

Reinsurance Market Report

Results for full-year 2024



Table of Contents

Key Findings	3
At a Glance	6
Capital	6
Underlying ROE for the SUBSET	7
Combined ratio for the SUBSET	8
Expenses for the SUBSET	9
Investment yield for the SUBSET	9
Capital	10
Total reinsurance dedicated capital	10
INDEX capital	12
Return of capital	14
Return on Equity	18
Underwriting Performance	22
Premium volumes	22
Combined ratios	24
Prior-year loss development	28
Natural catastrophe losses	31
Expense ratios	34
Investment performance	35
Appendix 1	37
IFRS 17 impact	37
Appendix 2	38
Methodology	38
Appendix 3	39
2024 FY results detail for INDEX	39
Connect With Us	41

Key Findings

Welcome to the Gallagher Re full-year 2024 Reinsurance Market Report, which tracks the capital and profitability of the global reinsurance industry.

Global reinsurers reported strong 2024 results with a continued capital build driven by strong retained earnings. The reinsurance industry's reported and underlying¹ ROE remained well above the cost of capital, supported by further improvement in the underlying combined ratio and increased recurring investment income. The industry is well positioned to deliver strong results in 2025, and further meaningful capital growth.

Global reinsurance dedicated capital totaled USD769 billion at full-year 2024, a rise of 5.4% versus the restated full-year 2023 base.² Growth was driven by both the INDEX³ companies and non-life alternative capital.

Focusing on the INDEX companies, which contribute more than 80% of the industry's capital:

- INDEX capital was up by 5.3% to USD629B due to strong net income of USD117B, partly offset by capital return of USD58B and unrealized investment depreciation of USD23B, which was almost entirely attributable to National Indemnity.
- The global reinsurance industry's capital position remains strong on an economic basis, which Gallagher Re views as the measure most relevant for management teams' decision-making. Average solvency (or SST⁴ coverage in the case of Swiss Re) for the top four European reinsurers remained robust at 265% (2023 FY: 273%), which, on average, is well above the top end of the target solvency range set by these companies. Moreover, INDEX capital growth, or "supply," in 2024 outpaced growth in INDEX premiums, or "demand."

Drilling further into profitability, for the SUBSET of companies within the INDEX that provide the relevant disclosure:

- Revenue⁵ growth remained strong in 2024 FY at 8.1%, supported by higher rates in property and casualty reinsurance. Exposure growth remained muted as companies looked to reduce their exposure to US casualty business.
- The reported combined ratio reduced 0.5 percentage points (ppts) to 86.8% in 2024 FY (2023 FY: 87.3%, restated for IFRS 17), driven by a substantial improvement in the ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio (-3.2ppts). This was partly offset by a heavier impact from natural catastrophes (+0.6ppts), lower reserve releases (+1.2ppts) and a higher expense ratio (+0.7ppts).

Global reinsurance
dedicated capital totalled

USD769B

at full-year 2024

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Traditional reinsurance capital is on track to increase by 6% in 2025, supported by continued strong profitability.

The underlying ROE
remained stable at
13.9%
despite some meaningful
losses outside P&C Re.

“

Assuming a “normal”
level of natural
catastrophe losses, we
expect an underlying
ROE of around 15%
and a headline ROE of
approximately 18-19%
in 2025.

