
Income/loss before income tax expense/benefit	**1 587**	**1 901**	**1 061**	**–416**	**0**	**4 133**
Income tax expense/benefit	–362	–369	–232	68		–895
Net income/loss	**1 225**	**1 532**	**829**	**–348**	**0**	**3 238**
Thereof						
Net income/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**5**		**–8**			**–3**
Net income/loss attributable to common shareholders	**1 220**	**1 532**	**837**	**–348**		**3 241**

Business segments – income statement

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Insurance revenue	19 590	16 437	7 556	981	–666	43 898
Insurance service expense	–15 509	–15 119	–5 813	–1 190	202	–37 429
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	4 081	1 318	1 743	–209	–464	6 469
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	–1 241	–1 382	–1 781	–47	680	–3 771
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	–89	1 392	869	31	–216	1 987
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	–1 330	10	–912	–16	464	–1 784
Insurance service result	2 751	1 328	831	–225	0	4 685
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–1 400	–814	–411	–24	128	–2 521
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	43	94	196	5	–128	210
Insurance finance result	–1 357	–720	–215	–19	0	–2 311
Net investment income	1 886	1 365	395	222	–458	3 410
Investment gains/losses	–286	209	38	201		162
Investment result	1 600	1 574	433	423	–458	3 572
Other income	32	97	25	561	–517	198
Other expenses	–629	–366	–196	–1 084	517	–1 758
Financing costs	–503	–218	–29	–168	458	–460
Income/loss before income tax expense/benefit	1 894	1 695	849	–512	0	3 926
Income tax expense/benefit	–355	–254	–191	15		–785
Net income/loss	1 539	1 441	658	–497	0	3 141
Thereof						
Net income/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	7		23			30
Net income/loss attributable to common shareholders	1 532	1 441	635	–497		3 111

Business segments – balance sheet

As of 31 December 2024

2024 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1 649	1 335	713	436		**4 133**
Investments						
Fixed income securities	47 339	25 866	9 873	577		**83 655**
Equity investments	290	6	74	481		**851**
Mortgages and other loans	3 910	5 364	188	1 071	–4 536	**5 997**
Investment property	2 094	321				**2 415**
Other invested assets	8 269	853	280	468	–943	**8 927**
Total investments	**61 902**	**32 410**	**10 415**	**2 597**	**–5 479**	**101 845**
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	1 249	2 170	198	230	–931	**2 916**
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	3 874	373	6 045		–3 719	**6 573**
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1 908	1 801	279	62		**4 050**
Income taxes recoverable	131	366	87	40		**624**
Deferred tax assets	1 671	1 308	243	1 159	–2 298	**2 083**
Other assets	15 259	10 490	3 171	5 620	–29 912	**4 628**
Assets held for sale[1]				804	–427	**377**
Total assets	**87 643**	**50 253**	**21 151**	**10 948**	**–42 766**	**127 229**
Liabilities						
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	48 059	24 647	13 771	882	–3 997	**83 362**
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	3 662	244	839	5	–830	**3 920**
Short-term debt	1 208	699		60	–1 008	**959**
Long-term debt	3 128	5 899		803	–3 528	**6 302**
Income taxes payable	209	130	211	124		**674**
Deferred tax liabilities	1 149	2 682	444	436	–2 298	**2 413**
Other liabilities	18 627	11 004	1 299	5 397	–30 854	**5 473**
Liabilities held for sale[1]				1 137	–251	**886**
Total liabilities	**76 042**	**45 305**	**16 564**	**8 844**	**–42 766**	**103 989**

[1] Please refer to Note 15 "Assets held for sale" for more details.

Business segments – balance sheet

As of 31 December 2023

2023 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2 313	819	823	600		4 555
Investments						
Fixed income securities	47 647	28 123	9 497	670		85 937
Equity investments	177	7	83	881		1 148
Mortgages and other loans	4 415	5 230	230	1 168	–5 256	5 787
Investment property	2 157	328	1			2 486
Other invested assets	9 179	773	308	543	–1 685	9 118
Total investments	63 575	34 461	10 119	3 262	–6 941	104 476
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	1 079	2 629	259	156	–904	3 219
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	3 929	2 395	6 151	408	–4 257	8 626
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1 913	1 801	304	210		4 228
Income taxes recoverable	226	235	18	53		532
Deferred tax assets	2 186	1 928	196	1 042	–2 438	2 914
Other assets	12 511	9 719	2 838	4 960	–24 717	5 311
Total assets	87 732	53 987	20 708	10 691	–39 257	133 861
Liabilities						
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	48 705	29 938	14 000	1 420	–4 196	89 867
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	3 517	227	821	189	–966	3 788
Short-term debt	347	293	499	494	–345	1 288
Long-term debt	3 369	6 665		1 555	–4 912	6 677
Income taxes payable	239	111	44	202		596
Deferred tax liabilities	1 418	3 078	275	431	–2 438	2 764
Other liabilities	17 876	9 016	1 285	4 565	–26 400	6 342
Total liabilities	75 471	49 328	16 924	8 856	–39 257	111 322

Insurance revenue by geography

The insurance revenue by geographical areas for the years ended 31 December is as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Americas	22 584	22 089
EMEA	15 466	14 234
Asia-Pacific	7 548	7 575
Total	**45 598**	43 898

USD millions	**2024**	2023
United States	18 223	17 827
United Kingdom	4 465	4 122
China	1 818	1 904
Australia	1 800	1 489
Germany	1 529	1 343
Canada	1 522	1 507
Ireland	1 439	1 283
Italy	1 036	763
France	985	908
Netherlands	878	705
Bermuda	758	869
South Korea	701	727
India	694	607
Other	9 750	9 844
Total	**45 598**	43 898

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4 Insurance information

The following tables set out the detail of insurance contracts issued net position:

For the year ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Closing assets	–1 249	–2 170	–198	–230	931	–2 916
Closing liabilities	48 059	24 647	13 771	882	–3 997	83 362
Net liabilities for insurance contracts issued excluding held for sale	**46 810**	**22 477**	**13 573**	**652**	**–3 066**	**80 446**
Net payables/receivables that have not yet been allocated to a portfolio of insurance contracts	–42	–615	–105	–64	–39	–865
Net liabilities for insurance contracts issued excluding held for sale and unallocated payables/receivables	**46 768**	**21 862**	**13 468**	**588**	**–3 105**	**79 581**
Insurance asset/liability held for sale				761		761
Net liabilities for insurance contracts issued including held for sale and excluding unallocated payables/receivables	**46 768**	**21 862**	**13 468**	**1 349**	**–3 105**	**80 342**

2023 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Closing assets	–1 079	–2 629	–259	–156	904	–3 219
Closing liabilities	48 705	29 938	14 000	1 420	–4 196	89 867
Net liabilities for insurance contracts issued	47 626	27 309	13 741	1 264	–3 292	86 648
Net payables/receivables that have not yet been allocated to a portfolio of insurance contracts	–372	–923	–272	–130	18	–1 679
Net liabilities for insurance contracts issued excluding unallocated payables/receivables	47 254	26 386	13 469	1 134	–3 274	84 969

The following tables set out the detail of reinsurance contracts held net position:

For the year ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Closing assets	3 874	373	6 045		–3 719	6 573
Closing liabilities	–3 662	–244	–839	–5	830	–3 920
Net assets for reinsurance contracts held excluding held for sale	**212**	**129**	**5 206**	**–5**	**–2 889**	**2 653**
Net payables/receivables that have not yet been allocated to a portfolio of reinsurance contracts	–106	–32	–400	3	–38	–573
Net assets for reinsurance contracts held excluding held for sale and unallocated payables/receivables	**106**	**97**	**4 806**	**–2**	**–2 927**	**2 080**
Reinsurance asset/liability held for sale				212	–178	34
Net assets for reinsurance contracts held including held for sale and excluding unallocated payables/receivables	**106**	**97**	**4 806**	**210**	**–3 105**	**2 114**

2023 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total
Closing assets	3 929	2 395	6 151	408	–4 257	8 626
Closing liabilities	–3 517	–227	–821	–189	966	–3 788
Net assets for reinsurance contracts held	412	2 168	5 330	219	–3 291	4 838
Net payables/receivables that have not yet been allocated to a portfolio of reinsurance contracts	–10	–36	–209	36	18	–201
Net assets for reinsurance contracts held excluding unallocated payables/receivables	402	2 132	5 121	255	–3 273	4 637

The following disclosures are based on the net re/insurance contract assets/liabilities excluding unallocated payables/receivables and including net asset/liability held for sale as presented above.

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the liabilities for remaining coverage and of the liabilities for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–8 128	149	4 760	–3 219
Opening liabilities	14 054	1 856	72 278	88 188
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**5 926**	**2 005**	**77 038**	**84 969**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–32 921			–32 921
Changes in risk adjustment	–1 461			–1 461
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–7 551			–7 551
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	–16			–16
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 649			–3 649
Insurance revenue	**–45 598**	**0**	**0**	**–45 598**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–870	32 894	32 024
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			2 420	2 420
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		1 074		1 074
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3 619			3 619
Insurance service expense	**3 619**	**204**	**35 314**	**39 137**
Investment components	–3 210		3 210	0
Insurance service result	**–45 189**	**204**	**38 524**	**–6 461**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–422	46	1 331	955
Effect of foreign exchange	–27	–96	–2 157	–2 280
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–45 638**	**154**	**37 698**	**–7 786**
Premiums received	43 836			43 836
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–37 283	–37 283
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 420			–3 420
Cash flows	**40 416**	**0**	**–37 283**	**3 133**
Other items	1		25	26
Other movements	**1**	**0**	**25**	**26**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**705**	**2 159**	**77 478**	**80 342**
Closing assets	–7 909	272	4 720	–2 917
Closing liabilities	8 614	1 887	72 758	83 259

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	 Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–6 742	57	2 492	–4 193
Opening liabilities	14 607	907	72 302	87 816
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	7 865	964	74 794	83 623
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–32 541			–32 541
Changes in risk adjustment	–1 339			–1 339
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–7 703			–7 703
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	1 177			1 177
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 492			–3 492
Insurance revenue	–43 898	0	0	–43 898
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–581	33 296	32 715
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			–187	–187
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		1 576		1 576
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3 325			3 325
Insurance service expense	3 325	995	33 109	37 429
Investment components	–2 767		2 767	0
Insurance service result	–43 340	995	35 876	–6 469
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	844	30	2 332	3 206
Effect of foreign exchange	–171	4	767	600
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–42 667	1 029	38 975	–2 663
Premiums received	44 249			44 249
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–36 666	–36 666
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 568			–3 568
Cash flows	40 681	0	–36 666	4 015
Other items	47	12	–65	–6
Other movements	47	12	–65	–6
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	5 926	2 005	77 038	84 969
Closing assets	–8 128	149	4 760	–3 219
Closing liabilities	14 054	1 856	72 278	88 188

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Group

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of insurance contract liabilities analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–9 968	939	5 810	–3 219
Opening liabilities	62 659	8 380	17 149	88 188
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**52 691**	**9 319**	**22 959**	**84 969**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–7 551	–7 551
Changes in risk adjustment		–1 254		–1 254
Experience adjustments	–1 150			–1 150
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–6 804	1 216	6 232	644
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	1 610	–441	–1 169	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	435	–5		430
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2 897	–477		2 420
Insurance service result	**–3 012**	**–961**	**–2 488**	**–6 461**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–18	98	875	955
Effect of foreign exchange	–1 330	–225	–725	–2 280
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–4 360**	**–1 088**	**–2 338**	**–7 786**
Premiums received	43 836			43 836
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–37 283			–37 283
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 420			–3 420
Cash flows	**3 133**	**0**	**0**	**3 133**
Other items	26			26
Other movements	**26**	**0**	**0**	**26**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**51 490**	**8 231**	**20 621**	**80 342**
Closing assets	–8 826	773	5 136	–2 917
Closing liabilities	60 316	7 458	15 485	83 259

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Group

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–10 855	1 109	5 553	–4 193
Opening liabilities	61 672	7 356	18 788	87 816
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	50 817	8 465	24 341	83 623
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–7 703	–7 703
Changes in risk adjustment		–1 143		–1 143
Experience adjustments	988			988
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–9 174	1 400	8 420	646
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	2 836	266	–3 102	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	909	21		930
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–25	–162		–187
Insurance service result	–4 466	382	–2 385	–6 469
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1 909	419	878	3 206
Effect of foreign exchange	417	54	129	600
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–2 140	855	–1 378	–2 663
Premiums received	44 249			44 249
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–36 666			–36 666
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–3 568			–3 568
Cash flows	4 015	0	0	4 015
Other items	–1	–1	–4	–6
Other movements	–1	–1	–4	–6
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	52 691	9 319	22 959	84 969
Closing assets	–9 968	939	5 810	–3 219
Closing liabilities	62 659	8 380	17 149	88 188

Reinsurance contracts held: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the assets for remaining coverage and of the assets for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage Excluding loss-recovery component	 Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	4 885	12	3 528	8 425
Opening liabilities	–5 394		1 606	–3 788
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 1 January	**–509**	**12**	**5 134**	**4 637**
Expected recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–1 625			–1 625
Changes in risk adjustment	–234			–234
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	–1 532			–1 532
Experience adjustment for premium payments related to current and past services	79			79
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	**–3 312**	**0**	**0**	**–3 312**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses recoverable		–16	931	915
Adjustments to incurred claims recoverable			228	228
Recoveries of losses and change of losses on onerous underlying contracts		12		12
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	**0**	**–4**	**1 159**	**1 155**
Reinsurance investment components	–228		228	0
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**–3 540**	**–4**	**1 387**	**–2 157**
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	16		33	49
Effect of foreign exchange	67	–2	–166	–101
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–3 457**	**–6**	**1 254**	**–2 209**
Premiums paid	1 778			1 778
Claims and other insurance service expenses recovered			–2 088	–2 088
Cash flows	**1 778**	**0**	**–2 088**	**–310**
Other items	7		–11	–4
Other movements	**7**	**0**	**–11**	**–4**
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 31 December	**–2 181**	**6**	**4 289**	**2 114**
Closing assets	3 264	6	2 768	6 038
Closing liabilities	–5 445		1 521	–3 924

Reinsurance contracts held: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage Excluding loss-recovery component	Assets for remaining coverage Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	4 387		4 442	8 829
Opening liabilities	–4 625		804	–3 821
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 1 January	–238	0	5 246	5 008
Expected recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–2 445			–2 445
Changes in risk adjustment	–180			–180
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	–1 216			–1 216
Experience adjustment for premium payments related to current and past services	70			70
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	–3 771	0	0	–3 771
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses recoverable			2 132	2 132
Adjustments to incurred claims recoverable			–157	–157
Recoveries of losses and change of losses on onerous underlying contracts		12		12
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	0	12	1 975	1 987
Reinsurance investment components	–314		314	0
Net income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	–4 085	12	2 289	–1 784
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	150		163	313
Effect of foreign exchange	–45		69	24
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–3 980	12	2 521	–1 447
Premiums paid	3 574			3 574
Claims and other insurance service expenses recovered			–2 477	–2 477
Cash flows	3 574	0	–2 477	1 097
Other items	135		–156	–21
Other movements	135	0	–156	–21
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 31 December	–509	12	5 134	4 637
Closing assets	4 885	12	3 528	8 425
Closing liabilities	–5 394		1 606	–3 788

Reinsurance contracts held: measurement components – Group

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of reinsurance contracts held assets analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	6 793	1 032	600	8 425
Opening liabilities	–4 039	40	211	–3 788
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 1 January	**2 754**	**1 072**	**811**	**4 637**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services received			–1 532	–1 532
Changes in risk adjustment		–227		–227
Experience adjustments	–638			–638
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–1 477	221	1 268	12
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	149	–281	132	0
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin				0
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to incurred claims recoverable	268	–40		228
Net income or expense from reinsurance contacts held	**–1 698**	**–327**	**–132**	**–2 157**
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	–52	33	68	49
Effect of foreign exchange	–49	–27	–25	–101
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–1 799**	**–321**	**–89**	**–2 209**
Premiums paid	1 778			1 778
Claims and other insurance service expenses recovered	–2 088			–2 088
Cash flows	**–310**	**0**	**0**	**–310**
Other items	–4			–4
Other movements	**–4**	**0**	**0**	**–4**
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 31 December	**641**	**751**	**722**	**2 114**
Closing assets	5 243	409	386	6 038
Closing liabilities	–4 602	342	336	–3 924

Reinsurance contracts held: measurement components – Group

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	6 933	887	1 009	8 829
Opening liabilities	–3 766	–19	–36	–3 821
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 1 January	3 167	868	973	5 008
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services received			–1 216	–1 216
Changes in risk adjustment		–259		–259
Experience adjustments	–164			–164
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–1 424	275	1 158	9
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	126	57	–183	0
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	3			3
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to incurred claims recoverable	–234	77		–157
Net income or expense from reinsurance contacts held	–1 693	150	–241	–1 784
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	189	60	64	313
Effect of foreign exchange	6	1	17	24
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–1 498	211	–160	–1 447
Premiums paid	3 574			3 574
Claims and other insurance service expenses recovered	–2 477			–2 477
Cash flows	1 097	0	0	1 097
Other items	–12	–7	–2	–21
Other movements	–12	–7	–2	–21
Net assets/(liabilities) for reinsurance contracts held as of 31 December	2 754	1 072	811	4 637
Closing assets	6 793	1 032	600	8 425
Closing liabilities	–4 039	40	211	–3 788

Effect of insurance contracts initially recognised in the year – Group

The effect on the balance sheet is separately shown for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are initially recognised in the period.

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held initially recognised

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total	Reinsurance contracts held Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–34 769	–6 778	–41 547	–5 129
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	25 028	6 501	31 529	6 606
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	2 534	680	3 214	0
Risk adjustment	975	241	1 216	–221
Contractual service margin	6 232		6 232	–1 268
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	**0**	**644**	**644**	**–12**

2023 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total	Reinsurance contracts held Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–45 442	–6 888	–52 330	–2 326
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	33 215	6 859	40 074	3 750
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	2 576	506	3 082	0
Risk adjustment	1 231	169	1 400	–275
Contractual service margin	8 420		8 420	–1 158
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	0	646	646	–9

Impact of transition approaches adopted – Group

Insurance revenue and contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued by transition method
Insurance revenue for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	**–3 200**	**–11 299**	**–31 099**	**–45 598**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**3 860**	**13 297**	**5 802**	**22 959**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–447	–1 496	–5 608	**–7 551**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			6 232	**6 232**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–168	–700	–301	**–1 169**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	39	417	419	**875**
Effect of foreign exchange	–106	–416	–203	**–725**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**3 178**	**11 102**	**6 341**	**20 621**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	–4 270	–12 467	–27 161	–43 898
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	4 320	16 661	3 360	24 341
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–493	–1 183	–6 027	–7 703
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			8 420	8 420
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–66	–2 770	–266	–3 102
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	42	544	292	878
Effect of foreign exchange	57	47	25	129
Other items		–2	–2	–4
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	3 860	13 297	5 802	22 959

Allocation of reinsurance premium paid and contractual service margin for reinsurance contracts held by transition method
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for reinsurance contracts held are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	**137**	**547**	**2 628**	**3 312**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**53**	**318**	**440**	**811**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	–13	–347	–1 172	**–1 532**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			1 268	**1 268**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	27	99	6	**132**
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held		–4	72	**68**
Effect of foreign exchange	–5		–20	**–25**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**62**	**66**	**594**	**722**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	157	1 411	2 203	3 771
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	–15	776	212	973
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	31	–34	–1 213	–1 216
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			1 158	1 158
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	40	–452	229	–183
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1	30	33	64
Effect of foreign exchange	–4		21	17
Other items		–2		–2
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	53	318	440	811

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Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Property & Casualty Reinsurance
A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the liabilities for remaining coverage and of the liabilities for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	 Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–1 855	5	771	–1 079
Opening liabilities	–5 176	535	52 974	48 333
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**–7 031**	**540**	**53 745**	**47 254**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–13 749			–13 749
Changes in risk adjustment	–713			–713
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–3 957			–3 957
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	–76			–76
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 275			–1 275
Insurance revenue	**–19 770**	**0**	**0**	**–19 770**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–467	13 455	12 988
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			2 159	2 159
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		386		386
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 260			1 260
Insurance service expense	**1 260**	**–81**	**15 614**	**16 793**
Investment components	–1 465		1 465	0
Insurance service result	**–19 975**	**–81**	**17 079**	**–2 977**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–242	12	826	596
Effect of foreign exchange	169	–23	–1 332	–1 186
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–20 048**	**–92**	**16 573**	**–3 567**
Premiums received	20 547			20 547
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–16 170	–16 170
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 306			–1 306
Cash flows	**19 241**	**0**	**–16 170**	**3 071**
Other items	7		3	10
Other movements	**7**	**0**	**3**	**10**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**–7 831**	**448**	**54 151**	**46 768**
Closing assets	–2 527	4	1 274	–1 249
Closing liabilities	–5 304	444	52 877	48 017

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	 Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–46	–237	–807	–1 090
Opening liabilities	–6 903	438	54 342	47 877
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	–6 949	201	53 535	46 787
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–14 059			–14 059
Changes in risk adjustment	–508			–508
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–4 494			–4 494
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	871			871
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 400			–1 400
Insurance revenue	–19 590	0	0	–19 590
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–364	14 338	13 974
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			–447	–447
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		675		675
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 307			1 307
Insurance service expense	1 307	311	13 891	15 509
Investment components	–1 143		1 143	0
Insurance service result	–19 426	311	15 034	–4 081
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	224	12	1 752	1 988
Effect of foreign exchange	–58	2	495	439
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–19 260	325	17 281	–1 654
Premiums received	20 470			20 470
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–17 069	–17 069
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 278			–1 278
Cash flows	19 192	0	–17 069	2 123
Other items	–14	14	–2	–2
Other movements	–14	14	–2	–2
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	–7 031	540	53 745	47 254
Closing assets	–1 855	5	771	–1 079
Closing liabilities	–5 176	535	52 974	48 333

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of insurance contract liabilities analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–1 307	94	134	–1 079
Opening liabilities	44 594	1 828	1 911	48 333
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**43 287**	**1 922**	**2 045**	**47 254**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–3 957	–3 957
Changes in risk adjustment		–543		–543
Experience adjustments	–1 022			–1 022
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–3 698	697	3 466	465
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	150	–21	–129	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–71	–8		–79
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2 548	–389		2 159
Insurance service result	**–2 093**	**–264**	**–620**	**–2 977**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	349	40	207	596
Effect of foreign exchange	–1 068	–51	–67	–1 186
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–2 812**	**–275**	**–480**	**–3 567**
Premiums received	20 547			20 547
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–16 170			–16 170
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 306			–1 306
Cash flows	**3 071**	**0**	**0**	**3 071**
Other items	10			10
Other movements	**10**	**0**	**0**	**10**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**43 556**	**1 647**	**1 565**	**46 768**
Closing assets	–1 442	55	138	–1 249
Closing liabilities	44 998	1 592	1 427	48 017

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–1 315	199	26	–1 090
Opening liabilities	44 941	1 494	1 442	47 877
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	43 626	1 693	1 468	46 787
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–4 494	–4 494
Changes in risk adjustment		–245		–245
Experience adjustments	430			430
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–4 739	613	4 507	381
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–260	–115	375	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	280	14		294
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–269	–178		–447
Insurance service result	–4 558	89	388	–4 081
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1 697	113	178	1 988
Effect of foreign exchange	397	28	14	439
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–2 464	230	580	–1 654
Premiums received	20 470			20 470
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–17 069			–17 069
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 278			–1 278
Cash flows	2 123	0	0	2 123
Other items	2	–1	–3	–2
Other movements	2	–1	–3	–2
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	43 287	1 922	2 045	47 254
Closing assets	–1 307	94	134	–1 079
Closing liabilities	44 594	1 828	1 911	48 333

Insurance contracts issued initially recognised – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

The effect on the balance sheet of insurance contracts issued that are initially recognised in the period is shown below.

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–15 135	–4 222	**–19 357**
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	10 643	4 362	**15 005**
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	499	155	**654**
Risk adjustment	527	170	**697**
Contractual service margin	3 466		**3 466**
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	**0**	**465**	**465**

2023 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–16 328	–5 144	–21 472
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	10 723	5 282	16 005
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	610	118	728
Risk adjustment	488	125	613
Contractual service margin	4 507		4 507
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	0	381	381

Impact of transition approaches adopted – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

Insurance revenue and contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued by transition method
Insurance revenue for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	**–141**	**–509**	**–19 120**	**–19 770**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**74**	**237**	**1 734**	**2 045**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–20	–116	–3 821	**–3 957**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			3 466	**3 466**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	1	–95	–35	**–129**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1	9	197	**207**
Effect of foreign exchange	–3	–4	–60	**–67**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**53**	**31**	**1 481**	**1 565**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	–893	–1 180	–17 517	–19 590
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	151	266	1 051	1 468
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–107	–243	–4 144	–4 494
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			4 507	4 507
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	29	198	148	375
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1	10	167	178
Effect of foreign exchange		8	6	14
Other items		–2	–1	–3
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	74	237	1 734	2 045

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Life & Health Reinsurance

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the liabilities for remaining coverage and of the liabilities for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–5 959	71	3 259	–2 629
Opening liabilities	19 620	695	8 700	29 015
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**13 661**	**766**	**11 959**	**26 386**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–13 897			–13 897
Changes in risk adjustment	–604			–604
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–2 226			–2 226
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	6			6
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–346			–346
Insurance revenue	**–17 067**	**0**	**0**	**–17 067**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–172	14 122	13 950
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			182	182
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		501		501
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	411			411
Insurance service expense	**411**	**329**	**14 304**	**15 044**
Investment components	–1 569		1 569	0
Insurance service result	**–18 225**	**329**	**15 873**	**–2 023**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–186	16	277	107
Effect of foreign exchange	–215	–49	–484	–748
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–18 626**	**296**	**15 666**	**–2 664**
Premiums received	14 006			14 006
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–15 524	–15 524
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–357			–357
Cash flows	**13 649**	**0**	**–15 524**	**–1 875**
Other items	13		2	15
Other movements	**13**	**0**	**2**	**15**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**8 697**	**1 062**	**12 103**	**21 862**
Closing assets	–5 662	185	3 307	–2 170
Closing liabilities	14 359	877	8 796	24 032

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Life & Health Reinsurance

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–5 508	68	3 459	–1 981
Opening liabilities	21 110	278	7 309	28 697
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	15 602	346	10 768	26 716
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–13 882			–13 882
Changes in risk adjustment	–660			–660
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–1 992			–1 992
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	444			444
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–347			–347
Insurance revenue	–16 437	0	0	–16 437
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–75	14 142	14 067
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			247	247
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		485		485
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	320			320
Insurance service expense	320	410	14 389	15 119
Investment components	–1 507		1 507	0
Insurance service result	–17 624	410	15 896	–1 318
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	484	10	225	719
Effect of foreign exchange	–96		106	10
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–17 236	420	16 227	–589
Premiums received	15 623			15 623
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–15 032	–15 032
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–322			–322
Cash flows	15 301	0	–15 032	269
Other items	–6		–4	–10
Other movements	–6	0	–4	–10
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	13 661	766	11 959	26 386
Closing assets	–5 959	71	3 259	–2 629
Closing liabilities	19 620	695	8 700	29 015

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Life & Health Reinsurance

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of insurance contract liabilities analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–9 009	823	5 557	–2 629
Opening liabilities	8 498	6 160	14 357	29 015
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**–511**	**6 983**	**19 914**	**26 386**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–2 226	–2 226
Changes in risk adjustment		–608		–608
Experience adjustments	128			128
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–1 540	366	1 232	58
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	1 589	–408	–1 181	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	442	1		443
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	188	–6		182
Insurance service result	**807**	**–655**	**–2 175**	**–2 023**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–534	49	592	107
Effect of foreign exchange	15	–163	–600	–748
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**288**	**–769**	**–2 183**	**–2 664**
Premiums received	14 006			14 006
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–15 524			–15 524
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–357			–357
Cash flows	**–1 875**	**0**	**0**	**–1 875**
Other items	15			15
Other movements	**15**	**0**	**0**	**15**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**–2 083**	**6 214**	**17 731**	**21 862**
Closing assets	–7 691	696	4 825	–2 170
Closing liabilities	5 608	5 518	12 906	24 032

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Life & Health Reinsurance

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–8 355	778	5 596	–1 981
Opening liabilities	6 438	5 626	16 633	28 697
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	–1 917	6 404	22 229	26 716
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–1 992	–1 992
Changes in risk adjustment		–648		–648
Experience adjustments	590			590
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–2 841	603	2 386	148
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	3 065	407	–3 472	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	328	9		337
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	327	–80		247
Insurance service result	1 469	291	–3 078	–1 318
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–208	269	658	719
Effect of foreign exchange	–114	19	105	10
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1 147	579	–2 315	–589
Premiums received	15 623			15 623
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–15 032			–15 032
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–322			–322
Cash flows	269	0	0	269
Other items	–10			–10
Other movements	–10	0	0	–10
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	–511	6 983	19 914	26 386
Closing assets	–9 009	823	5 557	–2 629
Closing liabilities	8 498	6 160	14 357	29 015

Insurance contracts issued initially recognised – Life & Health Reinsurance

The effect on the balance sheet of insurance contracts issued that are initially recognised in the period is shown below.