- However, the natural catastrophe load remained relatively benign at 7.6% in 2024 FY, below the normalized natural catastrophe loss (9.0%). This stands in sharp contrast to overall insured natural catastrophe losses, which increased substantially according to Gallagher Re estimates, from USD123B⁶ as originally reported for 2023 FY to USD154B⁷ in 2024 FY. SUBSET companies have carried a lower proportion of these losses over the past three years, from 9.2% in 2022 FY, to 7.3% in 2023 FY and 6.9% in 2024 FY,⁸ reflecting higher attachment points and the nature of recent catastrophe losses.
- Prior-year development impact on the combined ratio declined to 0.6% in 2024 FY, attributable to Swiss Re's reserve strengthening of USD2.6B. Excluding this, reserve releases were a 2.5% benefit to the combined ratio, up 0.7 ppts on 2023 FY, with releases relating to property reserves more than offsetting any strengthening of US casualty reserves.
- On an underlying basis, the combined ratio continued its downward trend, from 96.0% in 2023 FY to 93.0% in 2024 FY. This is the strongest level achieved since the launch of the *Reinsurance Market Report* in 2014 and was primarily driven by a lower ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio.
- Taking the above into account, the SUBSET reported a strong 17.0% ROE for 2024, albeit down from an exceptionally strong 19.5% a year ago. The underlying ROE remained stable at 13.9%, despite some meaningful losses outside P&C Re underwriting (SCOR L&H reserving, Everest primary P&C reserve strengthening). Adjusting for these issues would imply true underlying profitability was around 15% for the SUBSET.
- The strong financial health of the reinsurance industry positions it well to deliver another robust performance in 2025. If one assumes ‘normal’ nat cat losses and investment markets, then the SUBSET, in our view, is on track to earn an underlying ROE of around 15%. Headwinds from YTD renewals should be offset by a continued benefit from higher reinvestment yields (though more modest than in previous years). Our analysis excludes the potential impact from renewals later in the year.
- If one further assumes that the contributions from prior-year development and capital gains match their ten-year averages, then the SUBSET is on track to deliver a headline ROE of 18-19%. These ROE levels, whether underlying or headline, would be roughly double the reinsurance industry's weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

- This outlook implies that reinsurers have substantial capacity to absorb nat cat losses if they prove to be heavier than “normal” in 2025. The year is off to a difficult start in this respect, with insured loss estimates from the Southern California/Los Angeles (SC/LA) wildfires at USD35-40B and the larger reinsurers guiding for losses to have consumed around 25%-33% of annual budgets. If these losses do indeed prove to be incremental to the year’s “normal” nat cats, this could dent the SUBSET’s headline ROE by 2-3 ppts. However, even in this scenario, the SUBSET would still be able to deliver a strong ROE again in 2025, well above the cost of capital.
- On a total reinsurance industry level, the impact of the SC/LA wildfires looks even more manageable than when looking at the SUBSET, with an estimated headwind of 1.3 ppts to the headline ROE. As with the SUBSET, the reinsurance industry would be able to deliver an ROE well above the cost of capital, reaffirming the strong resilience of the industry on the back of materially improved underlying profitability over the past three years.
- Taking into account the profitability outlook, we estimate traditional reinsurance capital is well positioned to see a further 6% increase in 2025 driven by continued strong profitability, despite higher levels of capital return.

“

If the California wildfires prove to be incremental to annual Nat Cat budgets, reinsurers are still well placed to deliver headline and underlying ROEs of roughly double the industry’s cost of capital.

¹ The underlying combined ratio basis replaces actual natural catastrophe losses with a normalized natural catastrophe load and strips out prior-year reserve movements and discounting (for IFRS 17 reporters). Additionally, for the underlying ROE, the impact of investment gains/losses is removed.

² We have restated 2023 FY capital from USD729B to USD730B due to late filers and restated capital for IFRS 17 reporters.

³ The INDEX companies are listed in Appendix 3. This also lists the SUBSET companies, which are those companies that make the relevant disclosure in relation to natural catastrophe losses and prior-year reserve releases. For all SUBSET charts, 2023 FY has been restated for Swiss Re moving from US GAAP to IFRS 17.

⁴ The Swiss Solvency Test (SST) is the regulatory standard for insurers and reinsurers domiciled in Switzerland, recognized by the European Union as equivalent to Solvency 2.

⁵ We have used net insurance service revenue for IFRS 17 reporters and net earned premiums for US GAAP reporters.

⁶ Losses from direct physical damage and business interruption from global natural perils from [Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Report 2023](#).

⁷ Losses from direct physical damage and business interruption from global natural perils from [Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Report 2024](#).