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–11 817	–664	**–12 481**
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	10 001	649	**10 650**
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	252	39	**291**
Risk adjustment	332	34	**366**
Contractual service margin	1 232		**1 232**
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	**0**	**58**	**58**

2023 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–21 994	–289	–22 283
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	18 702	396	19 098
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	318	26	344
Risk adjustment	588	15	603
Contractual service margin	2 386		2 386
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	0	148	148

Impact of transition approaches adopted – Life & Health Reinsurance

Insurance revenue and contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued by transition method
Insurance revenue for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	**–2 661**	**–10 551**	**–3 855**	**–17 067**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**3 682**	**12 992**	**3 240**	**19 914**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–378	–1 345	–503	**–2 226**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			1 232	**1 232**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–259	–627	–295	**–1 181**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	37	405	150	**592**
Effect of foreign exchange	–93	–410	–97	**–600**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**2 989**	**11 015**	**3 727**	**17 731**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	–2 672	–10 444	–3 321	–16 437
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	4 057	16 334	1 838	22 229
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–346	–892	–754	–1 992
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			2 386	2 386
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–122	–3 022	–328	–3 472
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	39	532	87	658
Effect of foreign exchange	54	40	11	105
Other items				0
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	3 682	12 992	3 240	19 914

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Corporate Solutions

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the liabilities for remaining coverage and of the liabilities for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	 Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–362	3	100	–259
Opening liabilities	–153	152	13 729	13 728
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**–515**	**155**	**13 829**	**13 469**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–4 590			–4 590
Changes in risk adjustment	–159			–159
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–1 650			–1 650
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	144			144
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 828			–1 828
Insurance revenue	**–8 083**	**0**	**0**	**–8 083**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–144	4 313	4 169
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			384	384
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		88		88
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 630			1 630
Insurance service expense	**1 630**	**–56**	**4 697**	**6 271**
Investment components	–71		71	0
Insurance service result	**–6 524**	**–56**	**4 768**	**–1 812**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	25	5	241	271
Effect of foreign exchange	36	–8	–325	–297
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–6 463**	**–59**	**4 684**	**–1 838**
Premiums received	8 048			8 048
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–4 799	–4 799
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 412			–1 412
Cash flows	**6 636**	**0**	**–4 799**	**1 837**
Other items				0
Other movements	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**–342**	**96**	**13 714**	**13 468**
Closing assets	–163	16	–51	–198
Closing liabilities	–179	80	13 765	13 666

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Corporate Solutions

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–286	–77	190	–173
Opening liabilities	–467	107	13 470	13 110
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	–753	30	13 660	12 937
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–4 312			–4 312
Changes in risk adjustment	–165			–165
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–1 453			–1 453
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	16			16
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 642			–1 642
Insurance revenue	–7 556	0	0	–7 556
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–91	4 314	4 223
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			–131	–131
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		221		221
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 500			1 500
Insurance service expense	1 500	130	4 183	5 813
Investment components	–21		21	0
Insurance service result	–6 077	130	4 204	–1 743
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	102	3	464	569
Effect of foreign exchange	–25	–5	150	120
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–6 000	128	4 818	–1 054
Premiums received	7 770			7 770
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–4 627	–4 627
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 571			–1 571
Cash flows	6 199	0	–4 627	1 572
Other items	39	–3	–22	14
Other movements	39	–3	–22	14
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	–515	155	13 829	13 469
Closing assets	–362	3	100	–259
Closing liabilities	–153	152	13 729	13 728

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Corporate Solutions
A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of insurance contract liabilities analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–343	7	77	–259
Opening liabilities	12 321	471	936	13 728
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**11 978**	**478**	**1 013**	**13 469**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–1 650	–1 650
Changes in risk adjustment		–114		–114
Experience adjustments	–520			–520
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–1 779	151	1 684	56
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–63	–11	74	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	31	1		32
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	482	–98		384
Insurance service result	**–1 849**	**–71**	**108**	**–1 812**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	172	11	88	271
Effect of foreign exchange	–233	–8	–56	–297
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–1 910**	**–68**	**140**	**–1 838**
Premiums received	8 048			8 048
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–4 799			–4 799
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 412			–1 412
Cash flows	**1 837**	**0**	**0**	**1 837**
Other items				0
Other movements	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**11 905**	**410**	**1 153**	**13 468**
Closing assets	–284	7	79	–198
Closing liabilities	12 189	403	1 074	13 666

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Corporate Solutions

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–178	110	–105	–173
Opening liabilities	12 036	338	736	13 110
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	11 858	448	631	12 937
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–1 453	–1 453
Changes in risk adjustment		–102		–102
Experience adjustments	–278			–278
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–1 785	186	1 661	62
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–86	–31	117	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	161	–2		159
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–65	–66		–131
Insurance service result	–2 053	–15	325	–1 743
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	478	42	49	569
Effect of foreign exchange	109	3	8	120
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–1 466	30	382	–1 054
Premiums received	7 770			7 770
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–4 627			–4 627
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–1 571			–1 571
Cash flows	1 572	0	0	1 572
Other items	14			14
Other movements	14	0	0	14
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	11 978	478	1 013	13 469
Closing assets	–343	7	77	–259
Closing liabilities	12 321	471	936	13 728

Insurance contracts issued initially recognised – Corporate Solutions

The effect on the balance sheet of insurance contracts issued that are initially recognised in the period is shown below.

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–7 558	–1 307	–8 865
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	4 105	979	5 084
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 643	359	2 002
Risk adjustment	126	25	151
Contractual service margin	1 684		1 684
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	**0**	**56**	**56**

2023 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–7 069	–845	–7 914
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	3 659	689	4 348
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	1 584	197	1 781
Risk adjustment	165	21	186
Contractual service margin	1 661		1 661
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	0	62	62

Impact of transition approaches adopted – Corporate Solutions

Insurance revenue and contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued by transition method
Insurance revenue for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	**–104**	**–163**	**–7 816**	**–8 083**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**72**	**59**	**882**	**1 013**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–28	–30	–1 592	**–1 650**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			1 684	**1 684**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	8	7	59	**74**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1	2	85	**88**
Effect of foreign exchange	–6	–1	–49	**–56**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**47**	**37**	**1 069**	**1 153**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	–359	–709	–6 488	–7 556
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	91	59	481	631
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–46	–46	–1 361	–1 453
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			1 661	1 661
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	24	45	48	117
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	1	2	46	49
Effect of foreign exchange	1	–1	8	8
Other items				0
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	71	59	883	1 013

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group items

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the liabilities for remaining coverage and of the liabilities for incurred claims is presented as follows for the year ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Liabilities for remaining coverage Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–202	70	–24	–156
Opening liabilities	57	473	760	1 290
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**–145**	**543**	**736**	**1 134**
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–1 088			–1 088
Changes in risk adjustment	–13			–13
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–46			–46
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	12			12
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–199			–199
Insurance revenue	**–1 334**	**0**	**0**	**–1 334**
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–87	1 159	1 072
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			–11	–11
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		97		97
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	264			264
Insurance service expense	**264**	**10**	**1 148**	**1 422**
Investment components	–105		105	0
Insurance service result	**–1 175**	**10**	**1 253**	**88**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–17	13	16	12
Effect of foreign exchange	–17	–12	–51	–80
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–1 209**	**11**	**1 218**	**20**
Premiums received	1 804			1 804
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–1 236	–1 236
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–373			–373
Cash flows	**1 431**	**0**	**–1 236**	**195**
Other items				0
Other movements	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**77**	**554**	**718**	**1 349**
Closing assets	–314	68	15	–231
Closing liabilities	391	486	703	1 580

Insurance contracts issued: remaining coverage and incurred claims – Group items

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	 Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
Opening assets	–603	303	–17	–317
Opening liabilities	562	85	532	1 179
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	–41	388	515	862
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–685			–685
Changes in risk adjustment	–17			–17
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–6			–6
Experience adjustment for premium receipts related to current and past services	–169			–169
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	–104			–104
Insurance revenue	–981	0	0	–981
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		–49	861	812
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims			4	4
Losses and change of losses on onerous contracts		192		192
Experience adjustment and amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	182			182
Insurance service expense	182	143	865	1 190
Investment components	–97		97	0
Insurance service result	–896	143	962	209
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	37	5	13	55
Effect of foreign exchange	15	7	34	56
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	–844	155	1 009	320
Premiums received	1 153			1 153
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid			–788	–788
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–413			–413
Cash flows	740	0	–788	–48
Other items				0
Other movements	0	0	0	0
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	–145	543	736	1 134
Closing assets	–202	70	–24	–156
Closing liabilities	57	473	760	1 290

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Group items

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of insurance contract liabilities analysed by measurement component for the year ended 31 December is presented as follows:

2024 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–223	15	52	–156
Opening liabilities	1 223	43	24	1 290
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	**1 000**	**58**	**76**	**1 134**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–46	–46
Changes in risk adjustment		–13		–13
Experience adjustments	61			61
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	–42	24	83	65
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	–89	–1	90	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	31	1		32
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	–11			–11
Insurance service result	**–50**	**11**	**127**	**88**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	7	–1	6	12
Effect of foreign exchange	–68	–3	–9	–80
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**–111**	**7**	**124**	**20**
Premiums received	1 804			1 804
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–1 236			–1 236
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–373			–373
Cash flows	**195**	**0**	**0**	**195**
Other items				0
Other movements	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	**1 084**	**65**	**200**	**1 349**
Closing assets	–325	15	79	–231
Closing liabilities	1 409	50	121	1 580

Insurance contracts issued: measurement components – Group items

For the year ended 31 December

2023 USD millions	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Opening assets	–383	25	41	–317
Opening liabilities	1 144	30	5	1 179
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 1 January	761	55	46	862
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided			–6	–6
Changes in risk adjustment		–15		–15
Experience adjustments	34			34
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period	2	13	40	55
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	2	5	–7	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	137			137
Changes that relate to past services:				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	7	–3		4
Insurance service result	182	0	27	209
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	53	1	1	55
Effect of foreign exchange	52	2	2	56
Total changes in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	287	3	30	320
Premiums received	1 153			1 153
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components paid	–788			–788
Insurance acquisition cash flows	–413			–413
Cash flows	–48	0	0	–48
Other items				0
Other movements	0	0	0	0
Net (assets)/liabilities for insurance contracts issued as of 31 December	1 000	58	76	1 134
Closing assets	–223	15	52	–156
Closing liabilities	1 223	43	24	1 290

Insurance contracts issued initially recognised – Group items

The effect on the balance sheet of insurance contracts issued that are initially recognised in the period is shown below.

For the years ended 31 December

2024 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–978	–606	**–1 584**
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	682	527	**1 209**
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	200	133	**333**
Risk adjustment	13	11	**24**
Contractual service margin	83		**83**
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	**0**	**65**	**65**

2023 USD millions	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	Insurance contracts issued Total
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	–533	–703	–1 236
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	366	565	931
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	129	178	307
Risk adjustment	–2	15	13
Contractual service margin	40		40
Loss/(income) recognised on initial recognition	0	55	55

Impact of transition approaches adopted – Group items

Insurance revenue and contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued by transition method
Insurance revenue for the period and a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the contractual service margin for insurance contracts issued are presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	**–293**	**–217**	**–824**	**–1334**
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	**29**	**7**	**40**	**76**
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	–21	–1	–24	**–46**
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			83	**83**
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	81	2	7	**90**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued			6	**6**
Effect of foreign exchange	–4	–1	–4	**–9**
Other items				**0**
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	**85**	**7**	**108**	**200**

2023 USD millions	Contracts using the modified retrospective approach	Contracts using the fair value approach	Other insurance contracts	Total
Insurance revenue	–292	–147	–542	–981
Contractual service margin as of 1 January	22	5	19	46
Changes that relate to current services:				
Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	4	–1	–9	–6
Changes that relate to future services:				
Contracts initially recognised in period			40	40
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	2	3	–12	–7
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued			1	1
Effect of foreign exchange	1		1	2
Other items				0
Contractual service margin as of 31 December	29	7	40	76

5 Other re/insurance disclosures

Expected recognition of CSM in profit or loss for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held
The following tables set out when the Group expects to recognise the remaining contractual service margin in profit or loss after the reporting date.

For the years ended 31 December

2024					Contractual service margin	Insurance contracts issued	Insurance contracts held
USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total	Total
1 year	1 159	1 458	701	43	–16	**3 345**	**–388**
2 years	189	1 280	169	28	–5	**1 661**	**–52**
3 years	76	1 159	100	7	–3	**1 339**	**–14**
4 years	40	1 060	60	6	–2	**1 164**	**–17**
5 years	25	966	35	6	–1	**1 031**	**–15**
6–10 years	50	3 777	67	39	–1	**3 932**	**–65**
11 and more years	26	8 031	21	71		**8 149**	**–171**
Total	**1 565**	**17 731**	**1 153**	**200**	**–28**	**20 621**	**–722**

2023					Contractual service margin	Insurance contracts issued	Insurance contracts held
USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Consolidation	Total	Total
1 year	1 532	1 585	679	6	–82	3 720	–237
2 years	195	1 432	123		–2	1 748	–123
3 years	86	1 288	78	8	–1	1 459	–51
4 years	42	1 167	50	8	–1	1 266	–39
5 years	30	1 065	28	7	–1	1 129	–28
6–10 years	81	4 157	43	19	–1	4 299	–103
11 and more years	79	9 220	12	28	–1	9 338	–230
Total	2 045	19 914	1 013	76	–89	22 959	–811

Maturity analysis of the remaining undiscounted contractual net cash flows for insurance contracts in a liability position
The following tables present a maturity analysis for insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, reflecting the dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur.

2024 USD millions	Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	Total
Due within one year	10 201	4 517	**14 718**
Due between one and two years	12 780	133	**12 913**
Due between two and three years	9 429	–17	**9 412**
Due between three and four years	7 086	–47	**7 039**
Due between four and five years	5 383	–43	**5 340**
Due after five years	31 813	14	**31 827**
Total	**76 692**	**4 557**	**81 249**

2023 USD millions	Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	Total
Due within one year	11 170	4 425	15 595
Due between one and two years	11 621	–82	11 539
Due between two and three years	9 461	–158	9 303
Due between three and four years	6 915	–83	6 832
Due between four and five years	5 522	–64	5 458
Due after five years	34 530	–27	34 503
Total	79 219	4 011	83 230

The amounts from portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and are payable on demand relate to the ANZ surety portfolio of the Corporate Solutions specialty business. The amounts from insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and that are payable on demand amount to USD 1.0 billion and USD 1.1 billion as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The carrying amount of the corresponding portfolios amount to USD 31 million and USD 40 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. Payable on demand represents the sum of all individual risk exposures which is more than the carrying value based on actuarial loss expectations.

Please refer to Note 12 "Risk disclosures" for further information on how the Group manages liquidity risk.

Total investment result and net insurance finance result

The tables below present an analysis of total investment result and net insurance finance result recognised in profit or loss and OCI in the period.

2024 USD millions	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Total
Net investment income	4 287		**4 287**
Investment gains/losses	264		**264**
Foreign currency translation		–504	**–504**
Cash flow hedges		–10	**–10**
Cost of hedging		5	**5**
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities		–516	**–516**
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments		–315	**–315**
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments		1	**1**
Total investment return	**4 551**	**–1 339**	**3 212**
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–2 632	1 311	**–1 321**
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	167	–84	**83**
Total insurance finance result	**–2 465**	**1 227**	**–1 238**

2023 USD millions	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Total
Net investment income	3 410		3 410
Investment gains/losses	162		162
Foreign currency translation		–15	–15
Cash flow hedges		10	10
Cost of hedging			0
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities		1 923	1 923
Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments		–28	–28
Share of other comprehensive income of equity-method investments		50	50
Total investment return	3 572	1 940	5 512
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued	–2 521	–488	–3 009
Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held	210	75	285
Total insurance finance result	–2 311	–413	–2 724

Risk adjustment

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the level of risk adjustment net of reinsurance held as measured by the Group corresponds to a confidence level on the ultimate loss distribution of 79% and 78%, respectively.

Discount rates

For cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items, the Group determines the IFRS 17 discount rates using a bottom-up approach based on government bond yields, extrapolated towards an ultimate forward rate set by the Group, which reflects long-term real interest rate and inflation expectations. Although the ultimate forward rate is subject to revision, it is expected to be stable and would change only as a result of significant changes to long-term expectations. The table below sets out the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts for major currencies.

2024 Currency	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years	50 Years
AUD	4.037%	3.983%	4.466%	4.954%	5.090%	4.730%
CAD	3.005%	2.992%	3.282%	3.384%	3.377%	3.512%
EUR	2.237%	2.376%	2.745%	2.972%	3.041%	3.318%
GBP	4.322%	4.277%	4.671%	5.279%	5.265%	4.376%
JPY	0.420%	0.727%	1.123%	1.987%	2.415%	2.825%
USD	4.222%	4.457%	4.639%	5.046%	4.826%	4.331%

2023 Currency	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years	30 Years	50 Years
AUD	3.981%	3.674%	4.029%	4.419%	4.412%	4.295%
CAD	4.596%	3.120%	3.116%	3.112%	3.034%	3.229%
EUR	3.045%	2.060%	2.307%	2.619%	2.597%	3.025%
GBP	4.438%	3.358%	3.660%	4.328%	4.217%	3.574%
JPY	–0.045%	0.212%	0.657%	1.486%	1.773%	1.931%
USD	4.789%	3.882%	3.877%	4.376%	4.018%	3.772%

Direct allocation of assets to groups of re/insurance contracts

IFRS requires disclosures for groups of re/insurance contracts for which the option to recognise components of re/insurance finance income or expenses directly in other comprehensive income on the date of transition was exercised and to which a portfolio of assets is directly allocated – the fair value changes of which are similarly recognised directly in OCI. There are no material circumstances where Swiss Re directly allocates assets to groups of re/insurance contracts based on the transition method used.

6 Claims development tables

Basis of presentation for claims development information
Claims development information is presented on a gross basis, by underwriting year and by business segment.

Incurred and cumulative claims paid are shown in the claims development tables on a nominal basis.

The Group provides no claims development information for the Life & Health Reinsurance segment as the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the claims payments is typically resolved within one year. The Group also provides no claims development information for the Group items segment as its reserves are not material.

For Property & Casualty Reinsurance and Corporate Solutions, the Group discloses data for five underwriting years and reporting periods. The Group decided not to disclose previously unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the annual reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 17.

The current reporting period estimate of outstanding claims for underwriting years older than the number of years shown in the claims development tables is presented as a subtotal of the total undiscounted outstanding claim assets or liabilities.

The information is presented at current balance sheet foreign exchange rates as of the date of these financial statements to permit an analysis of claims development excluding the impact of foreign exchange movements.

Insurance contracts issued – Property & Casualty Reinsurance

Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, insurance contracts issued

USD millions	Reporting year				
Underwriting year	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024**
2020	9 078	14 713	15 161	15 041	**15 457**
2021		8 406	15 767	16 040	**16 725**
2022			9 179	14 965	**16 053**
2023				7 969	**14 572**
2024					**8 253**
Total					**71 060**

Cumulative claims paid and allocated claims adjustment expenses, insurance contracts issued

USD millions	Reporting year				
Underwriting year	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024**
2020	570	4 152	7 174	9 140	**10 539**
2021		794	4 952	8 455	**10 517**
2022			658	4 745	**8 081**
2023				691	**4 385**
2024					**728**
Total					**34 250**

Undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued – underwriting years from 2020 to 2024	36 810
Undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued – underwriting years before 2020	24 875
Total undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued	**61 685**

Insurance contracts issued – Corporate Solutions

Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, insurance contracts issued

USD millions	Reporting year				
Underwriting year	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024**
2020	1 643	2 674	2 702	2 559	**2 630**
2021		1 780	3 074	3 155	**3 308**
2022			1 828	3 077	**3 095**
2023				1 866	**3 432**
2024					**2 053**
Total					**14 518**

Cumulative claims paid and allocated claims adjustment expenses, insurance contracts issued

USD millions	Reporting year				
Underwriting year	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024**
2020	199	747	1 216	1 524	**1 740**
2021		171	868	1 546	**2 044**
2022			176	973	**1 541**
2023				211	**1 000**
2024					**248**
Total					**6 573**

Undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued – underwriting years from 2020 to 2024	7 945
Undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued – underwriting years before 2020	6 422
Total undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued	**14 367**

The following table reconciles the claims development information to the Groups net liabilities of incurred claims, for insurance contracts issued.

The components not included in the undiscounted outstanding claims liabilities are presented below as reconciling items.

Life & Health Reinsurance and Group Items are excluded from the claims development information and are together with other immaterial items disclosed in "Exclusions and other effects".

Reconciliation to the net liability of incurred claims, insurance contracts issued

USD millions	2024
Property & Casualty Reinsurance	61 685
Corporate Solutions	14 367
Total undiscounted outstanding claim (assets)/liabilities, insurance contracts issued	**76 052**
Consolidation	–3 649
Effect of discounting	–11 752
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1 559
Commissions and other expenses	1 297
Exclusions and other effects	13 971
Net (asset)/liability for incurred claims, insurance contracts issued	**77 478**

7 Investments

Investment result

Net investment income

For the years ended 31 December, net investment income from financial assets, by measurement category, and other investment income and expenses were as follows:

	Investment income from financial assets measured at:						
2024 USD millions	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated)	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost	Other	Total
Fixed income securities	3 026		289	2	4		**3 321**
Equity investments		11	1				**12**
Investment property						257	**257**
Mortgages and other loans			3		365		**368**
Share in earnings of equity-method investments						73	**73**
Cash and cash equivalents			15		140		**155**
Other			305		194	–7	**492**
Gross investment income	**3 026**	**11**	**613**	**2**	**703**	**323**	**4 678**
Investment expenses						–391	**–391**
Net investment income	**3 026**	**11**	**613**	**2**	**703**	**–68**	**4 287**

	Investment income from financial assets measured at:						
2023 USD millions	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated)	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost	Other	Total
Fixed income securities	2 605		205	2	10		2 822
Equity investments		10	28				38
Investment property						247	247
Mortgages and other loans			2		276		278
Share in earnings of equity-method investments						33	33
Cash and cash equivalents			12		139		151
Other			137		142		279
Gross investment income	2 605	10	384	2	567	280	3 848
Investment expenses						–438	–438
Net investment income	2 605	10	384	2	567	–158	3 410

Interest revenue from financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, calculated using the effective interest method, amounted to USD 3 733 million and USD 3 168 million for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. Thereof, USD 52 million and USD 32 million were recognised in "Other income" in the income statement for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Investment gains/losses

For the years ended 31 December, investment gains and/or losses from financial assets, by measurement category, and other investment gains and losses were as follows:

2024 USD millions	Investment gains/losses from financial assets measured at: Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost	Other	Total
Un/realised gains/losses on:						
Fixed income securities	27	46	15			**88**
Equity investments		11				**11**
Investment property					11	**11**
Equity-method investments						**0**
Insurance-related derivatives		3				**3**
Other		50		1		**51**
Impairment related gains/losses from:						
Change in expected credit losses	15			–7		**8**
Other impairments[1]					–92	**–92**
Reversals of other impairments[2]					20	**20**
Foreign exchange gains/losses					164	**164**
Investment gains/losses	**42**	**110**	**15**	**–6**	**103**	**264**

[1] Other impairments of USD 71 million and USD 21 million related to investment property and equity-method investments, respectively.
[2] Reversals of other impairments relate to investment property.

2023 USD millions	Investment gains/losses from financial assets measured at: Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost	Other	Total
Un/realised gains/losses on:						
Fixed income securities	–255	48	3			–204
Equity investments		27				27
Investment property					289	289
Equity-method investments					145	145
Insurance-related derivatives		35				35
Other		66		–2		64
Impairment related gains/losses from:						
Change in expected credit losses	21			–33		–12
Other impairments[1]					–214	–214
Reversals of other impairments						0
Foreign exchange gains/losses					32	32
Investment gains/losses	–234	176	3	–35	252	162

[1] Other impairments relate to investment property.

Change in expected credit losses related to financial assets presented within "Other assets" is recognised in "Other expenses" and amounted to losses of USD 41 million and USD 1 million for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Carrying amounts of investments and other liabilities
Total investments by measurement category

As of 31 December, the carrying amounts of financial assets, by measurement category, and non-financial assets were as follows:

	Financial assets by measurement category							
2024 USD millions	Fair value through other comprehensive income[1]	Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated)	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost[2]	Non-financial assets	Reclassified to assets held for sale	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			219		3 945		–31	**4 133**
Investments								
Fixed income securities	80 818		2 769	132	119		–183	**83 655**
Equity investments		726	125					**851**
Mortgages and other loans			9		5 988			**5 997**
Investment property						2 415		**2 415**
Other invested assets, thereof:			4 952		3 509	466		**8 927**
Derivative financial instruments			1 282					**1 282**
Reverse repurchase agreements					2 682			**2 682**
Securities borrowing					290			**290**
Equity-method investments						466		**466**
Private equity funds			3 513					**3 513**
Other			157		537			**694**
Total investments	**80 818**	**726**	**7 855**	**132**	**9 616**	**2 881**	**–183**	**101 845**

[1] The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income corresponds to fair value, and the allowance for ECL is recognised in "Other comprehensive income".
[2] The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost is net of ECL allowances.

	Financial assets by measurement category							
2023 USD millions	Fair value through other comprehensive income[1]	Fair value through other comprehensive income (designated)	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (designated)	Amortised cost[2]	Non-financial assets	Reclassified to assets held for sale	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			154		4 401			4 555
Investments								
Fixed income securities	83 412		2 349	50	126			85 937
Equity investments		1 133	15					1 148
Mortgages and other loans			8		5 779			5 787
Investment property						2 486		2 486
Other invested assets, thereof:			4 789		3 847	482		9 118
Derivative financial instruments			1 188					1 188
Reverse repurchase agreements					2 677			2 677
Securities borrowing					310			310
Equity-method investments						482		482
Private equity funds			3 432					3 432
Other			169		860			1 029
Total investments	83 412	1 133	7 161	50	9 752	2 968	0	104 476

[1] The carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income corresponds to fair value, and the allowance for ECL is recognised in "Other comprehensive income".
[2] The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost is net of ECL allowances.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of USD 2 020 million and USD 2 440 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, were included in "Other assets".

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss with a carrying amount of USD 625 million and USD 795 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, were included in "Other assets".

Please refer to Note 12 "Risk disclosures" for further information on how the Group manages market risk.

Other liabilities by measurement category

As of 31 December, the carrying amounts of financial liabilities, by measurement category, and non-financial liabilities were as follows:

2024 USD millions	Financial liabilities by measurement category Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial liabilities	Reclassified to assets held for sale	Total
Other liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	1 267				**1 267**
Repurchase agreements		49			**49**
Securities lending		19			**19**
Securities sold short	315				**315**
Other	4	1 755	2 135	–71	**3 823**
Other liabilities	**1 586**	**1 823**	**2 135**	**–71**	**5 473**

2023 USD millions	Financial liabilities by measurement category Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Non-financial liabilities	Reclassified to assets held for sale	Total
Other liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments	1 107				1 107
Repurchase agreements		153			153
Securities lending		15			15
Securities sold short	236				236
Other		2 837	1 994		4 831
Other liabilities	1 343	3 005	1 994	0	6 342

Risk concentration of fixed income securities, and mortgages and other loans

As of 31 December, the risk concentration of fixed income securities, by country of issuance, was as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Debt securities issued by governments and government agencies:		
US Treasury and other US government corporations and agencies	15 443	13 012
US Agency securitised products	5 474	4 440
States of the United States and political subdivisions of the states	1 061	1 235
Canada	2 775	3 557
United Kingdom	2 645	2 732
Japan	2 482	2 899
Australia	1 881	2 023
France	1 803	2 260
Other	10 270	11 529
Total	**43 834**	43 687
Corporate debt securities[1]	34 634	37 324
Securitised products	5 370	4 926
Reclassified to assets held for sale	–183	
Fixed income securities	**83 655**	85 937

[1] Includes corporate debt securities of USD 21 359 million and USD 23 072 million issued in the US as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. There are no other significant risk concentrations.

As of 31 December, the risk concentration of mortgages and other loans, by country of issuance, was as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
United States	2 842	2 744
United Kingdom	1 690	1 649
Germany	359	452
Australia	319	352
France	177	191
Other	610	399
Mortgages and other loans	**5 997**	5 787

Equity instruments designated at FVOCI

The Group has designated certain equity investments as measured at FVOCI because it intends to hold them long term.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI amounted to USD 726 million and USD 1 133 million, respectively. Thereof, USD 595 million and USD 919 million were unlisted investments in insurance companies, respectively.

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, dividend income recognised on equity investments designated at FVOCI and held at the end of the reporting period amounted to USD 5 million and USD 10 million, respectively.

Derecognition of equity instruments designated at FVOCI

During the year ended 31 December 2024, equity instruments designated at FVOCI with a fair value of USD 102 million were derecognised due to being redeemed or sold.

Dividend income recognised for those instruments amounted to USD 6 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. Corresponding cumulative gains of USD 3 million were reclassified from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities

Maturity analysis for financial assets

As of 31 December, the carrying amounts of fixed income securities and mortgages and other loans, by remaining maturity, were as follows:

USD millions	**2024** Fixed income securities	**2024** Mortgages and other loans	2023 Fixed income securities	2023 Mortgages and other loans
Due within one year	16 901	398	17 290	102
Due between one and five years	27 344	2 619	28 935	2 432
Due between five and ten years	14 777	1 341	14 298	1 555
Due after ten years	21 272	1 639	21 981	1 698
Securitised products with no fixed maturity	3 544		3 433	
Reclassified to assets held for sale	–183			
Total carrying amount	**83 655**	**5 997**	85 937	5 787

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

As of 31 December, the total undiscounted cash flows of insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, by remaining maturity, were as follows:

USD millions	**2024** Insurance contracts without significant risk transfer	2023 Insurance contracts without significant risk transfer
Due within one year	89	47
Due between one and five years	95	80
Due between five and ten years	52	40
Due after ten years	89	109
Total undiscounted cash flows	**325**	276

Insurance contracts without significant risk transfer are presented within "Other liabilities".

Please refer to Note 12 "Risk disclosures" for further information on how the Group manages liquidity risk.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities
As of 31 December, offsetting of derivatives, financial assets and financial liabilities was as follows:

2024 USD millions	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Related financial liabilities not set off in the balance sheet	Related collateral not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments – assets	1 282		**1 282**	–813	–195	**274**
Reverse repurchase agreements	3 884	–1 202	**2 682**		–2 682	**0**
Securities borrowing	292	–2	**290**		–290	**0**
Total	**5 458**	**–1 204**	**4 254**	**–813**	**–3 167**	**274**

2024 USD millions	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Related financial assets not set off in the balance sheet	Related collateral not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	–1 267		**–1 267**	813	214	**–240**
Repurchase agreements	–851	802	**–49**		49	**0**
Securities lending	–421	402	**–19**		19	**0**
Total	**–2 539**	**1 204**	**–1 335**	**813**	**282**	**–240**

2023 USD millions	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented on the balance sheet	Related financial liabilities not set off in the balance sheet	Related collateral not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments – assets	1 188		1 188	–760	–199	229
Reverse repurchase agreements	3 947	–1 270	2 677		–2 677	0
Securities borrowing	310		310		–310	0
Total	5 445	–1 270	4 175	–760	–3 186	229

2023 USD millions	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented on the balance sheet	Related financial assets not set off in the balance sheet	Related collateral not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
Derivative financial instruments – liabilities	–1 107		–1 107	760	111	–236
Repurchase agreements	–1 023	870	–153		153	0
Securities lending	–415	400	–15		15	0
Total	–2 545	1 270	–1 275	760	279	–236

The Group reports net amounts of financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet if (i) it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts in the normal course of business, in the event of default, and in the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all the counterparties; and (ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. To reduce credit risk exposure between counterparties, the Group enters into various netting agreements, including repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities borrowing and securities lending arrangements. The Group meets offsetting requirements for some repurchase and reverse repurchase arrangements and for some securities lending and securities borrowing arrangements. Generally, International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements related to derivative financial instruments do not meet the criteria for offsetting under IAS 32 as they normally guarantee the right to offset the assets and liabilities only in the event of bankruptcy. Upon occurrence of a default event, the non-defaulting party sets off the obligation against all outstanding transactions and collateral received under the agreement, which substantially reduces credit risk exposure. In addition, there is no intention by the Group to realise the derivative assets and to settle the derivative liabilities simultaneously or to settle them on a net basis.

Collateral pledged or received between two counterparties with a master netting arrangement or similar arrangement in place, but not subject to balance sheet netting, is disclosed at fair value. The fair values represent the gross carrying value amounts at the reporting date for each financial instrument received or pledged by the Group. The net amounts of the financial assets and liabilities presented on the balance sheet are recognised in “Other invested assets” and “Other liabilities”, respectively.

Transferred assets and collateral

Collateral pledged by the Group excluding securities lending and repurchase agreements

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, financial assets, excluding cash and cash equivalents, and investments in consolidated Swiss Re funds with a carrying value of USD 13 782 million and USD 17 979 million, respectively, were placed on deposit with regulatory agencies or posted to secure certain reinsurance, derivative and debt liabilities.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, a real estate portfolio with a carrying value of USD 196 million and USD 207 million, respectively, served as collateral for a credit facility.

Financial assets transferred by the Group for securities lending and repurchase agreements

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, securities transferred to unrelated parties under securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements, in which the counterparties obtain the right to sell or repledge the assets, by class of financial asset, were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Cash equivalents	484	1 191
Fixed income securities	17 147	15 454
Total investments	**17 631**	16 645
Corresponding liabilities recognised for the obligation to return cash collateral	68	168

Non-cash collateral received by the Group with the right to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner

The Group holds equity securities as well as government and corporate debt securities as collateral.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral and other securities received where the Group is permitted to sell or repledge was USD 22 811 million and USD 22 267 million, respectively. Of this, the amount of USD 2 387 million and USD 1 085 million was sold or repledged as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. Securities received are not recognised in the balance sheet and the Group is obliged to return equivalent securities.

Investment property

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for the carrying amount of investment property is presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

USD millions	2024	2023
Gross carrying amount as of 1 January	**3 759**	3 671
Additions		
From purchases	61	
From subsequent expenditure recognised as an asset	86	75
Disposals	–140	–145
Transfer to and from owner-occupied property	20	
Effect of foreign exchange	–162	158
Other movements	24	
Gross carrying amount on 31 December	**3 648**	3 759
Cumulative depreciation and impairment as of 1 January	**–1 273**	–984
Depreciation	–61	–66
Impairments[1]	–67	–214
Reversals of impairments[1]	20	
Disposals	105	47
Transfer to and from owner-occupied property	–14	
Effect of foreign exchange	57	–56
Cumulative depreciation and impairment as of 31 December	**–1 233**	–1 273
Carrying amount	**2 415**	2 486
Fair value	**5 380**	5 541

[1] Impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses recognised for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were driven by updated appraisals.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group classified an investment property as held for sale. The investment property is allocated across the Reinsurance business segments.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Rental income and direct operating expenses recognised in relation to investment property for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Rental income from investment property	257	247
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period	–63	–55
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**194**	192

Leases as a lessor
The Group, as a lessor, enters into lease and sublease agreements, mainly for residential, industrial and office space.

The Group manages risk associated with the residual value of its leased properties through careful property selection as well as diversification by geographical region and property type. Lease contracts for residential real estate in Switzerland and Germany are usually open-ended. Cash flows for such contracts have been projected taking into consideration the average turnover rate in the region.

Operating leases
As of 31 December, the total minimum undiscounted lease payments to be received from operating leases related to investment property for the next five years and thereafter were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Due within one year	215	214
Due between one year and two years	182	186
Due between two years and three years	172	154
Due between three years and four years	158	129
Due between four years and five years	131	113
Due after five years	548	421
Total undiscounted cash flows	**1 406**	1 217

Lease contracts for residential real estate in the US with a lease term of one year or less have been excluded from the projected cash flows in the table above due to their short-term nature. Rental income for those leases for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 was USD 17 million and USD 17 million, respectively.

As of 31 December, income from operating leases was as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Lease income	257	247

Finance leases
As of 31 December, the components of income from finance leases were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Finance leases		
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	2	2

The following table sets out the total undiscounted lease payments to be received from finance leases for the next five years and thereafter and provides a reconciliation between the total undiscounted lease receivables and the net investment in the lease:

USD millions	2024	2023
Due within one year	6	6
Due between one year and two years	7	7
Due between two years and three years	6	7
Due between three years and four years	6	7
Due between four years and five years	6	7
Due after five years	10	16
Total undiscounted cash flows	**41**	50
Impact of discounting	–7	–7
Net investment in lease	**34**	43

8 Expected credit loss

The Group's financial assets and liabilities, including insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, are exposed to credit risk. Credit risk is defined as the potential financial loss that may arise from diminished creditworthiness or default of counterparties of Swiss Re or of third parties.

For financial instruments with low credit risk at the reporting date, the Group assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition and considers them as Stage 1 of the three-stage model. Low credit risk is defined as being equivalent to "investment grade" (better than or equal to BBB- or equivalent). Most of the Group's fixed income securities and loans are low credit risk financial instruments. For financial instruments other than those with low credit risk at the reporting date, the Group reviews the following quantitative indicators to determine if a significant increase in credit risk has incurred: 1) the credit rating downgrade since initial recognition; 2) days past due payments; 3) whether the asset's fair value is significantly lower than its amortised cost. While these three quantitative factors are indicative of increased credit risk, an asset with contractual payments that are more than 90 days past due is generally considered defaulted.

In addition, qualitative indicators of default, such as changes to: 1) regulatory and market environments; 2) external market indicators of credit risk for a particular or similar financial instrument; 3) the issuer's financial condition and operational activities; 4) price indicators of credit risk; and 5) the existence of covenant waivers, are considered where appropriate.

A financial asset is credit-impaired and therefore considered as stage 3 of the three-stage model, when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Indicators that a financial asset is credit-impaired include the event of default and other observable data about events indicating significant financial difficulties on the issuer side or about the market environment the issuer operates in. A financial asset's gross carrying amount is written off when all or part of the financial asset is expected to be uncollectible. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery are, among others, a lack of assets or sources of income of the borrower that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts. Although the Group expects no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Debt modifications can lead to a substantial change in the terms and conditions, resulting in a derecognition of an existing financial asset and the recognition of a newly purchased financial asset that might meet the criteria of a POCI (purchased or originated credit-impaired). If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Group determines whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date based on modified contractual terms of the financial asset with the risk of default at initial recognition based on the unmodified contractual terms.

The loss allowance recognition of either 12-months or lifetime ECL depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for the financial instrument since initial recognition. The Group estimates the lifetime ECL based on the present value of all possible cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial asset, which is the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract and the cash flows that the holder expects to receive. The 12-months ECL is defined as a portion of the lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12-months after the reporting date.

The Group applies the simplified approach to trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets. For these assets, lifetime ECL is recognised. The Group estimates the lifetime ECL based on a probability of default using a days past due provision matrix.

The Group considers quantitative and qualitative information to determine whether the credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition. In addition, an analysis based on the Group's historical experience and credit risk assessments, including forward-looking information, are used. Forward-looking information includes macroeconomic forecasts provided by Swiss Re Institute to calculate the credit loss of the financial assets. These forecasts cover a number of macroeconomic variables (eg GDP growth rate, equity returns and interest rates) and reflect the Group's view as to the most likely development of those variables. The macroeconomic factors are used to bridge the gap between historical loss experience and current expectations since these variables are linked to the default and rating behaviour of counterparties. Further, the use of macroeconomic factors involves relating the performance of the assets to macroeconomic factors by forecasting the assets' underlying profit or loss into probability of default outcomes using prescribed scenarios. Swiss Re Institute provides more than one economic scenario to meet a range of possible outcomes for the measurement of ECL. For each scenario, the associated ECL is multiplied by the weighting allocated to that scenario.

No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Baseline macroeconomic outlook
The Group expects global growth to remain solid over the next 12 months but regional divergences to accentuate as US growth outperformance continues, while Europe and China are weighed down by global trade uncertainty and structural challenges. Global CPI inflation is expected to slowly decline further, but the Group does not expect inflation in the US to return to the 2% target. In response, a cautious US Federal Reserve will likely proceed with only two interest rate cuts in 2025, while central banks in the euro area and China are expected to ease policy at a faster pace as growth concerns dominate.

Alternative scenarios
The distribution of risks is tilted to the downside, driven by geopolitics, the potential for disruptive policy changes and financial market vulnerabilities. Alongside the baseline, the Group monitors three alternative scenarios intended to capture 5–10% tail outcomes based on the current economic environment.

"Downside 1" comprises a stagflationary environment, bringing a reacceleration of inflation, rising interest rates and mild economic contractions. As a result, financial conditions tighten and risk assets perform poorly.

"Downside 2" comprises a global recession, which would generate unfavourable macro and financial conditions, with sharp contractions in economic growth, falling interest rates, abrupt tightening in financial conditions and significant financial market losses.

The upside scenario comprises a tech-driven productivity revival which would see an up-shift in economies' potential growth, resulting in stronger economic activity and higher interest rates but benign financial conditions and risk assets profiting.

The macroeconomic assumptions as of 31 December were as follows:

		2024 (Forecasts for 2025)				2023 (Forecasts for 2024)			
		Baseline	Upside	Downside 1	Downside 2	Baseline	Upside	Downside 1	Downside 2
Likelihood		76%	8%	8%	8%	76%	8%	8%	8%
Real GDP growth, annual average, %	USD	2.2	3.2	−0.1	−1.0	1.1	3.2	−1.4	−2.5
	GBP	1.2	2.2	−0.4	−1.7	0.2	2.2	−1.7	−4.0
	EUR	0.9	2.0	−0.3	−1.7	0.3	2.0	−1.6	−4.0
Yield, 10-year govt. bond, year-end, %	USD	4.2	5.3	5.7	2.5	4.2	5.0	6.2	1.2
	GBP	4.5	4.7	5.3	1.8	4.0	4.8	7.2	1.0
	EUR	2.3	3.7	4.3	0.3	2.4	3.6	5.2	0.0
Equity markets, year-end, % change	USD	10.0	20.0	−15.0	−25.0	7.4	18.0	−35.0	−45.0
	GBP	6.0	20.0	−15.0	−25.0	7.4	18.0	−35.0	−45.0
	EUR	9.0	20.0	−15.0	−25.0	7.4	18.0	−35.0	−45.0

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For fair value through other comprehensive income instruments and instruments measured at amortised cost, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals the nominal amount.

The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial instrument, without taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, as of 31 December:

USD millions	2024 Financial assets, excluding held for sale	2024 Financial assets held for sale	2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Fixed income securities	80 635	183	83 412
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**80 635**	**183**	83 412
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3 914	31	4 401
Fixed income securities	119		126
Mortgages and other loans	5 988		5 779
Other invested assets[1]	175		187
Financial assets included in Other assets	1 575		1 465
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**11 771**	**31**	11 958
Total on-balance sheet financial assets subject to ECL	**92 406**	**214**	95 370

[1] Excludes derivative financial instruments. Please refer to Note 10 "Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting".

In addition, financial assets at amortised cost amounting to USD 3 757 million and USD 4 616 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively, are excluded from the expected credit loss calculation due to either full collateralisation or the short time to settlement of receivables.

The maximum exposure for off-balance sheet items is best represented by the nominal amount. The nominal amount for loan commitments was USD 134 million and USD 139 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. The nominal amount for financial guarantees was USD 13 million and USD 1 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively. Loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Reconciliation of allowance for expected credit loss

2024 USD millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	**Total**
Loss allowance as of 1 January	**71**	**19**	**30**	**7**	**127**
Net purchase of financial assets and loan issuance					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	20	–2	–1		**17**
Mortgages and other loans		–1			**–1**
Other	1			–1	**0**
Remeasurements					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	–38	1	5		**–32**
Mortgages and other loans	–2	3	7		**8**
Other	–1		42		**41**
Stage transfers					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	–1	1			**0**
Mortgages and other loans	–1		1		**0**
Other					**0**
Write-offs					
Fixed income securities FVOCI					**0**
Mortgages and other loans			–22		**–22**
Other[1]			–42		**–42**
Effect of foreign exchange	–1				**–1**
Loss allowance on 31 December	**48**	**21**	**20**	**6**	**95**

[1] The contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that were written off during the reporting period and are still subject to enforcement activity was USD 50 million as of 31 December 2024.

2023 USD millions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Loss allowance as of 1 January	83	11	14	5	113
Net purchase of financial assets and loan issuance					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	10	–2	–7		1
Mortgages and other loans	2	–3	–1		–2
Other	1			1	2
Remeasurements					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	–28	6	1		–21
Mortgages and other loans	4	9	21		34
Other	–1			1	0
Stage transfers					
Fixed income securities FVOCI	6	–6			0
Mortgages and other loans	–6	4	2		0
Other					0
Write-offs					
Fixed income securities FVOCI					0
Mortgages and other loans					0
Other					0
Effect of foreign exchange					0
Loss allowance on 31 December	71	19	30	7	127

Credit risk concentration of financial assets

The following table provides a credit quality analysis for financial assets at their respective gross carrying amounts as of 31 December:

2024 USD millions	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Non-investment grade	Total gross carrying amount[1]	ECL allowance	Net of loss allowance
Financial assets measured at FVOCI								
Stage 1	7 985	27 266	23 354	20 297	1 793	**80 695**	–44	
Stage 2				4	104	**108**	–6	
Stage 3					15	**15**	–12	
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	**7 985**	**27 266**	**23 354**	**20 301**	**1 912**	**80 818**	**–62**	
Of which assets held for sale						**183**		
Financial assets measured at AC								
Stage 1	821	1 191	4 931	3 320	722	**10 985**	–4	**10 981**
Stage 2			21	181	310	**512**	–15	**497**
Stage 3					22	**22**	–8	**14**
Simplified approach					316	**316**	–6	**310**
Total financial assets measured at AC	**821**	**1 191**	**4 952**	**3 501**	**1 370**	**11 835**	**–33**	**11 802**
Of which assets held for sale						**31**		**31**

[1] Reflects the carrying amount for financial assets measured at FVOCI and the gross carrying amount for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

2023 USD millions	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Non-investment grade	Total gross carrying amount[1]	ECL allowance	Net of loss allowance
Financial assets measured at FVOCI								
Stage 1	7 860	30 479	21 428	21 783	1 711	83 261	–63	
Stage 2				12	130	142	–7	
Stage 3					9	9	–9	
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	7 860	30 479	21 428	21 795	1 850	83 412	–79	
Financial assets measured at AC								
Stage 1	968	3 826	2 495	3 224	909	11 422	–8	11 414
Stage 2			10	68	191	269	–12	257
Stage 3					41	41	–21	20
Simplified approach					274	274	–7	267
Total financial assets measured at AC	968	3 826	2 505	3 292	1 415	12 006	–48	11 958

[1] Reflects the carrying amount for financial assets measured at FVOCI and the gross carrying amount for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Effect of collateral on the maximum exposure to credit risk of credit-impaired financial assets
The maximum exposure to credit risk associated with financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income corresponds to the fair value and for financial assets held at amortised cost corresponds to the gross carrying amount, net of loss allowances. The table below also shows the maximum exposure to credit risk after considering the effects of collateral and other credit enhancements, as of 31 December.

2024 USD millions	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Collateral and other credit enhancements	Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral and credit enhancements
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Fixed income securities	15	8	7
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**15**	**8**	**7**
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Mortgages and other loans	15		15
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**15**	**0**	**15**

2023 USD millions	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Collateral and other credit enhancements	Maximum exposure to credit risk after collateral and credit enhancements
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Fixed income securities	9	8	1
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	8	1
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
Mortgages and other loans	20	21	
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	20	21	0

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
Certain financial assets otherwise measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income have been designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss as of 31 December.

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Designated financial assets:		
Maximum exposure to credit risk	132	50
Fair value change caused by changes in credit risk	–1	1
Cumulative fair value change caused by changes in credit risk	1	1

The changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk is determined based on changes in the prices of credit default swaps referenced to similar obligations of the same borrower.

9 Fair value disclosures

Fair value measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value and assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. This three-level hierarchy is based on the observability of the inputs used in the fair value measurement. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group has the ability to access. Level 1 inputs are the most persuasive evidence of fair value and are to be used whenever possible. The types of instruments categorised within level 1 include active government and government agency securities, corporate debt securities, active listed equities, certain exchange-traded derivative instruments and most exchange-traded funds.

Level 2 inputs are market-based inputs that are directly or indirectly observable, but not considered level 1 quoted prices. Level 2 inputs consist of (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (ii) quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in non-active markets (eg markets which have few transactions and where prices are not current or price quotations vary substantially); (iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable (eg interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks and default rates); (iv) inputs derived from, or corroborated by, observable market data; and (v) quoted prices provided by third-party brokers. The types of instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active include most government and government agency securities, certain investment-grade corporate debt securities, securitised products, certain over-the-counter (OTC) and non-exchange-traded derivative instruments and less liquid listed equities.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. These inputs generally reflect the Group's own assumptions about market pricing using the best internal and external information available. Certain financial instruments are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and therefore have little or no price transparency. Such instruments include private equity, private equity funds, less liquid corporate debt securities and certain securitised products. Certain OTC derivatives trade in less liquid markets with limited pricing information and the determination of fair value for these derivatives is inherently more difficult. When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

In certain situations, the Group uses inputs to measure the fair value of asset or liability positions that fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In these situations, the Group will determine the appropriate level based on the lowest level input that is significant to the determination of the fair value.

Valuation techniques
Cash and cash equivalents mainly consist of publicly traded money market funds (MMFs), which are valued using net asset value (NAV). Valuations of NAV are derived from public exchanges. Therefore, MMFs are classified as level 1 instruments.

Fixed income securities mainly comprise of debt securities issued by governments and government agencies, corporate debt securities and securitised products, of which the majority are mortgage- and asset-backed securities.

Debt securities issued by governments and government agencies, which have quoted market prices in active markets, are categorised as level 1 instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Securities, which are not observed to have active markets, are generally classified as level 2 instruments. They are valued using independent pricing providers (vendors). Pricing providers utilise a variety of observable market data in the valuation process, including executed trade information and quotes (ie broker, interdealer broker, exchange and clearing house). Valuations provided by vendors are generally based on executable trade information as most of the Group's government holdings are traded in a transparent and liquid market.

Corporate debt securities mainly include US and European investment-grade positions, which are priced by utilising inputs from third-party pricing providers (vendors). Pricing providers utilise observable market inputs where available in the valuation process, with emphasis placed on executed trades, executable dealer quotes (price, yields and spread) and dealer indications. Instruments where valuation is derived from executable trade information are categorised as level 1 instruments. Where market data (direct executable) is not available for a specific instrument, valuations are developed based on a variety of pricing techniques, including utilising an implied and interpolated issuer curve, which is developed using observable quotes and traded prices as proxies, incorporating considerations of the security's credit rating, maturity, liquidity, seniority and call features. Other modelling techniques (eg relative yield analysis, peer proxy/comparable) utilise observable inputs and option-adjusted spreads and incorporate considerations of the security's seniority, maturity and the issuer's corporate structure. When pricing is based on indicative or non-executable market data, instruments are categorised within level 2.