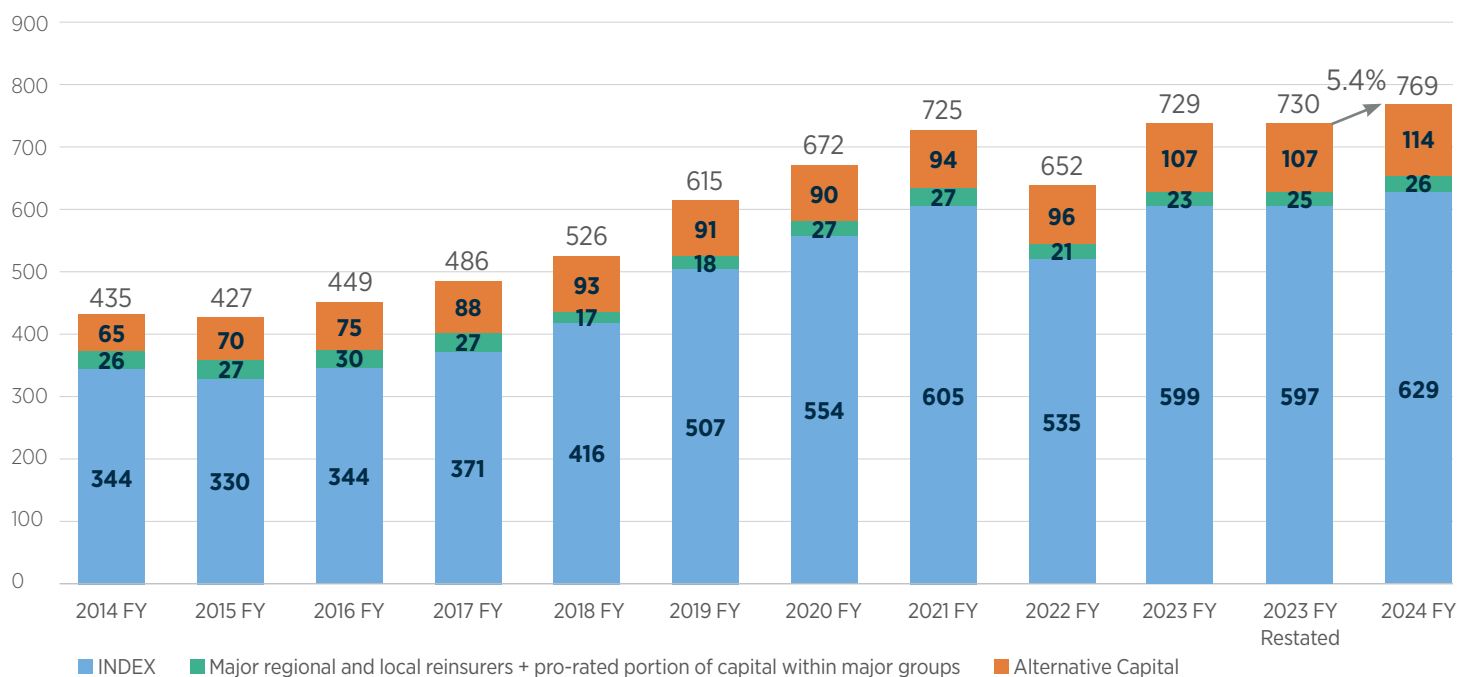
⁸ Based on Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Reports back to 2022.