Fair values of mortgage- and asset-backed securities are obtained both from third-party pricing vendors, quoted prices and internal valuation models; some of which may be based on the prices of comparable securities with similar structural and collateral features. For both, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), cash flows are derived based on the transaction-specific information, which incorporates priority in the deal structure, and are generally adjusted to reflect benchmark yields, market prepayment data, collateral performance (default rates and loss severity) for specific vintage and geography, credit enhancements and ratings. For certain RMBS and CMBS with low levels of market liquidity, judgements may be required to determine comparable securities based on the loan type and deal-specific performance. The factors specifically considered in the valuation of CMBS include borrower-specific statistics in a specific region, such as debt service coverage and loan-to-value ratios, as well as the type of commercial property. Asset-backed securities also includes debt securitised by credit card, student loan and auto loan receivables. Pricing inputs for these securities focus on capturing, where relevant, collateral quality and performance, payment patterns and delinquencies. Consequently, the majority of mortgage- and asset-backed securities are categorised within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Equity investments primarily include private equity investments. The fair value of such instruments is mainly derived by internal valuation models (eg Discounted Cash Flow model and Financial Statement modelling) utilising judgmental assumptions in defining inputs. Consequently, equity investments are mainly classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Group holds both exchange-traded and OTC interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and equity derivative contracts for hedging and trading purposes. The fair values of exchange-traded derivatives measured using observable exchange prices are classified as level 1. Long-dated contracts may require adjustments to the exchange-traded prices, which would trigger reclassification to level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivatives are generally valued by the Group based on the internal models, which are consistent with industry standards and practices, and use both observable (dealer, broker or market consensus prices, spot and forward rates, interest rate and credit curves and volatility indices) and unobservable inputs (adjustments for liquidity, inputs derived from the observable data based on the Group's judgements and assumptions). The Group's OTC interest rate derivatives primarily include interest rate swaps, futures, options, caps and floors and are valued based on discounted cash flow models, which generally utilise as inputs observable market yield curves and volatility assumptions. The Group's OTC foreign exchange derivatives primarily include forward spot and option contracts and are generally valued based on discounted cash flow models, utilising as main inputs observable foreign exchange forward curves. The Group's investments in equity derivatives primarily include OTC equity option contracts on single or baskets of market indices and equity options on individual or baskets of equity securities, which are valued using internally developed models (such as the Black-Scholes type option pricing model and various simulation models) calibrated with the inputs, which include underlying spot prices, dividend curves, volatility surfaces, yield curves and correlations between underlying assets. The Group's OTC credit derivatives can include index and single-name credit default swaps. Plain vanilla credit derivatives, such as index and single-name credit default swaps, are valued by the Group based on the models consistent with the industry valuation standards for these credit contracts, and primarily utilise observable inputs published by market data sources, such as credit spreads and recovery rates. These valuation techniques warrant classification of plain vanilla OTC derivatives as level 2 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Mortgages and other loans are mainly categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as they do not have an active exit market. For certain commercial mortgage loans and infrastructure loans, which are included in mortgage loans and other loans, respectively, the fair value can be estimated using discounted cash flow models, which are based on discount curves and spread inputs that require management's judgement.

Other invested assets mainly include the Group's private equity funds and hedge fund investments, which are made directly or via ownership of funds. Valuation of direct private equity investments requires significant management judgement due to the absence of quoted market prices and the lack of liquidity. Initial valuation is based on the acquisition cost and is further refined based on the available market information for the public companies that are considered comparable to the Group's holdings in the private companies being valued, and the private company-specific performance indicators; both historic and projected. Subsequent valuations also reflect business or asset appraisals, as well as market transaction data for private and public benchmark companies and the actual companies being valued, such as financing rounds, and mergers and acquisitions activity. The Group's holdings in private equity funds and hedge funds are generally valued utilising NAV, subject to adjustments, as deemed necessary, for restrictions on redemption (lock-up periods and amount limitations on redemptions). Consequently, the majority of the Group's private equity funds and hedge funds are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other assets measured at fair value include insurance-linked mortgage loans. The fair value of those assets is derived from discounted best estimate cash flows utilising lapse rates and mortality rates applied in valuing the related insurance liabilities. Consequently, insurance-linked mortgage loans are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other assets measured at amortised cost but for which the fair value is disclosed include insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, which are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is derived from discounted best estimate cash flows utilising unobservable inputs such as biometric assumptions and lapse rates that are essential to project future cash flows.

Other liabilities measured at fair value mainly include securities sold short. The value as well as fair value levelling of those liabilities follows the respective fair values and levelling categorisation of the underlying assets sold short.

Other liabilities measured at amortised cost but for which a fair value is disclosed include insurance contracts without significant risk transfer, which are categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value is derived from discounted best estimate cash flows utilising unobservable inputs such as biometric assumptions and lapse rates that are essential to project future cash flows.

Investment property is fair valued primarily by independent external appraisers based on proprietary discounted cash flow models that incorporate applicable risk premium adjustments to discount yields and projected market rental income streams based on market-specific data. These fair value measurements are classified in level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Debt positions, which are fair valued based on executable broker quotes or the discounted cash flow method using observable inputs, are priced by utilising inputs from third-party pricing providers (vendors) and classified within level 1 or level 2. The fair value of the majority of the Group's level 3 debt positions is judged to be the value of their updated cash flows discounted by a risk-adjusted market curve plus credit spread, if any, due to the highly tailored nature of the obligation.

Valuation process for assets and liabilities categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy
Financial valuation risk is managed by internal and external portfolio managers, who ensure that valuations remain in line with the market. In addition, Swiss Re has a function within Financial Risk Management that independently assesses valuations and valuation techniques; this team performs independent price verification for financial risk positions to confirm that valuations are reasonable and to add assurance that there are no material misstatements of fair value in Swiss Re's financial reports. The results of the independent price verification process are reviewed by the Pricing and Valuation Committee. Summary results are regularly reported to Executive management, through the Asset Valuation Committee, and the Board of Directors at Group and legal entity level.

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Allocation of assets and liabilities to levels of the fair value hierarchy
As of 31 December, the allocation of assets and liabilities by level of input was as follows:

2024 USD millions	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Total
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Cash and cash equivalents	212	7		**219**
Fixed income securities[1]	31 826	51 134	576	**83 536**
Equity investments	159	12	680	**851**
Derivative financial instruments	1	1 239	42	**1 282**
Mortgages and other loans			9	**9**
Other invested assets	39	105	3 526	**3 670**
Other assets[2]	264		361	**625**
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	**32 501**	**52 497**	**5 194**	**90 192**
Assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Fixed income securities			121	**121**
Mortgages and other loans		37	5 743	**5 780**
Investment property			5 380	**5 380**
Other invested assets		145	34	**179**
Other assets[3]			695	**695**
Total assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed	**0**	**182**	**11 973**	**12 155**
Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Derivative financial instruments	–3	–1 217	–47	**–1 267**
Other liabilities[3]	–169	–146	–4	**–319**
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	**–172**	**–1 363**	**–51**	**–1 586**
Liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Long-term debt	–1 503	–3 140	–1 996	**–6 639**
Short-term debt		–955	–3	**–958**
Other liabilities[3]			–314	**–314**
Total liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed	**–1 503**	**–4 095**	**–2 313**	**–7 911**

[1] Excludes USD 183 million of fixed income securities categorised within levels 1 and 2 and reclassified as held for sale.
[2] Includes unit-linked and insurance-linked mortgage loan investments.
[3] Includes insurance contracts without significant risk transfer.

2023 USD millions	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Total
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Cash and cash equivalents	154			154
Fixed income securities	25 411	59 672	728	85 811
Equity investments	75	99	974	1 148
Derivative financial instruments	5	1 153	30	1 188
Mortgages and other loans			8	8
Other invested assets	54	110	3 437	3 601
Other assets[1]	325		470	795
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	26 024	61 034	5 647	92 705
Assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Fixed income securities			122	122
Mortgages and other loans		73	5 472	5 545
Investment property			5 541	5 541
Other invested assets		144	43	187
Other assets[2]			396	396
Total assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed	0	217	11 574	11 791
Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Derivative financial instruments	–3	–1 053	–51	–1 107
Other liabilities	–32	–204		–236
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	–35	–1 257	–51	–1 343
Liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Long-term debt		–4 861	–2 282	–7 143
Short-term debt		–1 279	–2	–1 281
Other liabilities[2]			–307	–307
Total liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed	0	–6 140	–2 591	–8 731

[1] Includes unit-linked and insurance-linked mortgage loan investments.
[2] Includes insurance contracts without significant risk transfer.

Transfers between levels

Level transfers are mainly driven by changes in the observability of valuation inputs used. Levelling information for the majority of fixed income securities is sourced from an external provider. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

For the years ended 31 December, level transfers for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

2024			**Transfers from**			**Transfers to**
USD millions	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 1	level 2	level 3
Assets						
Fixed income securities[1]	6 475	11 631	82	11 378	6 557	253
Equity investments	8	100		100	8	
Other invested assets		22				22
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	312	174		174	312	

[1] Excludes transfers of fixed income securities classified as held for sale between level 1 and 2 amounting to USD 2 million.

2023			**Transfers from**			**Transfers to**
USD millions	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 1	level 2	level 3
Assets						
Fixed income securities	6 847	5 729	212	5 640	7 059	89
Equity investments						
Other invested assets						
Liabilities						
Other liabilities						

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following tables show a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for recurring fair value measurements in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and analyse the total gains and losses recognised in net income and OCI for the years ended 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Fixed income securities	Equity investments	Derivative financial instruments	Mortgages and other loans	Other invested assets	Other assets	Total assets	Derivative financial instruments	Total liabilities
Balance as of 1 January	**728**	**974**	**30**	**8**	**3 437**	**470**	**5 647**	**–51**	**–51**
Realised/unrealised gains/losses:									
Included in net income[1]		–1	54	–3	–42	–6	**2**	32	**32**
Included in other comprehensive income[2]	7	–316					**–309**		**0**
Purchases	11	23	7	6	571	36	**654**	–74	**–74**
Sales	–224			–2	–430	–115	**–771**		**0**
Settlements	–116		–49				**–165**	44	**44**
Transfers into level	253				22		**275**		**0**
Transfers out of level	–82						**–82**		**0**
Effect of foreign exchange	–1				–32	–24	**–57**	2	**2**
Closing balance as of 31 December	**576**	**680**	**42**	**9**	**3 526**	**361**	**5 194**	**–47**	**–47**

[1] Fair value changes from level 3 assets and liabilities, except from “Other assets”, are reported in “Investment gains/losses”. Fair value changes from “Other assets” are reported in “Other income” or “Other expenses”.
[2] Fair value changes from fixed income securities and equity investments are reported in “Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities” and “Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments”, respectively.

2023 USD millions	Fixed income securities	Equity investments	Derivative financial instruments	Mortgages and other loans	Other invested assets	Other assets	Total assets	Derivative financial instruments	Total liabilities
Balance as of 1 January	957	594	56	25	3 167	517	5 316	–47	–47
Realised/unrealised gains/losses:									
Included in net income[1]	8	–1	53		116	2	178	38	38
Included in other comprehensive income[2]	21	14					35		0
Purchases		376	7	8	356	30	777	–88	–88
Sales		–1		–26	–208	–96	–331		0
Settlements	–139		–86				–225	49	49
Transfers into level	89						89		0
Transfers out of level	–212						–212		0
Effect of foreign exchange	4	–8		1	6	17	20	–3	–3
Closing balance as of 31 December	728	974	30	8	3 437	470	5 647	–51	–51

[1] Fair value changes from level 3 assets and liabilities, except from “Other assets”, are reported in “Investment gains/losses”. Fair value changes from “Other assets” are reported in “Other income” or “Other expenses”.
[2] Fair value changes from fixed income securities and equity investments are reported in “Net unrealised investment gains/losses on fixed income securities” and “Net unrealised investment gains/losses on equity investments”, respectively.

Gains and losses on assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The gains and losses relating to the assets and liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Gains/losses included in net income for the period	34	216
Whereof change in unrealised gains/losses relating to assets and liabilities still held at the reporting date	2	179

Significant unobservable inputs for financial instruments measured at fair value level 3

The table below sets out information about unobservable inputs used in measuring fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value and categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December:

USD millions Type of financial instrument	2023 Fair value	**2024** Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input
Assets				
Fixed income securities	728	**576**		
Securitised products	341	203	Discounted cash flow model	Credit spread
Private placement corporate debt	387	373	Discounted cash flow model	Credit spread
Equity investments	974	**680**		
Private equity	974	680	Discounted cash flow model / Peer multiples approach / Market capitalisation method	Financial statements multiples/Cash flow projections/Earnings projections
Derivative financial instruments	30	**42**		
Weather contracts	4	11	Proprietary option model	Risk margin Correlation Volatility (power/gas) Volatility (temperature) Volatility (wind) Index value (temperature) Index value (wind)
Mortgages and other loans	8	**9**		
Infrastructure loans	7	8	Discounted cash flow model	Valuation spread
Other invested assets	3 437	**3 526**		
Private equity funds	3 425	3 504	Net asset value	n/a
Other assets	470	**361**		
Insurance-linked mortgage loans	470	360	Discounted cash flow model	Lapse rate Mortality rate
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	–51	**–47**		
Weather contracts	–47	–41	Proprietary option model	Risk margin Correlation Volatility (power/gas) Volatility (temperature) Index value (temperature)

Sensitivity of recurring level 3 measurements to changes in unobservable inputs
The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's securitised products is credit spread. A significant increase (decrease) in this input in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's private placement corporate debt securities is credit spread. A significant increase (decrease) in this input in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. However, changing any of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative scenarios would not lead to a significant change in the corresponding fair values.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's private equity is dependent on the valuation technique utilised, ie financial statements multiples, cash flow and/or earnings projections. A significant increase (decrease) in these inputs in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. However, changing any of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative scenarios would not lead to a significant change in the corresponding fair values.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Group's weather contracts are risk margin, correlation, volatility and index value. Where the Group has a long position, a significant increase (decrease) in the risk margin input in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where the Group has a long volatility or correlation position, a significant increase (decrease) in the correlation and volatility inputs would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where the Group has a long index position, an increase (decrease) in the index value input in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. Where the Group has a short position, a significant increase (decrease) in the risk margin input in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Where the Group has a short volatility or correlation position, a significant increase (decrease) in the correlation and volatility inputs would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. Where the Group has a short index position, an increase (decrease) in the index value input in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. However, changing any of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative scenarios would not lead to a significant change in the corresponding fair values.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's infrastructure loans is valuation spread. A significant increase (decrease) in this input in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. However, changing the unobservable input to reflect reasonably possible alternative scenarios would not lead to a significant change in the corresponding fair values.

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the Group's private equity funds is net asset value. A significant increase (decrease) in this input in isolation would result in a significantly and proportionally higher (lower) fair value measurement; ie a 10% increase (decrease) in the net asset value would result in a corresponding 10% increase (decrease) of the fair value.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Group's insurance-linked mortgage loans are mortality rates and lapse rates. A significant increase (decrease) in the mortality rates in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. A significant increase (decrease) in the lapse rates in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. However, changing any of the unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternative scenarios would not lead to a significant change in the corresponding fair values.

10 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group uses a variety of derivative financial instruments including swaps, options, forwards and exchange-traded financial futures in its trading and hedging strategies, in line with the Group's overall risk management strategy. The objectives include managing exposure to price, foreign currency, credit risk and/or interest rate risk on planned or anticipated investment purchases, existing assets or liabilities, as well as locking in attractive investment conditions for future available funds.

The fair values represent the gross carrying value amounts at the reporting date for each class of derivative contract held or issued by the Group. The gross fair values are not an indication of credit risk, as many over-the-counter transactions are contracted and documented under ISDA master agreements or their equivalent. Management believes that such agreements provide for legally enforceable set-off in the event of default, which substantially reduces credit exposure.

Fair values and notional amounts of derivative financial instruments
As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the notional amounts of derivatives designated as hedging instruments outstanding were as follows:

	Maturity by nominal amount			
2024 USD millions	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due after five years	Notional amount assets/liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Fair value hedges				
Interest rate contracts		276	863	1 139
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate contracts				
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations				
Foreign exchange contracts	8 094			8 094
Total	**8 094**	**276**	**863**	**9 233**

	Maturity by nominal amount			
2023 USD millions	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due after five years	Notional amount assets/liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Fair value hedges				
Interest rate contracts	297	297	885	1 479
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate contracts	204			204
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations				
Foreign exchange contracts	5 324			5 324
Total	5 825	297	885	7 007

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As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair values of derivatives outstanding were as follows:

2024 USD millions	Fair value assets Due within one year	 Due between one and five years	 Due after five years	**Total fair value assets**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	1	756	42	**799**
Foreign exchange contracts	150	78	14	**242**
Equity contracts		36	9	**45**
Credit contracts	4	1		**5**
Other contracts	10	2	30	**42**
Total	**165**	**873**	**95**	**1 133**
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate contracts				**0**
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations				
Foreign exchange contracts	149			**149**
Total	**149**	**0**	**0**	**149**
Total net amount of derivative financial instruments				**1 282**

2023 USD millions	Fair value assets Due within one year	 Due between one and five years	 Due after five years	Total fair value assets
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate contracts	1	27	8	36
Foreign exchange contracts	767	73	14	854
Equity contracts	5	16	5	26
Credit contracts				0
Other contracts	118	119	23	260
Total	891	235	50	1 176
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments				
Cash flow hedges				
Interest rate contracts	12			12
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations				
Foreign exchange contracts				0
Total	12	0	0	12
Total net amount of derivative financial instruments[1]				1 188

[1] Net amount of derivative financial instruments held in an asset position represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

The fair value assets are included in “Other invested assets”.

		Fair value liabilities		
Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due after five years	**Total fair value liabilities**	**Carrying value assets/liabilities**
–27	–748	–2	**–777**	**22**
–269	–32	–16	**–317**	**–75**
–45	–80		**–125**	**–80**
–1			**–1**	**4**
–43	–4		**–47**	**–5**
–385	**–864**	**–18**	**–1 267**	**–134**
			0	**0**
			0	**149**
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**149**
			–1 267	**15**

		Fair value liabilities		
Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due after five years	Total fair value liabilities	Carrying value assets/liabilities
	–39	–1	–40	–4
–696	–9	–19	–724	130
–19	–94		–113	–87
–3			–3	–3
–163			–163	97
–881	–142	–20	–1 043	133
			0	12
–64			–64	–64
–64	0	0	–64	–52
			–1 107	81

The fair value liabilities are included in “Other liabilities”.

Please refer to Note 12 “Risk disclosures” for further information on how the Group manages liquidity risk.

Non-hedging activities

The Group primarily uses derivative financial instruments for risk management and trading strategies. Gains and losses of derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments are recorded in Investment gains/losses and Financing costs in the income statement.

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the gains and losses of derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate contracts	–28	28
Foreign exchange contracts	97	118
Equity contracts	–46	–229
Credit contracts	4	–72
Other contracts	93	197
Total	**120**	42

Hedging activities

The Group designates certain derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments. The designation of derivative financial instruments is primarily used for overall portfolio and risk management strategies.

Swiss Re assesses periodically whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements. One of the effectiveness requirements is that an economic relationship exists between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, or in other words, that the hedging instrument and the hedged item have values that will generally move in opposite directions. Swiss Re can use an array of methods, qualitative and quantitative, that capture the relevant characteristics of the hedging relationship, including the sources of hedge ineffectiveness. This mostly includes the critical terms method (qualitative assessment of the critical terms of the hedged item and hedging instrument), simple scenario analysis method (hypothetical derivative method) and linear regression analysis method. The method used depends primarily on the complexity of the relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

Swiss Re carefully considers the economic relationship between the hedged items and hedging instruments and ensures that the hedge ratio is aligned with the requirements of the economic hedging strategy (or risk management strategy) and the hedging objective.

Fair value hedges

The Group enters into interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk exposure to changes in fair values of certain fixed income securities and its issued long-term debt positions in respect to the underlying benchmark interest rates. These derivative instruments are designated as hedging instruments in qualifying fair value hedges. The Group designates the hedged items only to the extent of benchmark interest rates because the changes in fair values of these instruments are significantly influenced by changes in underlying benchmark interest rates. The main sources of ineffectiveness are the differences between the repricing dates of the swaps and the debt positions as well as the differences in payment and maturity dates for the swaps and fixed income securities. The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component.

For the years ended 31 December, the gains and losses used as a basis for calculating hedge ineffectiveness attributable to the hedged risks were as follows:

		2024		2023
USD millions	Investment gains/losses	Interest expenses	Investment gains/losses	Interest expenses
Interest rate contracts				
Gains/losses on derivatives	2	40		93
Gains/losses on hedged items	–2	–40		–90

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the carrying values of the hedge liabilities, and the cumulative amounts of fair value hedging adjustments included therein, recognised in the balance sheet, were as follows:

	2024		2023	
USD millions	Carrying value	Cumulative basis adjustment	Carrying value	Cumulative basis adjustment
Assets				
Fixed income securities	32			
Liabilities				
Short-term debt			–293	4
Long-term debt	–970	132	–1 001	177

Cash flow hedges

In 2023, the Group entered into a forward bond purchase contract to reduce the exposure from the interest rate fluctuations on the future purchase price of seasoned bonds forecasted to take place in 2024. These derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedging instruments. The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the cash flow hedge reserve amounted to nil and a net gain of USD 12 million, respectively. The forecast transaction took place in the first quarter of 2024 and the associated bonds were subsequently sold. For the year ended 31 December 2024, a loss of USD 7 million was recorded in "Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedges". The remaining cash flow hedge reserves amounting to a net gain of USD 5 million were reclassified to the income statement.

Hedges of the net investment in foreign operations

The Group designates derivative and non-derivative financial instruments as hedging the foreign currency exposure of its net investment in certain foreign operations. To minimise hedge ineffectiveness, the Group excludes the forward and time value of option elements from the designated derivative hedging instruments. These elements are recorded in "Other comprehensive income – Cost of hedging". Hedge effectiveness is assessed based on the critical terms of the hedged item and the hedging instrument. Ineffectiveness for hedges of the net investment in foreign operations is unlikely to occur unless the hedged net assets fall below the designated hedged amount. The exceptions are hedges where the hedging currency is not the same as the currency of the foreign operation, where the currency basis may cause ineffectiveness. Ineffectiveness in the hedges of the Group's net investments is recognised in the income statement when the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument exceeds the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, both calculated from inception of the hedge (overhedge). The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component.

For years ended 31 December, the gains and losses used as a basis for calculating hedge ineffectiveness attributable to the hedged risks were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Change in value of hedged items	–542	274
Change in value of hedging instruments	553	–274
Hedging gain/losses recognised in "Other comprehensive income – Foreign currency translation"	542	–274
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	11	

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the total foreign currency translation reserve amounted to a net gain of USD 268 million and a net loss of USD 274 million, respectively.

11 Debt

The Group enters into long- and short-term debt arrangements to obtain funds for general corporate use and specific transaction financing. The Group defines short-term debt as debt having a maturity at the balance sheet date of not greater than one year and long-term debt as having a maturity of greater than one year. For subordinated debt positions, maturity is defined as the next optional redemption date (notwithstanding that optional redemption could be subject to regulatory consent). Interest expense is classified accordingly.

Long-term debt and short-term debt is measured at amortised cost.

The Group´s debt as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Senior debt	3	294
Subordinated debt	956	500
Contingent capital instruments classified as debt		494
Short-term debt	**959**	1 288
Senior debt	1 179	1 200
Subordinated debt	5 123	5 477
Contingent capital instruments classified as debt		
Long-term debt	**6 302**	6 677
Total carrying value	**7 261**	7 965
Total fair value	**7 597**	8 424
Senior debt classified as equity		
Subordinated debt classified as equity	1 214	1 839
Contingent capital instruments classified as equity		
Perpetual capital instruments classified as equity	**1 214**	1 839

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, operational debt, ie debt related to operational leverage, amounted to:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Operational debt	**1 666**	1 746
Thereof limited- or non-recourse	1 561	1 644

Operational leverage is subject to asset/liability matching and is excluded from rating agency financial leverage calculations.

Maturity analysis of long-term debt
As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, long-term debt as reported above had the following maturities:

	2024		2023	
USD millions	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows[1]	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows[1]
Due between one and five years	2 131	2 519	2 346	2 682
Due between five and ten years	2 294	3 182	2 371	3 120
Due after ten years	1 877	3 802	1 960	4 023
Total	**6 302**	**9 503**	6 677	9 825

[1] Undiscounted cash flows reflect interest and principal payments. Floating interest rates are assumed to remain constant as of the reporting date.

Please refer to Note 12 “Risk disclosures” for further information on how the Group manages liquidity risk.

Senior long-term debt

2024 Maturity	Instrument	Issued in	Currency	Nominal in millions	Interest rate	Book value in USD millions
2026	Senior notes[1]	1996	USD	291	7.00%	302
2027	Senior notes	2015	CHF	250	0.75%	273
2030	Senior notes[1]	2000	USD	156	7.75%	186
2042	Senior notes	2012	USD	322	4.25%	316
Various	Payment undertaking agreements	Various	USD		Various	102
Total senior long-term debt as of 31 December 2024						**1 179**
Total senior long-term debt as of 31 December 2023						1 200

[1] Assumed in the acquisition of GE Insurance Solutions.

Subordinated long-term debt

2024 Maturity	Instrument	Issued in	Currency	Nominal in millions	Interest rate	Next call in	Book value in USD millions
2035	Guaranteed subordinated fixed rate callable loan note	2024	USD	750	5.70%	2034	745
2049	Guaranteed subordinated fixed rate reset step-up callable note	2019	USD	766	5.00%	2029	762
2050	Guaranteed subordinated fixed rate reset step-up callable note	2019	EUR	539	2.53%	2030	556
2052	Guaranteed subordinated fixed rate reset step-up callable note	2020	EUR	800	2.71%	2032	697
2052	Subordinated fixed-to-floating rate non step-up callable loan note	2022	USD	800	5.63%	2027	781
2056	Subordinated fixed rate non step-up callable loan note	2022	USD	23	6.05%	2031	22
2057	Subordinated private placement (amortising, limited recourse)	2007	GBP	1 246	6.48%		1 560
Total subordinated long-term debt as of 31 December 2024							**5 123**
Total subordinated long-term debt as of 31 December 2023							5 477

Perpetual capital instruments classified as equity

2024 Maturity	Instrument	Issued in	Currency	Nominals in millions	Interest rate	Next call in	Book value in USD millions
Perpetual	Perpetual subordinated fixed-to-floating rate callable loan note	2015	EUR	750	2.60%	2025	770
Perpetual	Perpetual subordinated fixed spread callable loan note[1]	2023	USD	454	5.52%	2027	444
Total perpetual capital instruments as of 31 December 2024							**1 214**
Total perpetual capital instruments as of 31 December 2023							1 839

[1] Perpetual position with issuer redemption options every five years.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

2024 USD millions	Short-term debt issued	Long-term debt issued	Total
Balance as of 1 January	**1 288**	**6 677**	**7 965**
Financing cash flows	–1 297	689	**–608**
Effect of foreign exchange	–2	–141	**–143**
Reclassifications from long-term to short-term debt	958	–958	**0**
Other	12	35	**47**
Balance as of 31 December	**959**	**6 302**	**7 261**

2023 USD millions	Short-term debt issued	Long-term debt issued	Total
Balance as of 1 January	790	8 525	9 315
Financing cash flows	–806	–810	–1 616
Effect of foreign exchange	22	175	197
Reclassifications from long-term to short-term debt	1 251	–1 251	0
Other	31	38	69
Balance as of 31 December	1 288	6 677	7 965

Financing costs

Financing costs for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Senior debt	51	53
Subordinated debt	297	295[1]
Contingent capital instruments classified as debt		13
Interest expense on long-term debt	**348**	361
Interest expense on short-term debt	44	29
Net impact of hedging		–3
Other	68	73
Total financing costs	**460**	460

[1] Includes a gain on debt extinguishment of USD 38 million.

Long-term debt issued in 2024

In April 2024, Swiss Re Subordinated Finance Plc, a subsidiary of Swiss Re Ltd, issued 11-year guaranteed subordinated fixed-to-floating rate notes, which are callable from 5 January 2034. The notes have an aggregate face value of USD 750 million, with a fixed coupon of 5.70% until the reset date on 5 April 2034. The notes are guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Swiss Re Ltd.

Convertible debt

In June 2018, Swiss Re Ltd issued six-year senior unsecured exchangeable notes with issuer stock settlement. The notes had a face value of USD 500 million, with a fixed coupon of 3.25% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrear until the maturity date (13 June 2024). In accordance with the conditions of the notes, noteholders exercised their right to exchange their notes for ordinary shares of Swiss Re Ltd in respect of the full principal amount between January 2024 and the maturity date. Swiss Re Ltd elected to settle all noteholder-initiated exchanges in cash and, accordingly, no new Swiss Re Ltd shares were issued. The call options on Swiss Re Ltd shares purchased by Swiss Re Ltd to economically offset the settlement of the noteholder-initiated exchanges were exercised.

12 Risk disclosures

Regulatory framework
The Group is subject to regulatory requirements in each of the jurisdictions in which it conducts business, which impose obligations related to maintaining a certain level of capital to cover the risk of default and insolvency by reinsurance and insurance companies and meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or catastrophic events. The Group manages its capital so that its regulated subsidiaries comply with all regulatory and solvency requirements in the countries in which the Group operates.

The Group uses an internal risk model to determine regulatory capital requirements under economic solvency frameworks such as Swiss Solvency Test (SST) and Solvency II, which forms the basis for regulatory reporting. In addition, the Group and its regulated legal entities domiciled in Switzerland are supervised by FINMA and subject to minimum solvency requirements in Switzerland.

Swiss Re's Board of Directors has defined an SST capitalisation target range of 200–250% for the Group. The minimum requirement imposed by FINMA is 100%.

Insurance risk
As mentioned in Note 1 "Organisation and summary of material accounting policies", re/insurance contracts give rise to insurance risk. Insurance risk management involves identifying, assessing and controlling risks that the Group takes through its underwriting activities. In addition, the Group monitors and controls accumulated insurance exposures to ensure that they remain within the defined risk tolerance level. The Group also manages and mitigates insurance risk through external retrocession, insurance risk swaps or by transferring risk to capital markets. This provides protection against extreme catastrophic events, further diversifies risk, stabilises economic results and releases underwriting capacity.

The Group is exposed to insurance and financial risks that are calculated in its internal risk model, as well as other risks that are not explicitly part of the economic capital requirement but are actively monitored and controlled due to their significance for Swiss Re. These include operational, liquidity, model, valuation, regulatory, political, strategic and sustainability risks. Climate change-related risks are not a standalone risk category but a driver of established risk categories. They are reflected in risk categories if they are material and relevant for current risk-taking (eg natural catastrophe risk, man-made risk, mortality trend risk, sustainability risk, emerging risk).

Property and casualty risk is mainly driven by underlying risks inherent in the business the Group underwrites, in particular costing and reserving risk, natural catastrophes, man-made risk and economic/social inflation and changes in settlement patterns. These insurance risks arise from coverage provided for property, liability, motor and accident risks, as well as for specialty risks such as engineering, agriculture, aviation, marine and cyber. It includes underlying risks inherent in the business the Group underwrites, such as inflation or uncertainty in pricing and reserving. Property re/insurance for natural catastrophe risks is a core business of Swiss Re. For key portfolios in its book, physical risk due to climate change is expected to lead to moderate increases of expected losses in the long term. To reflect such changes in physical risks, the Group regularly adjusts its proprietary natural catastrophe models based on the most recent loss experience and scientific findings. These adjustments are relatively modest compared to those for other loss drivers.

Life and health insurance risk arises from coverage provided for mortality (death), longevity (annuity) and morbidity (critical illness and income protection). In addition to potential shock events (such as a severe pandemic), it includes underlying risks inherent in life and health contracts that arise when mortality, morbidity or lapse experience deviates from expectations. The Group's limit framework for life and health exposures includes risk limits for key risks, such as life (mortality trend and longevity combined), lethal pandemic, mortality trend, lapse, critical illness and income protection. Market exposure limits are in place for catastrophe and stop-loss business. The Group does not consider climate change to have a financially material negative effect on its life and health portfolios in the short, medium or long term.

Concentration of insurance risk
As of 31 December, the net insurance liabilities net of reinsurance held and excluding payables/receivables by region were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Americas	40 283	40 625
EMEA	26 327[1]	26 828
Asia-Pacific	11 618	12 879
Total	**78 228**	80 332

[1] Includes USD 791 million reclassified as held for sale.

The amounts presented above are allocated by region based on the underlying contract cedents' location. Insurance risks are well diversified across regions and business lines.

In L&H Reinsurance, the largest amount of net insurance liabilities recognised in the balance sheet relates to mortality business in the US. In P&C Reinsurance, risks are spread across all regions, particularly in the US and EMEA.

For more information on adverse risk scenarios, please refer to the insurance stresses in disclosure "Insurance SST ratio sensitivities". The Group's largest natural catastrophe exposure lies in the scenarios "Atlantic Hurricane" and "Californian Earthquake". Its largest adverse risk in life and health is lethal pandemic.

Financial market risk
The Group maintains finance market risk standards, which define the risk governance and control framework for the management of the market risk within the Group. Market risk is the risk of loss arising from market changes that affect the economic value of investments or contracts. The Group regularly monitors and reports on key financial market risks and risk aggregations, as well as on specific limits for internally and externally managed investment mandates. These reports track exposures, document limit usage and provide information on key risks that could affect the portfolio. The reports are presented and discussed with those responsible for the relevant business line in Group discussion forums. The reporting process is complemented by regular risk discussions between key units that take financial market risk and the respective business teams that write transactions.

Risk concentration of financial instruments
Please refer to the disclosure "Carrying amounts of investments and other liabilities" in Note 7 "Investments" for information on risk concentration by asset class.

Please refer to the disclosure "Risk concentration of fixed income securities, and mortgages and other loans" in Note 7 "Investments" for information on risk concentration by country.

Credit risk
Credit risk arises when the Group enters into financial instruments or insurance contracts that grant the Group the contractual right to receive future cash flows from external counterparties. Credit risk is defined as the potential financial loss that may arise from diminished creditworthiness or default of counterparties of the Group or of third parties.

The Group maintains credit risk standards, which define the risk governance and control framework for management of the credit risk within the Group. The Group regularly monitors and reports on country and counterparty credit quality, credit exposures and limits. In addition, the Group compiles a watch list of cases that merit close attention. The reporting process is supported by a Group-wide credit exposure information system that contains all relevant data, including counterparty details, ratings, credit risk exposures, credit limits and watch lists, thus providing the necessary transparency to implement specific exposure management strategies for individual counterparties, industry sectors and geographic regions.

Exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts
The Group determines the amount arising from re/insurance contracts that is subject to credit risk from the net future cashflows that the Group expects to receive.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk related to insurance contracts issued was USD 19 525 million and USD 20 289 million, respectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk from reinsurance held was USD 3 113 million and USD 4 893 million, respectively.

The largest exposure to credit risk is in the Group's long-term business, mainly L&H assumed business.

Credit risk quality of reinsurance contracts held that are assets
As of 31 December, the net reinsurance contracts held exposure split by credit rating was as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
AA	427	1 818
A	553	512
BBB	1 803	1 988
Non-investment grade	330	575
Total	**3 113**	4 893

Credit risk from financial instruments
Please refer to the disclosure "Risk concentration of fixed income securities, and mortgages and other loans" in Note 7 "Investments" for information on risk concentration by country.

Please refer to the disclosures in Note 8 "Expected credit loss" for more information on credit risk related to financial instruments, including risk concentration by credit quality.

Liquidity risk
The Group's exposure to liquidity risk stems mainly from two sources: the need to cover potential extreme loss events and regulatory constraints that limit the flow of funds within the organisation.

Swiss Re's liquidity policy is to retain access to sufficient liquidity in the form of unencumbered liquid assets, cash and pre-funded facilities to meet potential funding requirements arising from a range of possible stress events. To allow for regulatory restrictions on intra-Group funding, liquidity is managed from a legal entity perspective. The amount of liquidity required to be held is determined by internal liquidity stress tests, which estimate the potential funding requirements stemming from extreme loss events.

Please refer to the disclosure "Maturity analysis of the remaining undiscounted contractual net cash flows for insurance contracts in a liability position" in Note 5 "Other re/insurance disclosures" for more information on liquidity risk related to re/insurance contracts.

Please refer to the disclosure "Maturity analysis for financial assets" in Note 7 "Investments" for more information on liquidity risk related to financial instruments.

Please refer to the disclosure "Maturity analysis of long-term debt" in Note 11 "Debt" and "Maturity of lease liabilities" in note 17 "Leases" for more information on liquidity risk related to non-derivative financial liabilities.

Please refer to the disclosure "Fair values and notional amounts of derivative financial instruments" in Note 10 "Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting" for more information on liquidity risk related to derivative financial liabilities.

Currency risk
The primary objectives of the Group's foreign exchange risk management are to minimise the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on consolidated IFRS shareholders' equity and earnings while maintaining an adequate capital position. There is no significant exposure to a single currency.

Insurance and financial market SST ratio sensitivities

SST sensitivity methods, parameters and assumptions

The sensitivity of the solvency ratio under SST is a representation of the financial markets and insurance sensitivities used by the Group for internal control and management decision-making. Swiss Re periodically (at least once per quarter) determines how strongly the solvency ratio reacts to key market parameters and other pre-defined stress scenarios.

The sensitivity analysis method is fully integrated into the official calculation engine, ICAM (Internal Capital Adequacy Model), which is approved by FINMA. This integration ensures that all sensitivity calculations are performed exclusively within ICAM, using its core features. In this process, shocks are input into the model, and the resulting outputs are subsequently consolidated.

Process involves collecting results of the baseline (non-stressed) official calculation and additional inputs needed to assess the sensitivity to stressed scenarios (eg magnitude of the interest rate shock).

Key assumptions used for sensitivity analysis are:

- All shocks are assumed to be instantaneous (on a specific portfolio), independent (no cross-correlations across the different sensitivity scenarios) and point-in-time (no reinvestments or forecasting).
- The results are net of insurance hedges. Linear financial derivatives (or hedges) are included. Non-linear financial derivatives are excluded from the impact analysis (due to valuation complexity).
- No management actions are assumed to take place when these shocks are applied.
- In cases of interest rates and credit spreads, the shocks are assumed to be parallel shifts to the respective curves. Convexity impact is included.
- Risk-bearing capital and the sensitivity impacts to it are modelled on the basis of a defined set of model currencies.
- The sensitivities reflect a net view after mitigation measures.

Insurance SST ratio sensitivities

The sensitivities of the solvency ratio under SST are a presentation of the insurance sensitivities used by the Group for the internal control of these risks. Specific sensitivities to IFRS equity in accordance with IFRS 7 and IFRS 17 have therefore not been calculated.

The SST model input parameters differ by risk factor. For the insurance stresses, the input parameters are risk-bearing capital, market value margin, shortfall, reserves, sum at risk (for lethal pandemic) and 99.5% net value at risk per scenario.

The tables below provide details on the impact on the SST ratio of insurance peak scenarios with a return period of 200 years.
As of 1 January 2025 and 2024, the Group SST ratio was 257% and 269%[1], respectively.

Impact on SST ratio[2]	SST 2025
Atlantic hurricane	–43pp
Californian earthquake	–28pp
European windstorm	–17pp
Japanese earthquake	–15pp
Lethal pandemic	–23pp

Impact on SST ratio[2]	SST 2024
Atlantic hurricane	–46pp
Californian earthquake	–33pp
European windstorm	–23pp
Japanese earthquake	–20pp
Lethal pandemic	–26pp

[1] Amended, given the implementation of the methodology to derive the SST target capital required correction. In the past, the expected change in SST risk-bearing capital (RBC), which is deducted from total risk to derive the target capital, did not factor in the discounting of the expected RBC when implemented.
[2] Excluding reinstatement premiums that could be triggered as a result of the event.

For the SST 2025, the largest natural catastrophe exposure for the Swiss Re Group derives from the Atlantic hurricane scenario, which translates into a 43 percentage point decrease in the SST ratio, with a USD 6.1 billion loss. The lethal pandemic loss is estimated to be USD 3.7 billion, which translated into a 23 percentage point impact on the SST ratio.

Financial market SST ratio sensitivities

The sensitivities of the solvency ratio under SST are a presentation of the market-risk sensitivities used by Swiss Re for the internal control of these risks. Specific sensitivities to IFRS equity in accordance with IFRS 7 and IFRS 17 have therefore not been calculated.

The SST model input parameters differ per risk factor. For the Financial Market sensitivities, the input parameters are market value by asset class, risk-bearing capital, market value margin, shortfall, global tax rate, and expected loss premium.

Swiss Re uses 99% tail value at risk to measure its risk concentrations. Risk concentrations are also measured via value at risk calculations for sensitivities to key financial market parameters. The financial risk sensitivities below are shown in terms of their impact on the SST ratio. As of 1 January 2025 and 2024, the Group SST ratio was 2 57% and 269%[1], respectively.

Impact on SST ratio (in pp)		SST 2025
Interest rates	+50 bps	7pp
Interest rates	–50 bps	–8pp
Credit spreads	+50 bps	–6pp
Credit spreads	–50 bps	6pp
Equity values	+25%	1pp
Equity values	–25%	–2pp
Real estate values	+25%	7pp
Real estate values	–25%	–8pp

Impact on SST ratio (in pp)		SST 2024
Interest rates	+50 bps	12pp
Interest rates	–50 bps	–13pp
Credit spreads	+50 bps	–8pp
Credit spreads	–50 bps	8pp
Equity values	+25%	0pp
Equity values	–25%	0pp
Real estate values	+25%	8pp
Real estate values	–25%	–8pp

[1] Amended, given the implementation of the methodology to derive the SST target capital required correction. In the past, the expected change in SST risk-bearing capital (RBC), which is deducted from total risk to derive the target capital, did not factor in the discounting of the expected RBC when implemented.

Among the financial market sensitivities shown above, the Group SST 2025 ratio is most sensitive to a 50-basis-point decrease in interest rates or to a decrease in real estate values of 25%, each of which would result in an estimated decrease in the SST ratio of 8 percentage points.

13 Shareholders' equity

Issued capital
On 31 December 2024, Swiss Re Ltd had fully paid-in share capital of CHF 31 749 730.60. It was divided into 317 497 306 registered shares, each with a par value of CHF 0.10. One share carries one vote. All shares have equal entitlements for dividend payments or liquidation proceeds. Swiss Re Ltd does not have any category of shares with preferential rights.

Conditional capital and capital band
The share capital of the Company may be increased by an amount not exceeding CHF 5 000 000 through the issue of a maximum of 50 000 000 registered shares, payable in full, each with a nominal value of CHF 0.10 through the voluntary or mandatory exercise of conversion and/or option rights granted in connection with bonds or similar instruments including loans or other financial instruments by the Company or Group companies.

The Company has a capital band ranging from CHF 28 579 730.60, corresponding to 285 797 306 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (lower limit), to CHF 40 249 730.60, corresponding to 402 497 306 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (upper limit). The Board of Directors shall be authorised within the capital band to increase or reduce the share capital of the Company once or several times and in any amounts or to acquire or dispose of registered shares directly or indirectly, until 12 April 2025 or until an earlier expiry of the capital band. For more information on the capital band and the conditional capital please refer to the Articles of Association (3a–3c).

Number	2024	2023
Shares issued		
Balance as of 1 January	317 497 306	317 497 306
Issuance of common shares		
Cancellation of shares bought back		
Balance as of 31 December	317 497 306	317 497 306
Treasury shares		
Balance as of 1 January	27 091 936	28 509 236
Issuance of treasury shares	–3 665 554	–1 642 596
Purchase of treasury shares		225 296
Balance as of 31 December	23 426 382	27 091 936
Shares outstanding	**294 070 924**	290 405 370

Capital management and dividends
Swiss Re's capital management priorities aim to ensure the ability to continue operations following an extremely adverse year of losses from insurance and/or financial market events and to maintain superior financial strength ratings that are sufficiently attractive from a client and investor perspective. Swiss Re's Board of Directors has defined an SST capitalisation target range of 200–250% for the Swiss Re Group. Swiss Re currently targets Group financial strength ratings of AA, Aa and A+ for S&P, Moody's and AM Best, respectively. IFRS equity and certain qualifying subordinated debt instruments (subject to certain adjustments made in accordance with the Swiss Solvency Test and rating agency methodologies) are eligible capital for these purposes.

Dividends are declared in US dollars in line with the Group's reporting, and main business currency, and are paid in Swiss francs after conversion from US dollars at an exchange rate published on the relevant ex-dividend date following the Annual General Meeting at which the relevant dividend is declared and approved. For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, Swiss Re Ltd declared dividends per share of USD 6.80 (with CHF 6.22 per share paid) and USD 6.40 (with CHF 5.69 per share paid), corresponding to a total distribution of USD 1 978 million and USD 1 850 million, respectively.

14 Earnings per share

Earnings per share for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

USD millions (except share data)	**2024**	2023
Basic earnings per share		
Net income	3 238	3 141
Coupon on perpetual capital instruments	–58	–83
Gains/losses from redemption of perpetual capital instruments	–4	15
Net income/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	3	–30
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	**3 179**	3 043
Weighted average common shares outstanding	292 117 239	289 916 296
Earnings per share in USD	**10.88**	10.50
Earnings per share in CHF[1]	**9.57**	9.45
Dilutive effects		
Change in earnings available to common shareholders due to convertible debt	4	24
Change in average number of shares due to convertible debt	1 119 655	5 406 266
Change in average number of shares due to employee options	2 089 816	1 450 116
Diluted earnings per share		
Earnings attributable to common shareholders assuming debt conversion and exercise of options	3 183	3 067
Weighted average common shares outstanding	295 326 710	296 772 678
Earnings per share in USD	**10.78**	10.33
Earnings per share in CHF[1]	**9.48**	9.31

[1] The translation from USD to CHF is shown for informational purposes only and has been calculated using the Group´s average exchange rates.

15 Assets held for sale

The Group announced on 5 November 2024 that it has agreed to sell iptiQ's European P&C business to Allianz Direct, in line with its strategic decision to withdraw from iptiQ. The transaction is expected to close mid-2025, subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals.

Allianz Direct, the pan-European online insurer of Allianz Group, will take over the risk carrier based in Luxembourg (iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A.), more than 100 employees currently working in Switzerland, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy, and all distribution agreements.

An expected loss of USD 77 million on the disposal of the net assets was recognised in the Group items segment in the fourth quarter of 2024. The loss has been reflected in the "Other expenses" line in the income statement and a corresponding balance "Unallocated impairment under IFRS 5" has been established within "Assets held for sale". The loss will be adjusted based on the final purchase price and the carrying amount of the disposal group to be determined as of the closing of the transaction. Items in "Other comprehensive income" will be recognised in the income statement upon disposal.

The major classes of assets and liabilities held for sale as of 31 December are listed below.

USD millions	2024
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	31
Investments	
Fixed income securities	183
Total investments	**183**
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	1
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	38
Income taxes recoverable	10
Deferred tax assets	54
Other assets	133
Unallocated impairment under IFRS 5	–73
Total assets held for sale	**377**

USD millions	2024
Liabilities	
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	762
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	4
Income taxes payable	2
Deferred tax liabilities	47
Other liabilities	71
Total liabilities held for sale	**886**

16 Other income and expenses

Other income
For the years ended 31 December, other income was as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Income related to insurance contracts without significant risk transfer	205	58
Revenue from other services	53	83
Other	80	57
Total	**338**	198

Operating and other expenses by functional area and nature
For the years ended 31 December, operating and other expenses by functional area and nature are presented as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Operating and other expenses by functional area		
Insurance service result	2 463	2 454
Investment result	211	236
Other expenses	2 135	1 758
Total operating and other expenses by functional area	**4 809**	4 448
Operating and other expenses by nature		
Personnel	2 657	2740
Consulting, contractors, tax & audit, legal, business outsourcing	311	302
IT	605	640
Office space	164	166
Marketing	56	50
Impairments on goodwill and intangible assets	111	
Unallocated impairment under IFRS 5[1]	77	
Expenses related to insurance contracts without significant risk transfer	206	70
Other[2]	622	480
Total operating and other expenses by nature	**4 809**	4 448

[1] For more details on the transaction, please refer to the Note 16 "Assets held for sale".
[2] Includes expenses related to non-income taxes, travel expenses, various fees and other administration and operating expenses.

17 Leases

As part of its normal business operations, the Group, as a lessee, enters into a number of lease agreements, mainly for office space. Certain lease agreements include rental payments adjusted periodically for inflation. Renewal or termination options that are reasonably certain of exercise by the lessee are included in the lease term. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as of 31 December were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Right-of-use assets	234	273
Lease liabilities	380	426

Additions to right-of-use assets were USD 31 million and USD 55 million for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Lease right-of-use assets are included in "Other assets" and lease liabilities are included in "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet.

Expenses related to lease contracts

Expenses related to lease contracts for the years ended 31 December were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	45	46
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18	19
Other lease expenses	5	3
Total lease expenses	**68**	68

Maturity of lease liabilities

As of 31 December, the total undiscounted cash flows due to leases for the next five years and thereafter were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Due within one year	73	72
Due between one and two years	73	69
Due between two and three years	64	68
Due between three and four years	54	60
Due between four and five years	48	50
Due after five years	174	209
Total undiscounted cash flows	**486**	528
Impact of discounting	–106	–102
Total lease liability	**380**	426

Please refer to Note 12 "Risk disclosures" for further information on how the Group manages liquidity risk.

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for the lease liabilities is presented as follows for the years ended 31 December:

USD millions	2024	2023
Balance as of 1 January	**426**	428
Lease liabilities recognised in period	31	55
Cash outflows for leases	–74	–75
Effect of foreign exchange	–15	14
Other	12	4
Balance as of 31 December	**380**	426

18 Goodwill

A reconciliation of the opening to closing gross carrying amounts and the closing net carrying amount of goodwill is presented as follows as of 31 December:

2024 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Total
Gross carrying amount as of 1 January	**2 011**	**2 243**	**186**	**29**	**4 469**
Effect of acquisitions					0
Other changes	–12				–12
Effect of foreign exchange					0
Gross carrying amount as of 31 December	**1 999**	**2 243**	**186**	**29**	**4 457**
Accumulated impairment as of 1 January	**–108**	**–452**	**–2**	**0**	**–562**
Goodwill impairment for the period				–29	–29
Other changes					0
Effect of foreign exchange					0
Accumulated impairment as of 31 December	**–108**	**–452**	**–2**	**–29**	**–591**
Net carrying amount as of 31 December	**1 891**	**1 791**	**184**	**0**	**3 866**

2023 USD millions	Property & Casualty Reinsurance	Life & Health Reinsurance	Corporate Solutions	Group items	Total
Gross carrying amount as of 1 January	1 967	2 243	186	29	4 425
Effect of acquisitions	43				43
Other changes					0
Effect of foreign exchange	1				1
Gross carrying amount as of 31 December	2 011	2 243	186	29	4 469
Accumulated impairment as of 1 January	–108	–452	–2	0	–562
Goodwill impairment for the period					0
Other changes					0
Effect of foreign exchange					0
Accumulated impairment as of 31 December	–108	–452	–2	0	–562
Net carrying amount as of 31 December	1 903	1 791	184	29	3 907

Impairment test

As part of the impairment testing, Swiss Re assesses whether the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) is at least equal to the total carrying amount. Swiss Re defines its CGUs according to its operating segments, including iptiQ which is reported in the segment Group items.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the goodwill allocated to the operating segments were as follows:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
P&C Reinsurance	1 891	1 903
L&H Reinsurance	1 791	1 791
Corporate Solutions	184	184
iptiQ		29

The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. If it is determined that an impairment exists, the total carrying amount is adjusted to the recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is allocated to goodwill first, is recorded in income in the period in which it arises and is not reversible.

The recoverable amount is established on the basis of the value in use for each of the CGUs.

P&C Reinsurance, L&H Reinsurance and Corporate Solutions
A discounted cash flow model based on the business plan covering a three-year period is used for each of the respective CGUs. Cash flows for investments are projected based on return on investments assumed in the plan. Cash flows beyond this period are extrapolated using a growth rate based on macroeconomic forecasts. The growth rate assumed after the detailed three-year planning phase is 3.0% (2023: 2.2%). The applied pre-tax discount rate was 10.4% (2023: 11.1%).

The value in use for the CGUs P&C Reinsurance, L&H Reinsurance and Corporate Solutions, respectively, is in excess of the respective total carrying amounts for the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. Hence, no impairment was identified.

Sensitivity analyses were performed over the key assumptions. Any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amounts are based would not lead to the conclusion that impairment is needed.

iptiQ
For iptiQ cash flows it is necessary to project cash flows over a longer period before extrapolating to appropriately reflect the nature of the business. Cash flows are based on the business plan covering a three-year period and are extrapolated an additional seven years with the growth rate assumed in the plan. The discount rate to determine the value in use is the average of the cost of equity derived from the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) and a valuation implied methodology. The applied pre-tax discount rate of 12.0% was used (2023: 12.5%).

In the second quarter of 2024, the Group announced its plans to withdraw from the iptiQ business. This led to a decrease in the estimated value in use of the iptiQ CGU below the carrying amount, mainly due to reduced expected future cash flows. Based on the calculation, the recoverable amount of the CGU was estimated at USD 0.3 billion. The resulting impairment was allocated to the available assets within the CGU, which were impaired in full (goodwill USD 29 million and intangible assets USD 82 million, respectively) and recognised under "Other expenses" in the income statement. iptiQ reports its results within the segment Group items.

19 Income taxes

Income taxes
The Group is generally subject to corporate income taxes based on the taxable net income in various jurisdictions in which it operates.