At a Glance

CAPITAL

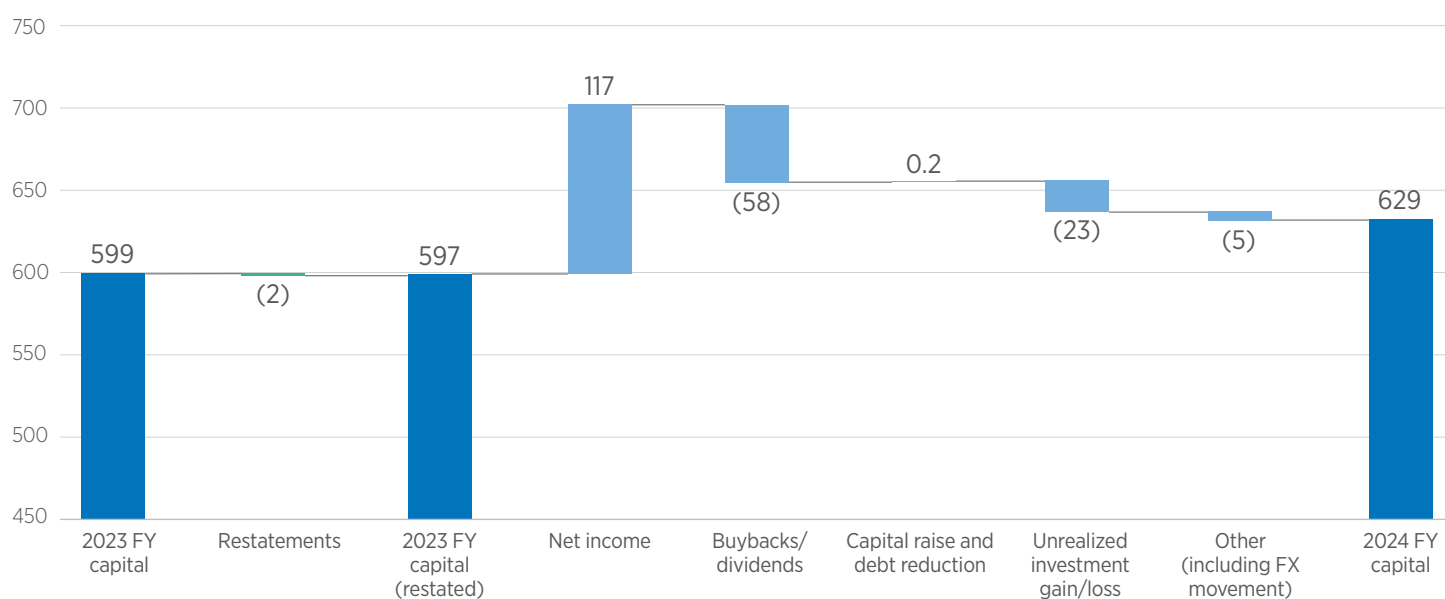
Reinsurance dedicated capital rises to a new peak

Total reinsurance dedicated capital (USD billion)^{9,10}



INDEX capital driven by retained earnings

Capital analysis for the INDEX (USD billion)



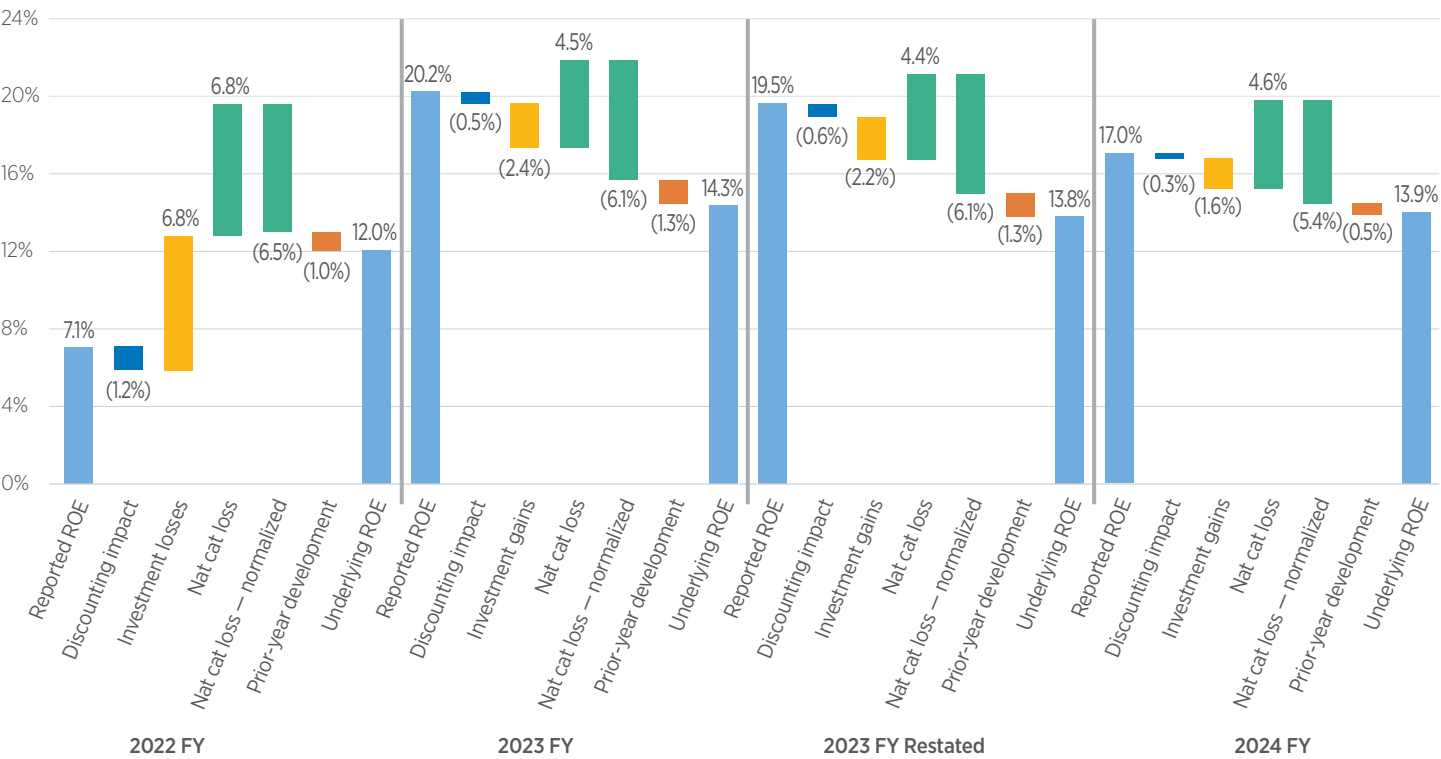
⁹We have restated 2023 FY INDEX capital from USD599B to USD597B due to late filers and restated capital for IFRS 17 reporters.

¹⁰Non-life alternative capital excludes life, accident and health (LAH) ILS assets under management (AuM) and mortgage ILS AuM.

UNDERLYING ROE FOR THE SUBSET

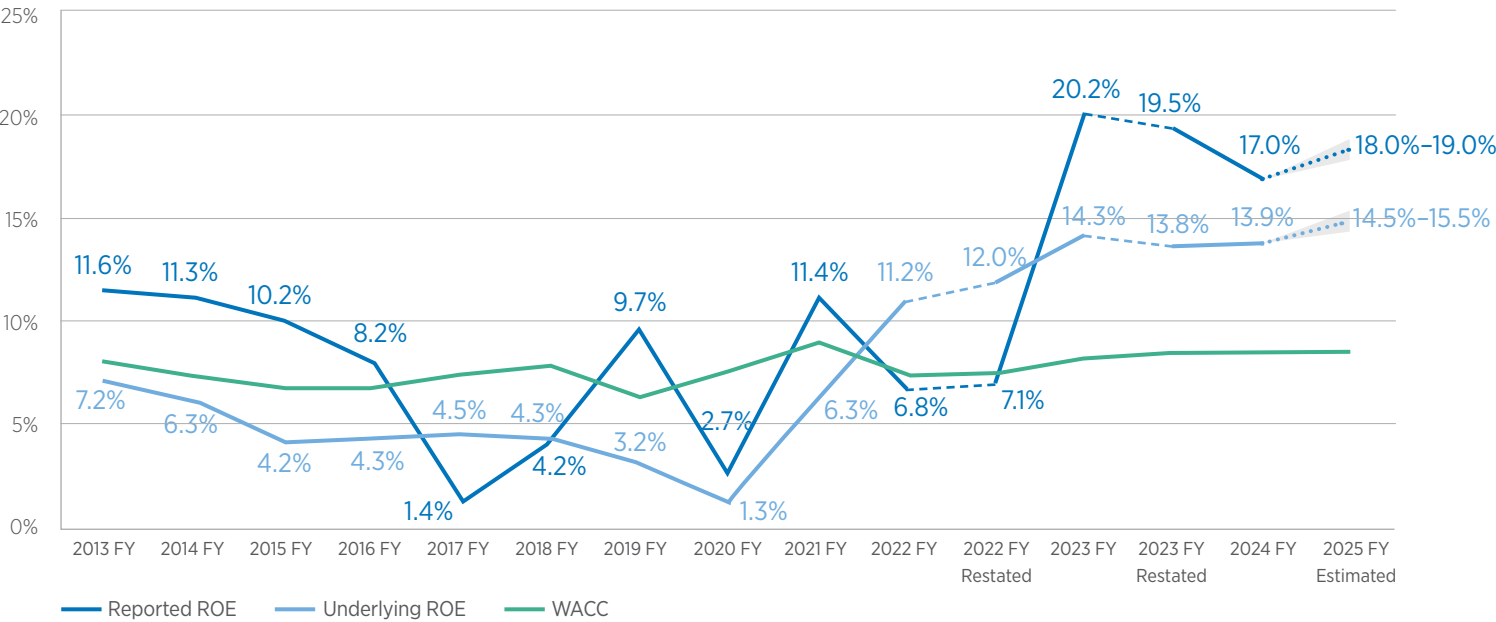
Strong headline and underlying performance, but dampened by one-offs