The components of the income tax expense were:

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

USD millions	2024	2023
Current taxes	518	332
Global minimum tax		
Deferred taxes	377	453
Income tax expense/benefit	**895**	785

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

USD millions	2024	2023
Income tax expense/benefit	**255**	480

Amounts recognised directly in equity

USD millions	2024	2023
Share-based payments	9	2
Realised gains/losses on treasury shares[1]	–20	5
Coupon on perpetual capital instruments	–17	–19
Income tax expense/benefit	**–28**	–12

[1] In 2024, the Swiss Federal Supreme Court ruled that proceeds from the reissuance of treasury shares is not a taxable event. The tax benefit recorded in equity in 2024 includes the release of uncertain tax position liabilities as a result from this decision.

Tax rate reconciliation
The following table reconciles the expected tax expense at the Swiss statutory rate to the actual tax expense in the accompanying income statement:

USD millions	2024	2023
Income tax at the Swiss statutory tax rate of 19.6% (2023: 19.7%)	810	772
Increase (decrease) in the income tax charge resulting from:		
Income taxed at different rates	59	–93
Impact of foreign exchange movements	–24	37
Tax exempt income	–65	–8
Non-deductible expenses	37	82
Other income based taxes	5	–10
Global minimum tax		
Intra-entity transactions	7	1
Change in statutory rate	20	14
Change in uncertain tax positions	–74	17
Basis difference in subsidiaries	–31	–7
Change in deferred tax not recognised	149	28
Adjustment for tax of prior year period	–20	–75
Other	22	27
Total	**895**	785

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group reported a tax expense of USD 895 million on a pre-tax income of USD 4 133 million, compared to an expense of USD 785 million on a pre-tax income of USD 3 926 million for 2023. This translates into an effective tax rate in the current and prior-year reporting periods of 21.7% and 20.0%, respectively.

The tax impacts from basis differences in subsidiaries are from tax basis gains or losses resulting from external or internal sales, liquidation or mergers of subsidiaries.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the tax rate was driven by profits earned in higher tax jurisdictions, tax charges from non-deductible expenses and deferred tax not recognised, partially offset by tax benefits from non-taxable income and the release of uncertain tax position liabilities. Tax charges from non-deductible expenses included USD 31 million from non-deductible costs allocated to non-taxable dividend income from subsidiaries in Switzerland. Tax charges from deferred tax not recognised included USD 59 million impairment of iptiQ entities tax loss carry-forward assets across multiple tax jurisdictions, USD 46 million impairment of tax loss carry-forward assets in Switzerland and USD 44 million impairment of tax basis intangibles assets in Switzerland. Tax benefits from non-taxable income primarily consisted of USD 50 million from investment income across multiple tax jurisdictions. Tax benefits from uncertain tax positions included USD 48 million resulting from a favourable ruling by a German tax court regarding the allocation of investment income.

The tax rate in the year ended 31 December 2023 was driven tax charges from non-deductible expenses, deferred tax not recognised and foreign exchange movements, partially offset by profits earned in lower tax jurisdictions and tax benefits from prior-year adjustments. Tax charges from non-deductible expenses included USD 49 million from non-deductible costs allocated to non-taxable dividend income from subsidiaries in Switzerland and USD 22 million in Australia from non-deductible related party retrocession expenses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The components of deferred and other non-current taxes were as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets		
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	627	858
Investments	1 183	706
Tax losses carried forward	2 075	2 354
Foreign exchange provisions	96	39
Property and equipment	147	235
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	10	37
Accrued income and expense	476	1 311
Other	190	351
Reclassified to assets held for sale	–54	
Deferred tax assets	**4 750**	5 891
Offset	–2 667	–2 977
Total deferred tax assets	**2 083**	2 914

USD millions	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	–4 096	–4 408
Investments	–175	–173
Foreign exchange provisions	–357	–683
Property and equipment	–19	–18
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	–154	–131
Accrued income and expense	–88	–169
Other	–238	–159
Reclassified to liabilities held for sale	47	
Deferred tax liabilities	**–5 080**	–5 741
Offset	2 667	2 977
Total deferred tax liabilities	**–2 413**	–2 764

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same authority.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognised on the aggregate amount of temporary differences with consolidated investments in subsidiaries as the Group controls the dividend policy and the reversal of temporary differences of these subsidiaries. The amount of temporary differences based on undistributed earnings was approximately USD 21.1 billion as of 31 December 2024. If these amounts are distributed in the future, no material tax liabilities would be incurred due to participation exemption rules and applicable double taxation treaties. Management is satisfied these temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Development of net deferred tax assets and liabilities

The development of net deferred tax assets and liabilities were included in the following components:

2024

USD millions	Net balance as of 1 January	Recognised in income statement[1]	Recognised in equity	Other	Foreign currency translation	Net balance as of 31 December
Deferred tax assets and liabilities (net)						
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	–3 550	398	–318		1	–3 469
Investments	533	362	129		–16	1 008
Tax losses carried forward	2 354	–275			–4	2 075
Foreign exchange provisions	–644	383				–261
Property and equipment	217	–89				128
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	–94	–90	40			–144
Accrued income and expense	1 142	–754				388
Other	192	–187	–64		11	–48
Deferred tax assets and liabilities (net)	**150**	**–252**	**–213**	**0**	**–8**	**–323**
Reclassified to assets/liabilities held for sale						–7
Total deferred tax assets and liabilities (net)						**–330**

2023

USD millions	Net balance as of 1 January	Recognised in income statement[1]	Recognised in equity	Other	Foreign currency translation	Net balance as of 31 December
Deferred tax assets and liabilities (net)						
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	–2 446	–1 261	158		–1	–3 550
Investments	2 813	–1 759	–563	–1	43	533
Tax losses carried forward	2 789	–436			1	2 354
Foreign exchange provisions	–428	–216				–644
Property and equipment	224	–8			1	217
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	91	–66	–119			–94
Accrued income and expense	63	1 079				1 142
Other	–1 898	2 030	127		–67	192
Total deferred tax assets and liabilities (net)	1 208	–637	–397	–1	–23	150

[1] USD 125 million and USD –184 million foreign exchange differences included as part of "Investment gains/losses" in the income statement for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. The remaining USD –377 million and USD –453 million was included in deferred tax expense in the income statement.

Tax losses carried forward
The components of tax losses carried forward were as follow:

USD millions	For which deferred tax assets are recognised	For which deferred tax assets are not recognised	2024 Total	For which deferred tax assets are recognised	For which deferred tax assets are not recognised	2023 Total
Corporation tax loss carry-forwards						
Expiring in up to three years	9	206	**215**	43	82	125
Expiring in over three years and up to ten years	6 428	767	**7 195**	7 082	304	7 386
Expiring in over ten years	14	235	**249**	287	57	344
Not expiring	3 515	1 212	**4 727**	4 052	1 139	5 191
Total	**9 966**	**2 420**	**12 386**	11 464	1 582	13 046
Loss carry-forwards from capital losses						
Expiring in up to three years	39	1	**40**	44		44
Expiring in over three years and up to ten years	161		**161**	17	1	18
Expiring in over ten years			**0**			0
Not expiring		561	**561**	97	563	660
Total	**200**	**562**	**762**	158	564	722

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets depends upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are deductible. Management considers projections of future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections of future taxable income over the periods for which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is more likely than not that the Group will realise the benefits of the deferred tax assets recognised as of 31 December 2024. The amount of deferred tax assets recognised, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward periods are reduced.

Global minimum tax
From 1 January 2024, current taxes are provided in accordance with the Pillar 2 rules published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development ("Pillar 2") whilst the mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax under Pillar 2 has been applied. These rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. In general, Pillar 2 applies a system of top-up taxes to bring the Group's effective tax rate in each jurisdiction to a minimum of 15%.

The amendments to IAS 12 introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the requirements of IAS 12 under which a company does not recognise or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the "Pillar 2" model rules. The Group applied the temporary exception as of 31 December 2024 and 2023.

The Group monitors the "Pillar 2" rules to ascertain when the rules come into effect in various jurisdictions and the impact that this has upon the Group. As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the tax impact was assessed to have minimal impact upon the Group's effective tax rate. Going forward, as Pillar 2 is implemented in more jurisdictions locally, the Group does not anticipate any material impact to its income tax expense.

20 Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit pension plans and post-employment benefits
The Group sponsors various funded defined benefit pension plans. Employer contributions to the plans are charged to income on a basis which recognises the costs of pensions over the expected service lives of employees covered by the plans. The Group's funding policy for these plans is to contribute annually at a rate that is intended to maintain a level percentage of compensation for the employees covered. Generally, a full valuation is prepared every year, except for the UK plan, where a full valuation is prepared at least every three years. The net defined benefit liability (asset) is included in "Other liabilities" ("Other assets") on the balance sheet.

The Swiss pension plan comprises the Pension Plan and Capital Plan. The retirement benefits payable from the Pension Plan depend on the contributions paid by both the employees and the Group, as well as the interest credited on the individual account balances each year and the rate used to convert the account balances to pension at retirement. The interest distribution depends on the performance of the plan's assets and is decided by the Pension Board (subject to a legal minimum return required under Swiss federal law). At retirement, the account balance is converted to a lifetime pension or, alternatively the retiree can elect to obtain part or all of the account balance as a lump sum. The annual contribution to finance the Capital Plan (10% of the contributory salary, ie the Annual Performance Incentive) is paid in full by the employer. In the Capital Plan, the higher of the savings capital or value of the fund units is due for payment as a lump sum upon regular retirement. Although the Swiss pension plan operates like a defined contribution plan under local regulations, it is accounted for as a defined benefit pension plan under IAS 19 "Employee benefits" due to minimum guarantees, such as the need to accrue a minimum level of interest on the mandatory part of the pension accounts and the payment of a lifetime pension at a fixed conversion rate under the plan rules. For the Swiss pension plan, the Group can only benefit from a reduction in service cost in future years to the extent by which the service cost exceeds the employer contributions which must be paid under the rules of the plan. The maximum economic benefit is hence determined as net service cost minus expected employer contributions divided by the discount rate.

The largest foreign pension plans are in the US, Germany and the UK. The US defined benefit plan has been frozen for future benefit accruals since 31 December 2009. Upon termination, participants receive an annuity or can opt for a lump sum amount if the value is under USD 150 000. Benefits are based on years of service up to 31 December 2009 and the participant's highest average compensation produced in any 60 consecutive months prior to 1 January 2010. The German pension plans consist of the Frankona Pension Fund (pension fund of former Frankona Re), individual promises for executives and the Contractual Trust arrangement (CTA). The CTA plan (Pension Plan 2012) has a crediting interest rate of 2% fixed, plus a variable rate corresponding to the maximum interest rate that life insurers may use when calculating actuarial reserves. The pension scheme in the UK has been closed to new accrual since 31 December 2009 but benefits for the small number of remaining active members continue to be linked to salary.

USD millions	Swiss plan	Foreign plans	Other benefits	2024 Total	Swiss plan	Foreign plans	Other benefits	2023 Total
Defined benefit obligation as of 1 January	**4 272**	**1 418**	**267**	**5 957**	3 801	1 340	246	5 387
Recognised in profit or loss:								
Current service cost	132	7	2	**141**	121	7	2	130
Past service cost				**0**		–5		–5
Interest cost	55	59	7	**121**	79	61	8	148
Recognised in other comprehensive income:								
Actuarial gains/losses due to:								
Demographic assumptions		–1		**–1**		–5		–5
Financial assumptions	201	–95	–2	**104**	196	48	11	255
Experience adjustments	266	3	–3	**266**	–76	9	2	–65
Effect of foreign exchange	–304	–40	–11	**–355**	383	40	15	438
Other movements:								
Plan participants´ contribution	43			**43**	40			40
Payments from the plan	–295	–75		**–370**	–272	–72		–344
Benefits directly paid by employer		–6	–17	**–23**		–5	–17	–22
Settlement payments				**0**				0
Defined benefit obligation as of 31 December	**4 370**	**1 270**	**243**	**5 883**	4 272	1 418	267	5 957
of which: amounts owed to active members	2 705	180	47	**2 932**	2 569	210	53	2 832
of which: amounts owed to deferred members		245		**245**		329		329
of which: amounts owed to pensioners	1 665	845	196	**2 706**	1 703	879	214	2 796
Fair value of plan assets as of 1 January	**4 976**	**1 390**	**0**	**6 366**	4 300	1 340	0	5 640
Recognised in profit or loss:								
Interest income	66	59		**125**	91	63		154
Recognised in other comprehensive income:								
Return on plan assets excluding interest cost or income	240	–80		**160**	250	7		257
Effect of foreign exchange	–355	–40		**–395**	443	45		488
Other movements:								
Company contribution	129	11		**140**	124	7		131
Plan participants´ contribution	43			**43**	40			40
Payments from the plan	–295	–75		**–370**	–272	–72		–344
Settlement payments				**0**				0
Fair value of plan assets as of 31 December	**4 804**	**1 265**	**0**	**6 069**	4 976	1 390	0	6 366
Asset ceiling effect as of 1 January	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	499	0	0	499
Recognised in profit or loss:								
Interest cost or income				**0**	11			11
Recognised in other comprehensive income:								
Change in asset ceiling				**0**	–524			–524
Effect of foreign exchange				**0**	14			14
Asset ceiling effect as of 31 December	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0
Net defined benefit asset (liability) as of 1 January	**704**	**–28**	**–267**	**409**	0	0	–246	–246
Net defined benefit asset (liability) as of 31 December	**434**	**–5**	**–243**	**186**	704	–28	–267	409

Principal actuarial assumptions

in %	Swiss plan	Foreign plans weighted average	2024 Other benefits weighted average	Swiss plan	Foreign plans weighted average	2023 Other benefits weighted average
Assumptions used to determine defined benefit cost for the year ended						
Discount rate	1.4%	4.3%	2.9%	2.1%	4.7%	3.5%
Rate of compensation increase	2.0%	2.1%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Interest crediting rate	2.4%			2.8%		
Pension increases in payment	0.3%	1.7%		0.5%	1.7%	
Assumptions used to determine obligations at the end of the year						
Discount rate	1.0%	4.8%	3.0%	1.4%	4.3%	2.9%
Rate of compensation increase	1.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.0%	2.1%	3.0%
Interest crediting rate	2.3%			2.4%		
Pension increase in payment	0.3%	1.6%		0.3%	1.7%	
Assumed medical trend rates at year end						
Medical trend – initial rate			5.2%			5.4%

Mortality tables and life expectancies for major plans

		Life expectancy at age 65 for a male member currently		Life expectancy at age 65 for a female member currently	
2024	Mortality table	aged 65	aged 45	aged 65	aged 45
Swiss plan	BVG 2020 G with CMI 2019 projections	22.1	24.1	23.9	25.8
Foreign plans	Varies	22.6	24.5	25.2	26.9
Other benefits	Varies	22.1	23.8	23.8	25.4

		Life expectancy at age 65 for a male member currently		Life expectancy at age 65 for a female member currently	
2023	Mortality table	aged 65	aged 45	aged 65	aged 45
Swiss plan	BVG 2020 G with CMI 2019 projections	22.0	24.0	23.8	25.7
Foreign plans	Varies	22.2	23.8	24.8	26.3
Other benefits	Varies	22.0	23.7	23.7	25.3

The pension plans expose the company to economic risks such as interest rate, price inflation and salary increases. Moreover, pension plans entail the risk that estimates in the actuarial basis differ from actual experience for factors such as longevity and disability.

Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Increase in discount rate by 50 bps	–342	–338
Decrease in discount rate by 50 bps	379	373
Increase in rate of compensation by 50 bps	7	7
Decrease in rate of compensation by 50 bps	–5	–5
Increase in interest crediting rate by 50 bps	83	78
Decrease in interest crediting rate by 50 bps	–78	–73
Increase in mortality rate by 10%	–121	–123
Decrease in mortality rate by 10%	136	136
Increase in pension payment by 50 bps	233	229
Decrease in pension payment by 50 bps	–214	–209

While this table illustrates the overall impact on the defined benefit obligation of the changes shown, the significance of the impact and the range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions may differ between the different plans that comprise the overall defined benefit obligation. In particular, the plans differ in benefit design, currency and average term, meaning that different assumptions have different levels of significance for different plans. The sensitivity analysis is intended to illustrate the inherent uncertainty in the evaluation of the defined benefit obligation under market conditions at the measurement date. Its results cannot be extrapolated due to non-linear effects that changes in the key actuarial assumptions may have on the overall defined benefit obligation. Furthermore, the analysis does not indicate a probability of such changes occurring and it does not necessarily represent the Group's view of expected future changes in the defined benefit obligation. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks in the post-employment defined benefit plans are not reflected in this analysis.

Pension plan assets measured at fair value
For a description of the different fair value levels and valuation techniques see Note 9 "Fair value disclosures". Assets meeting the criteria of level 1 are generally considered "Quoted in active markets", while assets meeting the criteria of level 2 and level 3 are generally considered in "Other".

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair values of pension plan assets were as follows:

			2024			2023
USD millions	Quoted in active markets	Other	Total	Quoted in active markets	Other	Total
Assets						
Fixed income securities	164	2 509	2 673	133	2 599	2 732
Equity securities	1 305	68	1 373	1 267	73	1 340
Real estate		1 085	1 085	4	1 114	1 118
Other assets		826	826		1 114	1 114
Cash and cash equivalents	112		112	62		62
Total plan assets	**1 581**	**4 488**	**6 069**	1 466	4 900	6 366

The plan assets include property occupied by the Group with a fair value of USD 0 million and USD 0 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Equity securities include Swiss Re shares of USD 3 million (0.05% of total plan assets) and USD 3 million (0.05% of total plan assets) as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Asset-liability matching strategies
The Group's pension plan investment strategy is to match the maturity profiles of the assets and liabilities in order to reduce the future volatility of pension expense and funding status of the plans. This involves balancing investment portfolios between equity and fixed income securities. Tactical allocation decisions that reflect this strategy are made on a quarterly basis.

Expected contributions and estimated future benefit payments
As of 31 December 2024, the projected benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, not adjusted for transfers in and for employees' voluntary contributions, are as follows:

USD millions	Swiss plan	Foreign plans	Other benefits	Total
2025	343	80	17	**440**
2026	301	82	17	**400**
2027	286	83	18	**387**
2028	272	84	18	**374**
2029	263	86	17	**366**
Years 2030–2034	1 155	432	82	**1 669**

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 12.4 years and 12.2 years as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

For the different plans, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

Swiss plan: 12.9 years (2023: 12.4 years)
Foreign plans: 11.3 years (2023: 12.0 years)
Other benefits: 9.5 years (2023: 9.8 years)

Defined contribution pension plans
The Group sponsors a number of defined contribution plans to which employees and the Group make contributions. The accumulated balances are paid as a lump sum at the earlier of retirement, termination, disability or death. The amount expensed was USD 92 million and USD 86 million for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

21 Share-based payments

Share-based compensation plans
As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group had the share-based compensation plans as described below.

The total compensation cost for share-based compensation plans recognised in net income was USD 126 million and USD 104 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The related tax benefit was USD 26 million and USD 21 million, respectively.

Restricted shares
The Group granted 91 653 and 177 255 restricted share units to selected employees in 2024 and 2023, respectively. All restricted share units granted as of 2023 are entitled to a dividend equivalent (equal value to actual Swiss Re dividends), settled in shares at the end of the vesting period. The requisite service period varies for each grant.

As part of the Deferred Share Plan (DSP), the Group granted 335 653 and 163 541 restricted share units in 2024 and 2023. Each DSP grant is entitled to a dividend equivalent (equal value to actual Swiss Re dividends), accrued annually and settled in shares at the end of the vesting period. The DSP is a mandatory three-year deferral of a portion of the Annual Performance Incentive (API) when the total API amount for an employee equals or exceeds defined thresholds. The requisite service period mirrors the deferral period.

The members of the Board of Directors received 40% of their fees in restricted shares, amounting to 29 952 and 34 162 restricted shares in 2024 and 2023 respectively, which are generally not subject to forfeiture risk.

A summary of the movements in shares relating to outstanding awards granted under the restricted share plans for the year ended 31 December 2024 was as follows:

2024 CHF	Weighted average grant date fair value in CHF[1]	Number of shares
Non-vested at 1 January	**88**	**541 635**
Granted	112	457 258
Forfeited	98	–20 563
Vested	86	–196 848
Outstanding as of 31 December	**103**	**781 482**

[1] Equal to the market price of the shares at grant.

Leadership Share Plan (LSP)
The Leadership Share Plan (LSP) awards are expected to be settled in shares, and the requisite service as well as the maximum contractual period are three years. An additional two-year holding period applies for all members of the Group Executive Committee (Group EC) and other key executives. Depending on the corporate band of the participant, the plan consists of either non-performance-based components in the form of Share Units (SUs), separate performance-based components in the form of Performance Share Units (PSUs) or a mix of both non-performance and performance-based components. Each SU is entitled to a dividend equivalent (equal value to actual Swiss Re dividends), accrued annually and settled in shares at the end of the vesting period.

At grant date, LSP 2021 was split equally into three underlying components of PSUs. The ROE PSUs are measured against a return on equity (ROE) performance condition. The TSR PSUs are based on relative total shareholder return (TSR), measured against a pre-defined group of peers. The ENW PSUs are measured against economic net worth (ENW) growth performance. Each component will vest within a range of 0–150%. As of LSP 2023, the ENW performance-based component has been discontinued and 65% of the award is subject to a return on equity performance condition and 35% of the award is based on relative total shareholder return.

As a result of the transition from US GAAP to IFRS as of 1 January 2024, the KPIs and associated targets under the running LSPs had to be revised. US GAAP ROE was substituted with IFRS ROE and ENW growth was substituted with the IFRS substance value growth, respectively. Related targets were adjusted in a purely mechanical way to ensure the impact of the modifications was neutral to Swiss Re and the concerned employees. As the changes to the KPIs were not beneficial to the employees, there is no change to the accounting of LSP 2022 and 2023. Consequently, the costs related to these two plans were not affected.

The grant date fair value of each component is determined separately based on the closing share price at grant. For TSR PSUs, the fair value considers market conditions using a Monte Carlo simulation model. For the ROE and ENW PSUs the non-market conditions are not taken into account when determining the fair values at grant. As the PSUs are without dividend equivalent entitlements, the fair value is further adjusted for the net present value of the future expected dividends during the vesting period. As SUs are entitled to dividend equivalents, the fair value of SUs is based solely on the share price at grant.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the outstanding units were as follows:

ROE PSU	LSP 2021	LSP 2022	LSP 2023	LSP 2024
Non-vested at 1 January	**108 453**	**117 149**	**221 948**	**0**
Granted				190 722
Forfeited	–2 093	–3 406	–7 356	–1 157
Vested	–106 360			
Outstanding as of 31 December	**0**	**113 743**	**214 592**	**189 565**
Grant date fair value in CHF	**74.20**	**69.44**	**75.64**	**96.49**

TSR PSU	LSP 2021	LSP 2022	LSP 2023	LSP 2024
Non-vested at 1 January	**195 721**	**291 769**	**189 775**	**0**
Granted				261 869
Forfeited	–3 778	–8 476	–6 289	–1 590
Vested	–191 943			
Outstanding as of 31 December	**0**	**283 293**	**183 486**	**260 279**
Grant date fair value in CHF	**53.67**	**67.57**	**66.45**	**44.18**

ENW PSU	LSP 2021	LSP 2022	LSP 2023	LSP 2024
Non-vested at 1 January	**105 308**	**129 824**		
Granted				
Forfeited	–2 032	–3 774		
Vested	–103 276			
Outstanding as of 31 December	**0**	**126 050**		
Grant date fair value in CHF	**74.20**	**69.44**		

SU	LSP 2021	LSP 2022	LSP 2023	LSP 2024
Non-vested at 1 January	**321 071**	**403 814**	**417 198**	**0**
Granted		22 405	25 156	348 880
Forfeited	–8 263	–20 157	–16 576	–7 741
Reclassified to cash-settled		–280		
Vested	–312 808	–212	–240	
Outstanding as of 31 December	**0**	**405 570**	**425 538**	**341 139**
Grant date fair value in CHF	**93.50**	**87.90**	**93.84**	**115.95**

Global Share Participation Plan
Swiss Re has a Global Share Participation Plan, which is a share purchase plan available to employees of companies within the Group. Swiss Re makes a financial contribution to participants in the plan, by matching the commitment that they make during the plan cycle with additional Swiss Re shares.

If the employee is still employed by Swiss Re at the end of a plan cycle, the employee will receive an additional number of shares equal to 30% of the total number of purchased and dividend shares held at that time. In 2024 and 2023, the expense amounted to USD 12 million and USD 13 million respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value, reflecting the market price of the shares on the date of grant, was CHF 109.93 and CHF 93.85 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Group authorised 181 502 and 184 002 shares as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Withholding tax obligations
The Group settles the Leadership Share Plan (LSP), the Deferred Share Plan (DSP) and restricted share units on a net basis by withholding the number of shares equal to the monetary value of the employee's tax obligation and only issuing the remaining shares on completion of the vesting period. In a limited number of cases the Group also sells shares from the Global Share Participation Plan (GSPP) to cover tax obligations.

An amount of USD 19 million and USD 3 million was withheld and paid to the taxation authority in relation to the awards vesting in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

22 Commitments and contingent liabilities

Collateral in the event of a declining credit rating and/or declining defined statutory measures
The Group enters into a number of contracts in the ordinary course of reinsurance and financial services business which, if the Group's credit rating and/or defined statutory measures decline to certain levels, would require the Group to post collateral or obtain guarantees. The contracts typically provide alternatives for recapture of the associated business.

Remaining commitments under investment agreements
As a participant in limited and other investment partnerships, the Group commits itself to making available certain amounts of investment funding, callable by the partnerships for periods of up to ten years. The total commitments remaining uncalled were USD 2 155 million and USD 1 575 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Commitments under construction contracts
The Group has entered into various real estate construction contracts. The commitments under the contracts over the next six years amount to USD 127 million and USD 144 million as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Legal proceedings
In the normal course of business operations, the Group is involved in various claims, lawsuits and regulatory matters. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

23 Related parties

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various transactions with related parties. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls both.

The Group defines the following as related parties to the Group: subsidiaries of Swiss Re Ltd, entities in which the Group has significant influence, pension plans, key management personnel and their close family members, and entities which are directly and indirectly controlled by members of governing bodies of the Group and their close family members.

Key management personnel are those individuals having responsibility and authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The Group considers that the members of the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Group Executive Committee (EC) constitute key management personnel for the purposes of IAS 24.

As part of the consolidation process, transactions between Swiss Re Ltd and subsidiaries are eliminated in consolidation and are not disclosed in the notes.

A list of the Group's significant subsidiaries is shown in Note 24 "Fully consolidated subsidiaries and associates".

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
The Group has several business relationships with related parties. Transactions with such parties are carried out in the ordinary course of business and on substantially the same terms and conditions – including interest rates and collateral – as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with third parties.