ROE analysis for the SUBSET¹¹



Underlying ROE potentially peaking in 2025, at almost double the WACC¹²

ROE for the SUBSET^{8, 13}

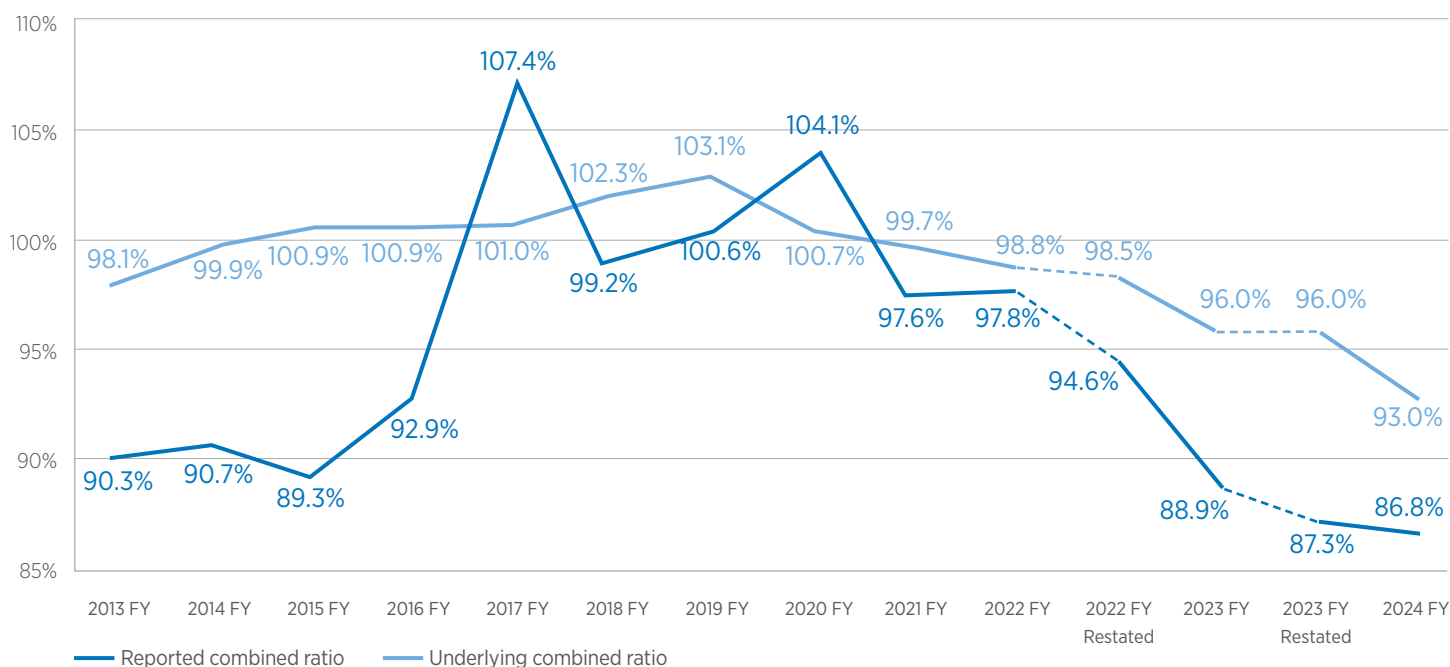


¹¹PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re.
¹²Weighted average cost of capital.
¹³S&P estimated WACC figures. 2024 HY WACC figure used for 2024 FY.

COMBINED RATIO FOR THE SUBSET

Reported and underlying combined ratios continued to reduce in 2024 FY

Reported and underlying combined ratio for the SUBSET¹¹



Reduction in reported combined ratios, driven by lower attritional losses

Combined ratio detail for the SUBSET^{14,15}

SUBSET	2015 FY	2016 FY	2017 FY	2018 FY	2019 FY	2020 FY	2021 FY	2022 FY	2022 FY Restated	2023 FY	2023 FY Restated	2024 FY
Reported combined ratio	89.3%	92.9%	107.4%	99.2%	100.6%	104.1%	97.6%	97.8%	94.6%	88.9%	87.3%	86.8%
Add discounting impact (IFRS 17)									2.8%	2.9%	4.4%	4.3%
Remove prior-year development	6.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.6%	2.3%	1.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	0.6%
Accident year combined ratio	96.0%	99.2%	112.7%	103.8%	102.9%	105.6%	99.9%	99.3%	98.8%	93.6%	93.5%	91.7%
Strip out nat cat loss	-1.5%	-4.7%	-18.1%	-8.6%	-8.1%	-5.7%	-10.1%	-8.8%	-10.3%	-6.7%	-7.0%	-7.6%
Strip out COVID loss						-8.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratio	94.5%	94.5%	94.6%	95.2%	94.9%	91.7%	89.6%	90.6%	88.5%	86.9%	86.5%	84.1%
Add in normalized nat cat loss	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%	8.2%	9.0%	10.1%	8.2%	9.9%	9.1%	9.4%	9.0%
Underlying combined ratio	100.9%	100.9%	101.0%	102.3%	103.1%	100.7%	99.7%	98.8%	98.5%	96.0%	96.0%	93.0%
Expense ratio	33.1%	33.2%	32.0%	32.1%	31.8%	30.2%	29.7%	28.7%	21.3%	21.6%	17.5%	18.2%
Ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio	61.4%	61.3%	62.6%	63.1%	63.1%	61.5%	59.9%	61.9%	67.2%	65.3%	69.0%	65.8%
Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratio	94.5%	94.5%	94.6%	95.2%	94.9%	91.7%	89.6%	90.6%	88.5%	86.9%	86.5%	84.1%

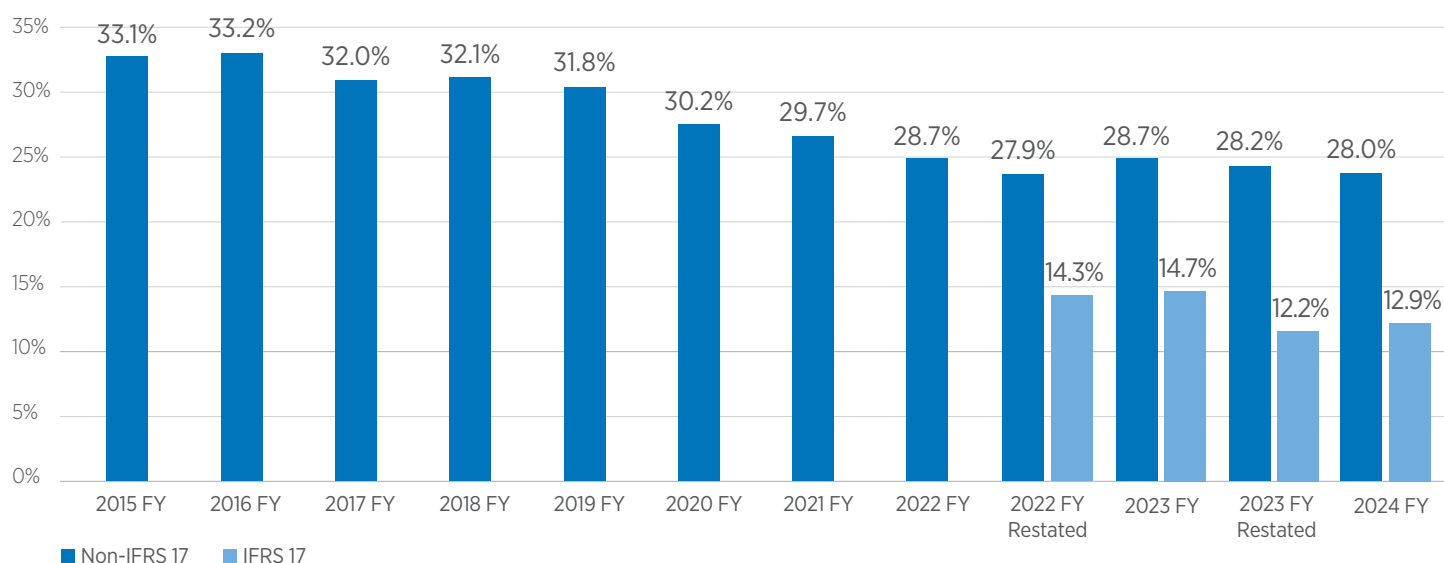
¹⁴PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re; Expense ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re and 2023 FY is estimated for Hannover Re.