None of the balances is secured. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties. No guarantees have been given or received.

Transactions with defined benefit pension plan
Plan assets of the defined benefit pension plans include Swiss Re common stock and are disclosed in Note 20 "Post-employment benefits".

Transactions with associates and joint ventures
The Group's share in associates and joint ventures can be found in Note 25 "Equity method investments".

Further transactions of the Group concluded with its associates and with its joint ventures are not considered material to the Group, either individually or in aggregate.

Key management personnel
The total number of shares, options and related instruments held by members of the BoD and the Group EC and persons closely related to, amounts to less than 1% of the shares issued by Swiss Re Ltd. None of the members of the BoD and the Group EC has any significant business connection with Swiss Re Ltd or any of its Group companies.

Remuneration of key management personnel

CHF thousands	2024	2023
Short-term employment benefits	23 472	25 514
Post-employment benefits	1 842	2 438
Share-based compensation	20 580	22 640
Total remuneration[1]	**45 894**	50 592

[1] Excludes compensation due to EC members leaving.

Information on the remuneration of the Board of Directors (BoD) and of the Group Executive Committee (EC) can be found in the Annual Report of the Swiss Re Group under the "Compensation Report".

24 Fully consolidated subsidiaries and associates

	Currency	Share capital (millions)	Affiliation in % as of 31.12.2024	Method of consolidation
Europe				
Germany				
Swiss Re Germany GmbH, Munich	EUR	45	100	f
Liechtenstein				
Elips Versicherungen AG, Vaduz	EUR	4	100	f
Luxembourg				
iptiQ Life S.A., Luxembourg	EUR	6	100	f
Swiss Pillar Investments Europe SARL, Luxembourg	EUR	0.01	100	f
Swiss Re Europe Holdings S.A., Luxembourg	EUR	105	100	f
Swiss Re Europe S.A., Luxembourg	EUR	350	100	f
Swiss Re Finance (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg	EUR	0.2	100	f
Swiss Re Funds (Lux) I, Senningerberg[1]	EUR	18 433	100	f
Swiss Re International SE, Luxembourg	EUR	200	100	f
Ares ECSF XI (S) Holdings S.À R.L., Luxembourg	EUR	367	100	f
iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A., Luxembourg	EUR	6	100	f
Netherlands				
Swiss Re Life Capital EMEA Holding B.V., Hoofddorp	EUR	0.0001	100	f
iptiQ EMEA P&C Holding B.V., Hoofddorp	EUR	0.0001	100	f
Switzerland				
Swiss Re Direct Investments Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Investments Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Investments Ltd, Zurich	CHF	1	100	f
iptiQ Group Holding Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Nexus Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	10	100	f
Swiss Re Management Ltd, Adliswil	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Reinsurance Holding Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	34	100	f
Swiss Re Investments Holding Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Holding Company Ltd, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Direct Holdings AG, Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	f
United Kingdom				
Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc, London	GBP	1	100	f
Swiss Re Services Limited, London	GBP	2	100	f
Swiss Re Subordinated Finance plc, London	USD	0.1	100	f

	Currency	Share capital (millions)	Affiliation in % as of 31.12.2024	Method of consolidation
Americas and Caribbean				
Brazil				
Swiss Re Brasil Resseguros S.A., São Paulo	BRL	472	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Brasil Seguros S.A., São Paulo	BRL	928	60	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Brasil Holding Ltda, São Paulo	BRL	429	100	f
Cayman Islands				
SRE HL PE 1 LP, George Town	EUR	507	99.8	f
SREH HL PE 1 LP, George Town	EUR	705	99.8	f
SRZ HL PE 1 LP, George Town	USD	593	99.8	f
SRCS HL PE 1 LP, George Town	USD	107	99.8	f
Swiss Pillar Investments UK Limited, George Town	GBP	0.1	100	f
Ares European Credit Strategies Fund XI (S), L.P., George Town	EUR	390	100	f
Canada				
Definity Financial Corporation, Waterloo[2]	CAD	2 255	10.1	e
Colombia				
Compañía Aseguradora de Fianzas S.A. Confianza, Bogota	COP	281 151	51	f
United States				
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Capacity Insurance Corporation, Jefferson City	USD	5	100	f
iptiQ Americas Inc., Wilmington	USD	0.0001	100	f
Lumico Life Insurance Company, Jefferson City	USD	0	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Elite Insurance Corporation, Kansas City	USD	4	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions America Insurance Corporation, Kansas City	USD	5	100	f
Pillar RE Holdings LLC, Wilmington	USD	0.001	100	f
SR Corporate Solutions America Holding Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0.00001	100	f
SRE HL PE 1 (Master) LP, Wilmington	EUR	505	99.8	f
SREH HL PE 1 (Master) LP, Wilmington	EUR	702	99.8	f
SRZ HL PE 1 (Master) LP, Wilmington	USD	590	99.8	f
SRCS HL PE 1 (Master) LP, Wilmington	USD	106	99.8	f
Swiss Re America Holding Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Global Markets Inc., Wilmington	USD	0	100	f
Swiss Re Financial Markets Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0	100	f
Swiss Re Financial Products Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0.00001	100	f
Swiss Re Life & Health America Holding Company, Wilmington	USD	0.001	100	f
Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc., Jefferson City	USD	4	100	f
Swiss Re Management (US) Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0.0001	100	f
Swiss Re Property & Casualty America Inc., Kansas City	USD	1	100	f
Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0.00001	100	f
Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation, Armonk	USD	10	100	f
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Premier Insurance Corporation, Jefferson City	USD	4	100	f
Westport Insurance Corporation, Jefferson City	USD	6	100	f
Wing Re Inc., Jefferson City	USD	0.3	100	f
Wing Re II Inc., Jefferson City	USD	0.3	100	f
Swiss Re Capital Markets Corporation, Wilmington	USD	0	100	f
Bermuda				
1997 Fund Ltd, Hamilton	USD	1 914	99.3	f

	Currency	Share capital (millions)	Affiliation in % as of 31.12.2024	Method of consolidation
Americas and Caribbean (cont.)				
Mexico				
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions México Seguros, S.A. de C.V., Mexico City	MXN	400	100	f
Africa				
South Africa				
Swiss Re Africa Limited, Cape Town	ZAR	502	100	f
Asia-Pacific				
Australia				
Swiss Re Australia Ltd, Sydney	AUD	845	100	f
Swiss Re Life & Health Australia Limited, Sydney	AUD	980	100	f
China				
Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Insurance China Ltd, Shanghai	CNY	770	100	f
Singapore				
Swiss Re Asia Holding Pte. Ltd., Singapore	USD	0.1	100	f
Swiss Re Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore	USD	3 002	100	f
Swiss Re Principal Investments Company Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore	USD	0.1	100	f
India				
Swiss Re Global Business Solutions India Private Limited, Bangalore	INR	150	100	f

[1] Net asset value instead of share capital.
[2] The Group has significant influence due to its representation on the board of directors and/or supervisory body of the associate.

Significance is defined by the total assets of the subsidiaries and the carrying value of the associates in relation to the total assets of the Group. The threshold is set at 0.05%.

Subsidiaries with share capital of less than 1 million (local currency) have been disclosed to the nearest decimal place.

Method of consolidation
f full
e equity

25 Equity method investments

Individually immaterial associated companies

For the years ended 31 December, the carrying amount of Group's interests in individually immaterial associated companies as well as the Group's share of total comprehensive income of individually immaterial associated companies are presented as follows:

USD millions	2024	2023
Carrying amount of Group's interests in individually immaterial associated companies	**466**	482
Group's share of profit or loss	73	33
Group's share of other comprehensive income	7	
Group's share of total comprehensive income of individually immaterial associated companies	**80**	33

26 Structured entities

The Group enters into arrangements with structured entities in the normal course of business. The involvement ranges from being a passive investor to designing, structuring and managing the structured entities. The Group's interests in structured entities arise primarily as a result of the Group's involvement in certain insurance-linked securitisations, life and health funding transactions, swaps in trust, investments, commercial mortgage and infrastructure loans as well as asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities.

When analysing whether the entity is a structured entity, the Group mainly assesses whether the entity has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as any voting rights relate only to administrative tasks and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following characteristics: restricted activities, a narrow and well-defined objective, insufficient equity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support and financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments issued to investors that create concentration of credit or other risk.

Structured entities are assessed for consolidation under IFRS 10. The Group identifies whether it has power over the structured entity, ie it has the rights that give the Group the ability to direct activities that most significantly impact the entity's returns and examines the exposure to variable returns from the entity and the linkage between power and variable returns. If all three criteria are met, the Group controls and consolidates the structured entity.

The Group monitors changes to the facts and circumstances of its involvement with legal entities to determine whether they require reconsideration of the entity's designation as a structured entity and regularly reassesses the consolidation.

The Group has interests in both consolidated and unconsolidated structured entities.

Consolidated structured entities
Structured entities are consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the Group and the structured entity indicates that the structured entity is controlled by the Group. The Group has the status of decision-maker over the entity's operations or acts as a fund operator based on the various contractual arrangements. The Group absorbs the investment performance or insurance risk and losses of the entity.

The assets of the consolidated structured entities may only be used to settle obligations of these structured entities and to settle any investors' ownership liquidation requests. There is no recourse to the Group for the consolidated structured entities' liabilities. The assets are not available to the Group's creditors.

The Group has no contractual agreements with the consolidated structured entities that would require it to provide financial support or expose the Group to a loss.

During the reporting period, the Group did not provide any non-contractual financial support to consolidated structured entities. The Group does not currently intend to provide financial or other support to these entities in the future.

During the reporting period the Group did not obtain control of a previously unconsolidated structured entity via the provision of financial or other support.

Unconsolidated structured entities
In the following sections, the business transactions involving unconsolidated structured entities are described.

Insurance-linked securitisations
The insurance-linked securitisations transfer pre-existing insurance risk to investors through the issuance of insurance-linked securities. In insurance-linked securitisations, the securitisation vehicle assumes the insurance risk from a sponsor through insurance or derivative contracts. The securitisation vehicle generally retains the issuance proceeds as collateral, which consists typically of investment-grade securities.

Typically, the Group's interests in insurance-linked securitisation vehicles arise through investment in catastrophe bonds, life bonds, securities through sidecars, lottery bonds and other debt securities, in which case the Group's maximum loss equals the principal amount of the securities held. The Group does not have the power to direct relevant activities of insurance-linked securitisation vehicles. The size of the structured entities is based on the issuance amount for bonds and the carrying amount of the Group's investments for other debt securities.

Life and health funding vehicles
The Group participates in certain structured transactions that retrocede longevity and mortality risks to captive reinsurers with an aim to provide regulatory capital credit to a transaction sponsor through the creation of funding notes by a separate funding vehicle, which is generally considered a structured entity. The Group's participation in these transactions is generally limited to providing contingent funding support via a financial contract with a funding vehicle, which represents an interest in the funding vehicle. The Group does not have power to direct activities of the funding vehicles. The Group's maximum exposure in these transactions equals either the total contract notional or outstanding balance of the funding notes issued by the vehicle, depending on the specific contractual arrangements. The size of the structured entities is based on the notional amount of the underlying contracts.

Swaps in trusts
In prior years, the Group provided interest rate and foreign exchange risk hedges to certain asset securitisation trusts which qualify as structured entities. These activities were in run-off as of 31 December 2024 and 2023. The Group's involvement is limited to interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives. The size of the structured entities is based on the notional amount of the underlying contracts.

Investment vehicles
Investment vehicles consist of investments in various equity and debt securities, mainly private equity investments held via limited partnership, investments in funds and ordinary or preferred shares of various companies which are managed through contractual arrangements and meet the definition of a structured entity.

The Group's interests in private equity investments arise through ownership of the limited partner interests; contributing funds to the pool of capital managed by the general partner. Private equity funds are closed-end funds, formed for the purpose of purchasing and managing investments and sharing profits and losses of those investments. The Group is exposed to losses when the value of the investments held by the investment vehicle decreases. The Group's maximum exposure to loss equals the Group's share in the investment. Private equity investments held via a limited partnership are structured entities because the limited partners as a group lack kick-out or participating rights. The size of the structured entities is based on the carrying amount of the Group's investments in the above-mentioned funds.

The Group invests in a broad variety of investment funds, such as exchange-traded funds and money market funds, across different jurisdictions. Generally, the day-to-day management of investment funds is delegated to the fund manager as defined in the investment management agreement. Investors do not usually have the power to approve or override an investment manager's decisions, nor do they generally have substantive rights that give them ultimate discretion with regards to decisions about investment activities. In most cases, funds are structured entities, even when they are structured as umbrella entities comprising multiple sub-funds. Investment funds are mainly financed by issuing redeemable shares or units. The size of these structured entities depends on the Group's investments in the above-mentioned funds.

Investment vehicles for unit-linked business
The Group invests on behalf of policyholders as a passive investor in a variety of investment funds across various jurisdictions. By design, many of these funds meet the definition of a structured entity. While the Group may have an interest in some of these entities due to its share of the fund's total net assets, it does not have power over the fund's investment decisions or unilateral kick-out rights relative to the decision-maker. The size of the structured entities is based on the carrying amount of the Group's investments in underlying funds.

The Group is not exposed to losses in the aforementioned investment vehicles, as the investment risk is borne by the policyholder.

Commercial mortgage and infrastructure loans
The Group also invests in structured commercial mortgage and infrastructure loans.

Commercial mortgage loans are made to non-recourse special purpose entities collateralised with commercial real estate. The entities are adequately capitalised and generally managed through voting rights of equity holders. Occasionally, the borrower entities can be structured as limited partnerships or trusts in which limited partners or unitholders do not have substantive kick-out or participating rights and the entities are managed via various contractual arrangements with general partners or trustees and therefore meet the definition of a structured entity.

Infrastructure loans are made to non-recourse special purpose entities collateralised with infrastructure project assets. Some borrower entities are structured as limited partnerships, trusts or securitisation vehicles. They are managed via various contractual arrangements and the securitisation vehicles may have insufficient equity. Therefore, the definition of a structured entity is met. The size of the structured entities corresponds to the total deal size.

The Group does not have power over the activities most significant to the aforementioned borrower entities designated as structured entities and therefore does not consolidate them.

The Group's maximum exposure to loss from its investments equals the loan outstanding amount.

Commercial mortgage- and asset-backed securities (ABS)

The Group is a passive investor in structured securitisation vehicles issuing residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities (RMBS and CMBS, respectively) and other asset-backed securities (ABS). The Group's investments in RMBS, CMBS and other ABS are passive in nature and do not obligate the Group to provide any financial or other support to the issuer entities. By design, RMBS, CMBS and ABS securitisation entities are not adequately capitalised and managed through various contractual arrangements and are therefore considered structured entities. The Group does not act as a sponsor, does not hold any equity interest and does not have the power to direct the most significant activities of the vehicle. The size of the structured entities corresponds to the issuance amount.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Group's balance sheet related to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities:

USD millions	**2024**	2023
Fixed income securities	5 495	5 052
Equity investments	72	62
Other invested assets	3 827	3 669
Mortgages and other loans	463	519
Investments for unit-linked business	116	111
Total assets	**9 973**	9 413
Other liabilities	18	30
Total liabilities	**18**	30

The following table shows the Group's assets and liabilities related to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities and the Group's maximum exposure to loss from unconsolidated structured entities:

2024 USD millions	Total assets	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to loss[1]	Size of structured entities
Insurance-linked securitisations	1 908		1 908	43 631
Life and health funding vehicles	29		1 475	1 475
Swaps in trusts[2]	65	18		469
Investment vehicles	3 723		3 723	3 751
Investment vehicles for unit-linked business	116			116
Commercial mortgage and infrastructure loans	463		463	1 996
Commercial mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3 669		3 669	250 634

[1] Maximum exposure to loss is the loss that the Group could be required to record in its statement of comprehensive income as a result of its involvement with a structured entity regardless of the probability of such losses actually being incurred.
[2] The maximum exposure to loss for swaps in trusts cannot be meaningfully quantified due to their derivative character.

2023 USD millions	Total assets	Total liabilities	Maximum exposure to loss[1]	Size of structured entities
Insurance-linked securitisations	1 554		1 554	40 177
Life and health funding vehicles	22		2 226	2 226
Swaps in trusts[2]	55	30		593
Investment vehicles	3 593		3 593	3 621
Investment vehicles for unit-linked business	111			111
Commercial mortgage and infrastructure loans	519		519	2 124
Commercial mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3 559		3 559	244 215

[1] Maximum exposure to loss is the loss that the Group could be required to record in its statement of comprehensive income as a result of its involvement with a structured entity regardless of the probability of such losses actually being incurred.
[2] The maximum exposure to loss for swaps in trusts cannot be meaningfully quantified due to their derivative character.

The Group did not provide any non-contractual financial or other support to unconsolidated structured entities for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group does not have any intentions to provide financial or other support to an unconsolidated structured entity and/or assist the structured entity in obtaining financial support.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities
As a sponsor, the Group is involved in the legal set up, creation, design and initial marketing of structured entities. However, in the majority of cases, the Group does not hold any interest in these entities, since the Group usually does not invest in the securities issued by sponsored structured entities.

The Group usually acts as a sponsor in business transactions with insurance-linked securitisation vehicles when the Group transfers its own insurance risk via retrocession agreements or ISDA-based contracts to securitisation vehicles which issue notes or preference shares to external investors. The structure can be proportional in nature, protecting a specified slice of the Group risks or non-proportional, covering the Group on an excess position. Depending on the design of risk transfer agreement, the transaction is classified either as a re/insurance or a derivative contract. The Group pays a premium or coupon to these entities to receive protection in case of an underwriting-related loss, such as a natural catastrophe event. The securitisation vehicle generally retains the issuance proceeds as collateral.

The total protection limit provided to the Group by sponsored structured entities in potential loss scenarios amounted to USD 4 552 million as of 31 December 2024 (USD 4 578 million as of 31 December 2023).

If the Group invests in the securities issued by sponsored structured entities, the interest the Group holds is included in the carrying amounts of the fixed income securities in the section related to unconsolidated structured entities above.

27 Subsequent events

Los Angeles wildfires
Swiss Re estimates its preliminary claims from the wildfires which affected Los Angeles to be less than USD 700 million, which will impact Group results in the first quarter of 2025. Its estimate for the preliminary total insured market loss from the wildfires is approximately USD 40 billion.

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Statutory Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Swiss Re Ltd, Zurich

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Swiss Re Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 142 to 299) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, together with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as those of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS WITH UNOBSERVABLE MARKET INPUTS

VALUATION OF LIABILITIES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED IN LIFE & HEALTH

VALUATION OF LIABILITIES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED IN PROPERTY & CASUALTY

RECOVERABILITY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ON LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS WITH UNOBSERVABLE MARKET INPUTS

Key Audit Matter

The Group has recorded $5'647 million of investments with unobservable market inputs (Level 3) as of 31 December 2024 (5% of total investments). These investments mainly relate to private equity investments and funds, less liquid securities, mortgages, other loans and real estate. The fair values of those investments are mainly derived by using (internal) valuation models and/or third-party indicators.

Unobservable inputs are inputs for which market data is not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would make in pricing. These inputs are mainly interest rates, credit spreads, liquidity spreads and cash flows.

The pricing and valuation methodologies used to measure the fair value, as well as the underlying estimates and assumptions based on unobservable inputs, require management to apply an increased degree of judgment and subjectivity.

Therefore, the valuation of investments with unobservable market inputs has been designated as a key audit matter given changes in the estimates could have a material impact on the financial statements as a whole. Auditing this balance involved an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding of the processes related to the valuation of investments with unobservable market inputs, along with the relevant key controls within these processes, including price verification and impairment analyses.

We tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the fair value estimation by reconciling to source information.

We involved our valuation specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge, as applicable, who assisted the audit team in:

— Assessing the reasonableness of pricing and valuation methodologies with reference to relevant accounting standards, and industry practice.

— Identifying key assumptions used in the determination of the investment's fair value and assess the reasonableness of the Group's assumptions by comparing to industry benchmarks.

— Developing an independent estimate for a selected sample of investments and comparing it to the Group's fair value estimate.

For further information on the Valuation of investments with unobservable market inputs refer to the following:

- Note 1
- Note 7
- Note 9

VALUATION OF LIABILITIES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED IN LIFE & HEALTH

Key Audit Matter

The Group has recorded liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Life & Health of $24’647 million as of 31 December 2024 (24% of total liabilities). These liabilities are included in the insurance contracts issued that are presented as liabilities in the balance sheet and are measured using the general measurement model under IFRS 17.

The measurement is based on complex actuarial models and assumption setting processes to estimate the future development of the fulfilment cashflows of underlying insurance portfolios. The determination of the present value of the fulfilment cashflows requires a high degree of judgment and subjectivity by management. In particular, there is uncertainty pertaining to the estimate assumptions for mortality, morbidity, persistency (lapse), and the timing of the cashflows.

Due to the complexity described and the significance on the financial statements as a whole, the valuation of the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Life & Health has been designated as a key audit matter. Auditing the estimate involved a high degree of auditor judgment and increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding of the processes related to the valuation of liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Life & Health.

We tested the design and implementation of relevant key controls within the processes, including reserving committee level reviews.

We tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying policyholder contract data by reconciling them to source information.

We involved our actuarial specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge, as applicable, who assisted the audit team in:

- Evaluating the actuarial models applied to determine the cash flows including the processing through the Group’s IT systems.
- Assessing the methods applied to select the actuarial assumptions by comparing them to generally accepted actuarial techniques and industry standards.
- Recalculating the liabilities for a risk-based sample and comparing the results of the recalculations to the Group’s estimates.

For further information on the valuation of Life and Health present value of future cash flows recorded in the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Life & Health refer to the following:

- Note 1
- Note 4
- Note 5

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VALUATION OF LIABILITIES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED IN PROPERTY & CASUALTY

Key Audit Matter

The Group has recorded liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Property & Casualty of $61'830 million as of 31 December 2024 (59% of total liabilities). These liabilities are included within the insurance contracts issued that are liabilities line item in the balance sheet and are measured using the general measurement model under IFRS 17.

Within the measurement of the insurance contracts liabilities, the determination of the present value of the future claim settlements and the associated expenses requires a high degree of judgment and subjectivity by management with regards to the underlying actuarial models and the assumptions used. In particular, within the estimates and assumptions, there are uncertainties with regard to initial pricing assumptions, loss developments, inflation trends, court awards and other legal or regulatory changes.

Due to the complexity described and the significance on the financial statements as a whole, the valuation of the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Property & Casualty has been designated as a key audit matter. Auditing the estimate involved a high degree of auditor judgment and increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding of the processes related to the valuation of the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Property & Casualty.

We tested the design, and implementation of relevant key controls within the processes, including the independent peer reviews and committee level reviews.

We tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data by reconciling to source information and validating the appropriateness of claims triangles.

We involved our actuarial specialists, with appropriate skills and knowledge, as applicable, who assisted the audit team in:

- Evaluating the actuarial models applied to determine the cash flows including the processing through the Group's IT systems.
- Assessing the methodology applied to select the actuarial assumptions by comparing them to generally accepted actuarial methods and industry standards.
- Performing independent recalculation of the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Property & Casualty for certain lines of business and comparing the Group's recorded reserves to our independently calculated acceptable ranges.
- Assessing the Group's internally prepared actuarial analyses in comparison to internal experience, and related industry trends for certain lines of business.

For further information on the valuation of Property and Casualty present value of future cash flows recorded in the liabilities from insurance contracts issued in Property & Casualty refer to the following:

- Note 1
- Note 4
- Note 5
- Note 6

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RECOVERABILITY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ON LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

Key Audit Matter

The Group has recorded deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards of $2'075 million as of 31 December 2024 (2% of total assets).

The recoverability of deferred tax assets, resulting from unused losses, depends on the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused losses can be utilized before they expire.

The availability of future taxable profits is based on management's projections on future operating profits and the ability to enforce certain tax planning measures, both requiring estimates and assumptions with a high degree of subjectivity and judgment.

Therefore, we have designated the recoverability of deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards as a key audit matter. Auditing the estimate requires an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge, due to the estimation uncertainty associated with the underlying data and assumptions.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding of the process related to the recoverability of deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards.

We tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data by reconciling to source information.

We involved our tax specialists with appropriate skills and knowledge, as applicable, who assisted the audit team in:

— Assessing the projections of future taxable profits and the robustness of the underlying assumptions by performing sensitivity analyses for each tax planning measure considered for the recoverability assessment of deferred tax assets.

— Evaluating the enforceability of the tax planning measures and assessing the completeness and accuracy of the related impacts on future taxable profits.

For further information on the recoverability of deferred taxes on loss carryforwards refer to the following:

- Note 1
- Note 19

FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS

Key Audit Matter

The consolidated financial statements were prepared for the first time in accordance with IFRS. Previous financial statements were prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

The first-time adoption of IFRS requires the selection of accounting policies on IFRS Accounting Standards effective as at the first annual reporting date. Management must apply judgments about estimates, including specific guidance on how to deal with changes in estimates between the accounting standards. In general, the IFRS Accounting Standards are applied retrospectively with mandatory exemptions required and optional exemptions allowed under IFRS 1.

The first-time adoption of IFRS has a significant impact on the Group's financial position presented in the consolidated financial statements and therefore has been designated as a key audit matter.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding about the Group's first-time adoption of IFRS. Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies selected by management for compliance with IFRS.
- Assessing the appropriateness of the application of the IFRS Accounting Standards and the mandatory and optional exemptions from the retrospective approach under IFRS 1.
- Assessing the completeness and accuracy of the reconciliations prepared by management from US GAAP to IFRS on the opening balance sheet.
- Reviewing the adequacy and completeness of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and the presentation of the key differences between IFRS and US GAAP in the first-time adoption note.

For further information on the first-time adoption of IFRS refer to the following:

- Note 2

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Other Information
The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements of the Group, the compensation report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG AG

Dr. Frank Pfaffenzeller Licensed Audit Expert Auditor in Charge	Matthias Schiessl Licensed Audit Expert

Zurich, 12 March 2025

KPMG AG, Badenerstrasse 172, CH-8036 Zurich

Annual Report Swiss Re Ltd

Swiss Re Ltd (the Company), domiciled in Zurich, Switzerland, is the ultimate holding company of the Swiss Re Group (the Group). Its principal activity is the holding of investments in Swiss Re Group companies.

Income statement
Net income for 2024 amounted to CHF 1634 million (2023: CHF 1193 million).

Revenues were mainly driven by cash dividends and dividend in kind from subsidiaries and affiliated companies of CHF 1 546 million, trademark licence fees of CHF 459 million, interest on loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies of CHF 189 million, and realised gains on investments of CHF 85 million.

Expenses were mainly driven by administrative expenses of CHF 371 million, realised loss on investments of CHF 169 million, interest on loans of CHF 139 million and valuation adjustments on derivative financial instruments of CHF 11 million.

Assets
Total assets increased from CHF 24 033 million as of 31 December 2023 to CHF 25 293 million as of 31 December 2024.

Current assets increased by CHF 125 million to CHF 4 257 million as of 31 December 2024, mainly driven by an increase in loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies due to a reclassification from long- to short-term due to the passage of time, partially offset by a decrease in receivables from subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Non-current assets increased by CHF 1 135 million to CHF 21 036 million as of 31 December 2024, driven by an increase in investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies due to grandchild contributions to indirect subsidiaries, partially offset by a decrease in loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies due to a reclassification from long- to short-term due to the passage of time.

Liabilities
Total liabilities increased from CHF 3 390 million as of 31 December 2023 to CHF 4 414 million as of 31 December 2024.

Short-term liabilities decreased by CHF 18 million to CHF 1 708 million as of 31 December 2024, mainly driven by lower outstanding payables.

Long-term liabilities increased by CHF 1 042 million to CHF 2 706 million as of 31 December 2024, mainly due to a loan received from an indirect subsidiary.

Shareholders’ equity
Shareholders’ equity increased from CHF 20 643 million as of 31 December 2023 to CHF 20 879 million as of 31 December 2024, mainly due to net income of CHF 1 634 million, a transfer of shares for employee participation purposes and sale of own shares of CHF 305 million and a realised gain on the sale of own shares of CHF 105 million, partially offset by dividends to shareholders amounting to CHF 1 808 million.

Note on risk factors
Macroeconomic events or developments including increased volatility and disruption in global financial markets, inflation, the military conflicts and other geopolitical tensions, or losses associated with insured claim events, particularly natural catastrophes, pandemics or man-made disasters, could adversely affect the Company’s results or operations. The Group continues to monitor these developments and their impacts on its operations, investments and other activities.
Further information in respect of risk factors is detailed on pages 336–345 of the Group’s 2024 Annual Report.

Income statement Swiss Re Ltd

For the years ended 31 December

CHF millions	Notes	2023	2024
Revenues			
Investment income	2	1 627	1 892
Trademark licence fees		454	459
Other revenues		1	6
Total revenues		2 082	**2 357**
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	3	–387	–371
Investment expenses	2	–344	–319
Other expenses		–131	–10
Total expenses		–862	**–700**
Income before income tax expense		1 220	**1 657**
Income tax expense		–27	–23
Net income		1 193	**1 634**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Swiss Re Ltd's financial statements.

Balance sheet Swiss Re Ltd

As of 31 December
Assets

CHF millions	Notes	2023	2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		0	1
Short-term investments	4, 5	46	36
Receivables from subsidiaries and affiliated companies	5	2 122	1 573
Loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies		1 889	2 581
Other receivables		4	1
Accrued income		71	65
Total current assets		4 132	**4 257**
Non-current assets			
Loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies		1 430	895
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	6	18 471	20 141
Total non-current assets		19 901	**21 036**
Total assets		24 033	**25 293**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Swiss Re Ltd's financial statements.

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

CHF millions	Notes	2023	2024
Liabilities			
Short-term liabilities			
Payables to subsidiaries and affiliated companies		507	299
Loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies	8	697	704
Short-term debt	8	421	634
Other liabilities		57	29
Accrued expenses		44	42
Total short-term liabilities		1 726	**1 708**
Long-term liabilities			
Loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies	8	–	1 334
Long-term debt	8	1 664	1 157
Provisions		–	215
Total long-term liabilities		1 664	**2 706**
Total liabilities		3 390	**4 414**
Shareholders' equity	9		
Share capital	11	32	32
Legal capital reserves		20	125
Legal profit reserves		4 330	4 330
Voluntary profit reserves		16 047	15 432
Own shares (directly held by the Company)	10	–979	–674
Profit brought forward		–	–
Net income for the financial year		1 193	1 634
Total shareholders' equity		20 643	**20 879**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		24 033	**25 293**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Swiss Re Ltd's financial statements.

Notes Swiss Re Ltd

1 Significant accounting principles

Basis of presentation
The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Swiss Law.

Time period
The financial year 2024 comprises the accounting period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Use of estimates in the preparation of annual accounts
The preparation of the annual accounts requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the related disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Foreign currency translation
Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Swiss francs at year-end exchange rates, with the exception of participations, which are reported in Swiss francs at historical exchange rates. Income and expenses in foreign currencies are converted into Swiss francs using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, short-term deposits and certain investments in money market funds with an original maturity of three months or less. Such current assets are held at nominal value.

Short-term investments
Short-term investments contain investments with an original maturity between three months and one year. Such investments are carried at cost, less necessary and legally permissible depreciation.

Receivables from subsidiaries and affiliated companies/Other receivables
These assets are generally carried at nominal value. Value adjustments are recorded where the expected recovery value is lower than the nominal value.

Receivables from subsidiaries and affiliated companies/Other receivables also include derivative financial instruments which are held at market value. Derivative financial instruments have an observable market price and are traded in an active and liquid market. These derivative financial instruments are held to hedge the Company's own risks and those of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Derivative financial instruments are traded with subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Accrued income
Accrued income consists of both other expenditures incurred during the financial year but relating to a subsequent financial year, and revenues relating to the current financial year but receivable in a subsequent financial year.

The accrued income include capitalised issuance costs which are measured at cost less straight-line amortisation over the lifetime of the underlying debt.

Loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies
Loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies are carried at nominal value.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies
These assets are carried at cost less necessary value adjustments to reflect other than temporary decreases in the value in use.

The direct subsidiary Swiss Re Subordinated Finance plc with domicile in London, UK, was incorporated on 13 February 2024.

In 2023, the direct subsidiary Swiss Re Finance UK plc was transferred to the direct subsidiary Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd in the form of a contribution in kind with effective date of 16 May 2023. As a result, the Company increased the carrying amount of the investment in Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd by the carrying amount of the investment in Swiss Re Finance UK plc. The contribution in kind had no impact on the Company's total assets, total liabilities or total shareholders' equity. Further details are provided in Note 6 "Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies".

Payables to subsidiaries and affiliated companies/Other liabilities
These liabilities are generally carried at nominal value.

Payables to subsidiaries and affiliated companies/Other liabilities also include derivative financial instruments which are held at market value. Derivative financial instruments have an observable market price and are traded in an active and liquid market. These derivative financial instruments are held to hedge the Company's own risks and those of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies. Derivative financial instruments are traded with subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Accrued expenses
Accrued expenses consists of both income received before the balance sheet date but relating to a subsequent financial year, and charges relating to the current financial year but payable in a subsequent financial year.

Loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies
Loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies are carried at nominal value.

Provisions
Provisions contain provision for currency fluctuation and provision for taxation.

The provision for currency fluctuation comprises the net effect of foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the revaluation of the balance sheet at year-end. These net impacts are recognised in the income statement over a period of up to three years. Where the provision for currency fluctuation is insufficient to absorb net foreign exchange losses for the financial year, the provision for currency fluctuation is reduced to zero and the excess foreign exchange loss is recognised in the income statement as other expenses.

The provision for taxation represents an estimate of taxes payable in respect of the reporting year.

Debt
Debt represents liabilities towards third parties and is carried at nominal value.

Legal capital reserves
Legal capital reserves reflect gains and losses from sale of own shares (directly held by the Company).

Own shares (directly held by the Company)
Own shares are carried at cost and presented as a deduction in shareholders´ equity.

Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses
Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign exchange transactions are recognised in the income statement and reported net in other revenues or other expenses, respectively.

Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliated companies
Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliated companies are recognised as investment income in the year in which they are declared.

Trademark licence fees
Trademark licence fees are charged by the Company to its direct and indirect subsidiaries and their branches that benefit from the use of the Swiss Re brand.

Capital and indirect taxes
Capital and indirect taxes related to the financial year are included in other expenses. Value-added taxes are included in the respective expense lines in the income statement.

Income tax expense
Swiss Re Ltd is subject to ordinary income taxation at cantonal/communal and federal level.

Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliated companies are indirectly exempt from income taxation (participation relief).

Subsequent events
Subsequent events for the current reporting period have been evaluated up to 12 March 2025. This is the date on which the financial statements are available to be issued.

2 Investment income and expenses

CHF millions	2023	2024
Cash dividends from subsidiaries and affiliated companies	1 202	**1 546**
Realised gains on sale of investments	65	**85**
Valuation adjustments on derivative financial instruments	80	**2**
Income from short-term investments	4	**2**
Income from loans to subsidiaries and affiliated companies	206	**189**
Investment management income	0	**0**
Other interest revenues	70	**68**
Investment income	1 627	**1 892**

CHF millions	2023	2024
Realised losses on sale of investments	62	**169**
Valuation adjustments on derivative financial instruments	1	**11**
Valuation adjustments on investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies	88	**–**
Investment management expenses	–	**0**
Other interest expenses	193	**139**
Investment expenses	344	**319**

3 Administrative expenses and personnel information

Swiss Re Ltd receives management and other services mainly from Swiss Re Management Ltd and Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd and has no employees of its own.

4 Securities lending

As of 31 December 2024, securities with a carrying amount of CHF 8 million (2023: CHF 8 million) were lent to Group companies under securities lending agreements.

5 Derivative financial instruments

As of 31 December 2024, the Company's assets for derivative financial instruments carried at market value amounted to CHF 24 million (2023: CHF 101 million).

To secure the net position of certain derivative financial assets and liabilities, securities with a carrying amount of CHF 36 million (2023: CHF 26 million) were deposited in favour of Group companies.

6 Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, Swiss Re Ltd held directly the following investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies:

As of 31 December 2024	Country	City	Currency	Share capital (millions)	Affiliation in %	Voting interest in %
Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	34.4	100	100
Swiss Re Principal Investments Company Ltd	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	100
Swiss Re Management Ltd	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	100
Swiss Re Insurance-Linked Investment Management AG	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	1.5	100	100
Swiss Re Subordinated Finance plc[1]	United Kingdom	London	USD	0.1	100	100

[1] Incorporated on 13 February 2024.

As of 31 December 2023	Country	City	Currency	Share capital (millions)	Affiliation in %	Voting interest in %
Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd[2]	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	34.4	100	100
Swiss Re Principal Investments Company Ltd	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	100
Swiss Re Management Ltd	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	0.1	100	100
Swiss Re Insurance-Linked Investment Management AG	Switzerland	Zurich	CHF	1.5	100	100

[2] The subsidiary Swiss Re Finance (UK) plc was transferred to the direct subsidiary Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd in the form of a contribution in kind with effective date 16 May 2023.

Further disclosures in respect of investments in significant indirect subsidiaries and affiliated companies are detailed in Note 24 "Fully consolidated subsidiaries and associates" on pages 291–293 in the notes to the Group's 2024 Financial Statements.

7 Commitments

The Company has established subordinated debt facilities which allow the Company to issue subordinated callable notes at any time. The Company pays a fee on the available commitment under the facility and an interest rate on issued notes. Notes, issued under the facilities, are classified as subordinated debt.

As of 31 December 2024, subordinated notes in the amount of CHF 1 791 million (2023: CHF 1 664 million) were issued under the facilities.

The following tables provide an overview of the subordinated debt facilities as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively:

As of 31 December 2024	Issued in	Currency	Nominal value in millions	Nominal value in millions drawn	Commitment fee (paid on undrawn amount)	Interest rate on issued notes[1]	Facility next termination date	Issued notes' scheduled maturity date
Dated subordinated fixed-to-floating rate callable notes facility	2015	USD	700	700	3.53%	5.75%	2025	2050
Dated subordinated fixed rate callable notes facility	2016	USD	23	23	3.92%	6.05%	2031	2056
Dated subordinated fixed-to-floating rate callable notes facility	2016	USD	800	800	3.67%	5.625%	2027	2052
Perpetual subordinated fixed spread callable notes facility	2017	USD	454	454	2.73%	5.524%	2027	Perpetual[2]

[1] Until next optional redemption date.
[2] Next optional redemption date in 2027 and every five years thereafter.

As of 31 December 2023	Issued in	Currency	Nominal value in millions	Nominal value in millions drawn	Commitment fee (paid on undrawn amount)	Interest rate on issued notes[1]	Facility first termination date	Issued notes' scheduled maturity date
Dated subordinated fixed-to-floating rate callable notes facility	2015	USD	700	700	3.53%	5.75%	2025	2050
Dated subordinated fixed rate callable notes facility[3]	2016	USD	23	23	3.92%	6.05%	2031	2056
Dated subordinated fixed-to-floating rate callable notes facility	2016	USD	800	800	3.67%	5.625%	2027	2052
Perpetual subordinated fixed spread callable notes facility[3]	2017	USD	454	454	2.73%	5.52%	2027	Perpetual[2]

[1] Until next optional redemption date.
[2] Next optional redemption date in 2027 and every five years thereafter.
[3] Nominal values after partial repurchase of subordinated notes on 17 October 2023 in the total amount of CHF 566 million.

8 Debt and loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had outstanding debt and loans from subsidiaries and affiliated companies of CHF 3 829 million (2023: CHF 2 782 million), whereof CHF 21 million (2023: CHF 19 million) are due after five years.

As of 31 December 2024, the following publicly placed debentures were outstanding:

Instrument	Issued in	Currency	Nominal in millions	Interest rate	Maturity	Book value CHF millions
Subordinated debt	2022	USD	700	5.75%	2025[1]	634
Subordinated debt	2022	USD	800	5.63%	2027[1]	725
Subordinated debt	2022	USD	23	6.05%	2031[1]	21
Perpetual subordinated debt	2023	USD	454	5.52%	2027[1]	411

[1] First call date.

Convertible debt
In June 2018, Swiss Re Ltd issued six-year senior unsecured exchangable notes with issuer stock settlement. The notes had a face value of USD 500 million, with a fixed coupon of 3.25% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrear until the maturity date 13 June 2024. In accordance with the conditions of the notes, noteholders exercised their right to exchange their notes for ordinary shares of Swiss Re Ltd in respect of the full principal amount between January 2024 and the maturity date. Swiss Re Ltd elected to settle all noteholder-initiated exchanges in cash and, accordingly, no new Swiss Re Ltd shares were issued. The call options on Swiss Re Ltd shares purchased by Swiss Re Ltd to economically offset the settlement of the noteholder-initiated exchanges were exercised.

9 Change in shareholders' equity

CHF millions	Share capital	Legal capital reserves	Legal profit reserves	Reserves for own shares	Voluntary profit reserves	Profit brought forward	Own shares	Net income for the financial year	Total shareholders' equity
Shareholders' equity 1.1.2024	32	20	4 330	–	16 047	–	–979	1 193	20 643
Allocation of net income					1 193			–1 193	–
Dividend for the financial year 2023					–1 808				–1 808
Net income for the financial year								1 634	1 634
Other movements in own shares		105					305		410
Shareholders' equity 31.12.2024	**32**	**125**	**4 330**	**–**	**15 432**	**–**	**–674**	**1 634**	**20 879**

CHF millions	Share capital	Legal capital reserves	Legal profit reserves	Reserves for own shares	Voluntary profit reserves	Profit brought forward	Own shares	Net income for the financial year	Total shareholders' equity
Shareholders' equity 1.1.2023	32	6	4 311	18	16 396	–	–1 072	1 295	20 986
Allocation of net income					1 295			–1 295	–
Dividend for the financial year 2022					–1 644				–1 644
Net income for the financial year								1 193	1 193
Other movements in own shares		14	19	–18			93		108
Shareholders' equity 31.12.2023	32	20	4 330	0	16 047	–	–979	1 193	20 643

10 Own shares (directly and indirectly held by the Company)

Number of own shares	2023	**2024**
Own shares held by subsidiaries	*228 498*	***–***
Own shares held by Swiss Re Ltd directly	*28 280 738*	***27 091 936***
Opening balance own shares	28 509 236	**27 091 936**
Purchase of own shares[1]	225 296	**–**
Sale of own shares[2]	–1 642 596	**–3 665 554**
Own shares as of 31 December	27 091 936	**23 426 382**

[1] Purchased at average price of CHF 0 (2023: CHF 91.34).
[2] Sold at average price of CHF 112.08 (2023: CHF 89.76).

11 Major shareholders

As of 31 December 2024, there were two shareholders with their participations exceeding the 3% threshold of Swiss Re Ltd's share capital:

Shareholder	Number of shares	% of voting rights and share capital[1]	Creation of the obligation to notify
BlackRock, Inc	16 477 986	5.19	10 November 2021
UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG	19 421 519	6.12	30 April 2024

[1] The percentage of voting rights is calculated at the date the obligation was created and notified.

Further information in respect of major shareholders is detailed in "Group structure and shareholders" on pages 76–77 of the Group's 2024 Annual Report.

In addition, as of 31 December 2024, Swiss Re Ltd directly held 23 426 382 (2023: 27 091 936) own shares, representing 7.38% (2023: 8.53%) of voting rights and share capital. Swiss Re Ltd cannot exercise the voting rights of own shares held.

12 Release of undisclosed reserves

In 2024 and 2023, no net undisclosed reserves were released.

13 Contingent liabilities

As a component of the Group's financing structure, the Company has guaranteed CHF 1 663 million (2023: CHF 967 million) of debt issued by certain subsidiaries and affiliated companies of which no amount was utilised as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company is part of the Swiss Re value added tax (VAT) group and is therefore jointly liable for existing and future VAT claims from the Swiss Federal Tax Administration.

14 Capital band

The Company has a capital band ranging from CHF 28 579 730.60, corresponding to 285 579 306 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (lower limit), to CHF 40 249 730.60, corresponding to 402 497 306 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (upper limit). The Board of Directors is authorised within the capital band to increase or reduce the share capital of the Company until 12 April 2025, subject to further conditions. In 2024 and 2023, there were no such changes in the share capital.

Proposal for appropriation of available earnings

The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting to be held in Zurich on 11 April 2025 to approve the following allocations and dividend payment:

CHF millions	2023	2024
Profit brought forward	–	–
Net income for the financial year	1 193	**1 634**
Available earnings	1 193	**1 634**
Allocation to voluntary profit reserves	–1 193	**–1 634**
Profit brought forward after allocation	–	–

CHF millions	2023	2024
Voluntary profit reserves brought forward	16 047	**15 432**
Allocation from profit brought forward	1 193	**1 634**
Ordinary dividend payment out of voluntary profit reserves	–1 808[1]	**-1 959[2]**
Voluntary profit reserves after allocation and dividend payment	15 432	**15 107**

[1] Since the Board of Directors' proposal for allocation of disposable profit, included in the Annual Report 2023, the number of registered shares eligible for dividend, at the dividend payment date of 18 April 2024, increased due to the transfer of 511 339 shares for employee participation purposes from not eligible to eligible for dividend. The published USD/CHF exchange rate as of 15 April 2024 was 0.91405 compared to 0.84151 as of 31 December 2023. This resulted in a higher dividend of CHF 146 million, compared to the Board of Directors' proposal, and lower voluntary profit reserves by the same amount.

[2] The Board of Directors' proposal to the Annual General Meeting of 11 April 2025 is based on the number of shares eligible for dividend and the USD/CHF exchange rate of 0.90627, both as of 31 December 2024. The actual dividend payment in CHF will depend on the number of shares eligible for dividend and a published USD/CHF exchange rate as of 14 April 2025. In order to comply with the Swiss Code of Obligations, the proposed ordinary dividend payment out of voluntary profit reserves, translated into CHF on 14 April 2025, must not exceed CHF 4 000 million.

Dividend

If the Board of Directors' proposal for allocations and dividend payment is accepted, an ordinary dividend of USD 7.35 per share will be paid on 17 April 2025 from voluntary profit reserves.

Share structure per 31 December 2024	Number of registered shares	Nominal capital in CHF
Eligible for dividend[1]	294 070 924	**29 407 092**
Not eligible for dividend	23 426 382	**2 342 638**
Total shares issued	317 497 306	**31 749 731**

[1] The Board of Directors' proposal to the Annual General Meeting of 11 April 2025 is based on the number of shares eligible for dividend and the USD/CHF exchange rate of 0.90627, both as of 31 December 2024. The actual dividend payment in CHF will depend on the number of shares eligible for dividend and a published USD/CHF exchange rate as of 14 April 2025. In order to comply with the Swiss Code of Obligations, the proposed ordinary dividend payment out of voluntary profit reserves, translated into CHF on 14 April 2025, must not exceed CHF 4 000 million.

Zurich, 12 March 2025

KPMG

Statutory Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Swiss Re Ltd, Zurich

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Swiss Re Ltd (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the income statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 311 to 320) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter

The Company has recorded investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies of CHF 20'141 million (80% of total assets) as of 31 December 2024.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies, of which the shares are not traded on a stock exchange, are recognized at acquisition cost or, in the case of an expected permanent impairment, at the lower value in use.

In order to assess the recoverability of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies, management performs an annual impairment test. The Company determines the value in use of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies mainly by applying a dividend discount method. A high degree of judgement and subjectivity was involved in the underlying assumptions used in the calculation of the value in use, such as projected future dividend potential, discount rates including growth factors.

The impairment assessment for investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies has been designated as a key audit matter given an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of specialized skills and knowledge.

Our response

As part of our audit, we gained an understanding of the process related to the impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

We tested the design and implementation of relevant key controls within the process, including the value in use calculation and impairment analyses.

We assessed the client's value in use by evaluating the Company's valuation method.

We tested the reasonability and appropriateness of the data used in the calculation by comparing historical plan data to actuals and challenging assumptions made by management.

We involved our valuation specialists who supported the audit team in:

— Assessing the appropriateness of the valuation method used in light of market knowledge, experience and against recognized accounting methods.

— Assessing the assumptions which have been used in evaluating the value in use.

For further information on impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies refer to the following:

- Note 1
- Note 2
- Note 6

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the Company, the compensation report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

Based on our audit in accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 2 CO, we confirm that the proposal of the Board of Directors (page 320) complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approve.

KPMG AG

Frank Pfaffenzeller

Dr. Frank Pfaffenzeller
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in Charge

Matthias Schiessl
Licensed Audit Expert

Zurich, 12 March 2025

KPMG AG, Badenerstrasse 172, CH-8036 Zurich

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Cautionary note on forward-looking statements

Certain statements and illustrations contained herein are forward-looking. These statements (including as to plans, objectives, targets, and trends) and illustrations provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to a historical fact or current fact.

Forward-looking statements typically are identified by words or phrases such as "anticipate", "target", "aim", "assume", "believe", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "foresee", "intend" and similar expressions, or by future or conditional verbs such as "will", "may", "should", "would" and "could". These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause Swiss Re's (the "Group") actual results of operations, financial condition, solvency ratios, capital or liquidity positions or prospects to be materially different from any future results of operations, financial condition, solvency ratios, capital or liquidity positions or prospects expressed or implied by such statements or cause the Group to not achieve its published targets. Such factors include, among others:

- macro-economic events or developments including inflation rates, increased volatility of, and/or disruption in, global capital, credit, foreign exchange and other markets and their impact on the respective prices, interest and exchange rates and other benchmarks of such markets;
- elevated geopolitical risks or tensions which may consist of conflicts arising in and between, or otherwise impacting, countries that are operationally and/or financially material to the Group or significant elections that may result in domestic and/or regional political tensions as well as contributing to or causing macro-economic events or developments as described above;
- the frequency, severity and development of, and losses associated with, insured claim events, particularly natural catastrophes, human-made disasters, pandemics, social inflation litigation, acts of terrorism or acts of war, including the ongoing wars and conflicts in the Middle East, and any associated governmental and other measures such as sanctions, expropriations and seizures of assets as well as the economic consequences of the foregoing;
- the Group's adherence to standards related to environmental, social and governance ("ESG"), sustainability and corporate social responsibility ("CSR") matters, ability to fully achieve goals, targets, ambitions or stakeholder expectations related to such matters and ability to adapt to the evolving expectations of investors, shareholders, business partners, or third parties, including regulators and public authorities, as well as CSR, ESG and/or sustainability recommendations, standards, norms, metrics or regulatory requirements;
- the Group's ability to achieve its strategic objectives;
- legal actions or regulatory investigations or actions, including in respect of industry requirements or business conduct rules of general applicability, the intensity and frequency of which may also increase as a result of social inflation;

- the Group's ability to attract, retain and train highly skilled and technically qualified employees at the senior management level as well as in key operational roles;
- the effects of business disruption due to terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, natural catastrophes, public health emergencies, hostilities or other events;
- central bank intervention in the financial markets, trade wars or other tariffs and protectionist measures relating to international trade arrangements, adverse geopolitical events, domestic political upheavals or other developments that adversely impact global economic conditions;
- mortality, morbidity and longevity experience;
- the cyclicality of the reinsurance sector;
- the Group's ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access to capital markets, including sufficient liquidity to cover potential recapture of reinsurance agreements, early calls of debt or debt-like arrangements and collateral calls due to actual or perceived deterioration of the Group's financial strength or otherwise;
- the Group's ability to realise amounts on sales of securities on the Group's balance sheet equivalent to their values recorded for accounting purposes;
- the Group's ability to generate sufficient investment income from its investment portfolio, including as a result of fluctuations in the equity and fixed income markets, the composition of the investment portfolio or otherwise;
- changes in legislation and regulation or the interpretations thereof by regulators and courts, affecting the Group or its ceding companies, including as a result of comprehensive reform or shifts away from multilateral approaches to regulation of global operations;
- matters negatively affecting the reputation of the Group, its board of directors or its management;
- the lowering, loss, giving up of, or the decision not to participate in one of the financial strength or other ratings of one or more companies in the Group, and developments adversely affecting its ability to achieve improved ratings;
- uncertainties in estimating reserves, including differences between actual claims experience and underwriting and reserving assumptions, including in Life & Health and in Property & Casualty Reinsurance due to higher costs caused by pandemic-related or inflation and supply chain issues;
- changes in our policy renewal and lapse rates and their impact on the Group's business;
- the outcome of tax audits, the ability to realise tax loss carryforwards and the ability to realise deferred tax assets (including by reason of the mix of earnings in a jurisdiction or deemed change of control), which could negatively impact future earnings, and the overall impact of changes in tax regimes on the Group's business model;
- changes in accounting estimates or assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses, including contingent assets and liabilities as well as changes in accounting standards, practices or policies, including the Group's recent adoption of IFRS;
- strengthening or weakening of foreign currencies;
- reforms of, or other potential changes to, benchmark reference rates;
- failure of the Group's hedging arrangements to be effective;
- significant investments, acquisitions or dispositions, and any delays, unforeseen liabilities or other costs, lower-than expected benefits, impairments, ratings action or other issues experienced in connection with any such transactions;
- extraordinary events affecting the Group's clients and other counterparties, such as bankruptcies, liquidations and other credit-related events;
- changing levels of competition in the markets and geographies in which the Group competes;
- limitations on the ability of the Group's subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions; and
- operational factors, including the efficacy of risk management or the recent adoption of IFRS as well as other internal procedures in anticipating and managing the foregoing risks.

These factors are not exhaustive. The Group operates in a constantly changing environment and new risks may emerge accordingly. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Group undertakes no obligation to publicly revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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The web version of the
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www.swissre.com/annualreport