¹⁵The normalized natural catastrophe load is the five-year moving average of the SUBSET's full-year actual natural catastrophe loss impact (excluding COVID-19 losses), adjusted for the impact of IFRS 17 in 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) and all future periods.

EXPENSES FOR THE SUBSET

Expense ratio flat for non-IFRS 17 reporters but grew marginally for IFRS 17 reporters

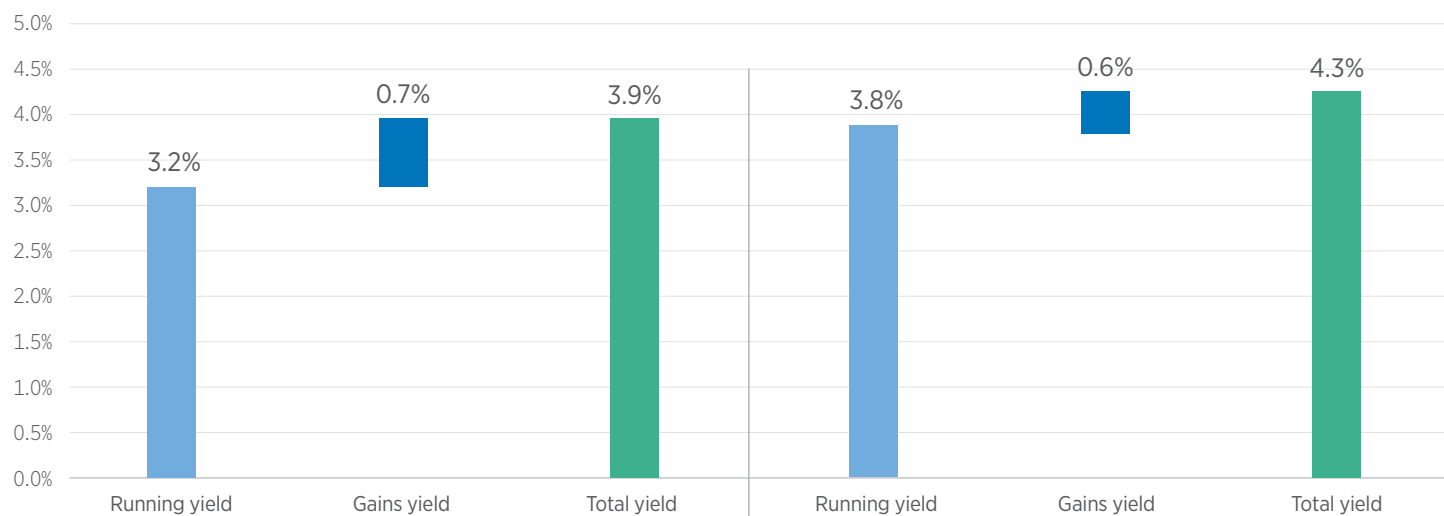
Expense ratio for the SUBSET split by accounting basis used^{16, 17, 18}



INVESTMENT YIELD FOR THE SUBSET

Investment income continues to increase due to higher running yield and positive gains yield

Investment yield for the SUBSET¹⁹



¹⁶ Methodology was revised in 2019.

¹⁷ Expense ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re, and 2023 FY & 2024 FY are estimated for Hannover Re.

¹⁸ See Appendix 1 for more detail.

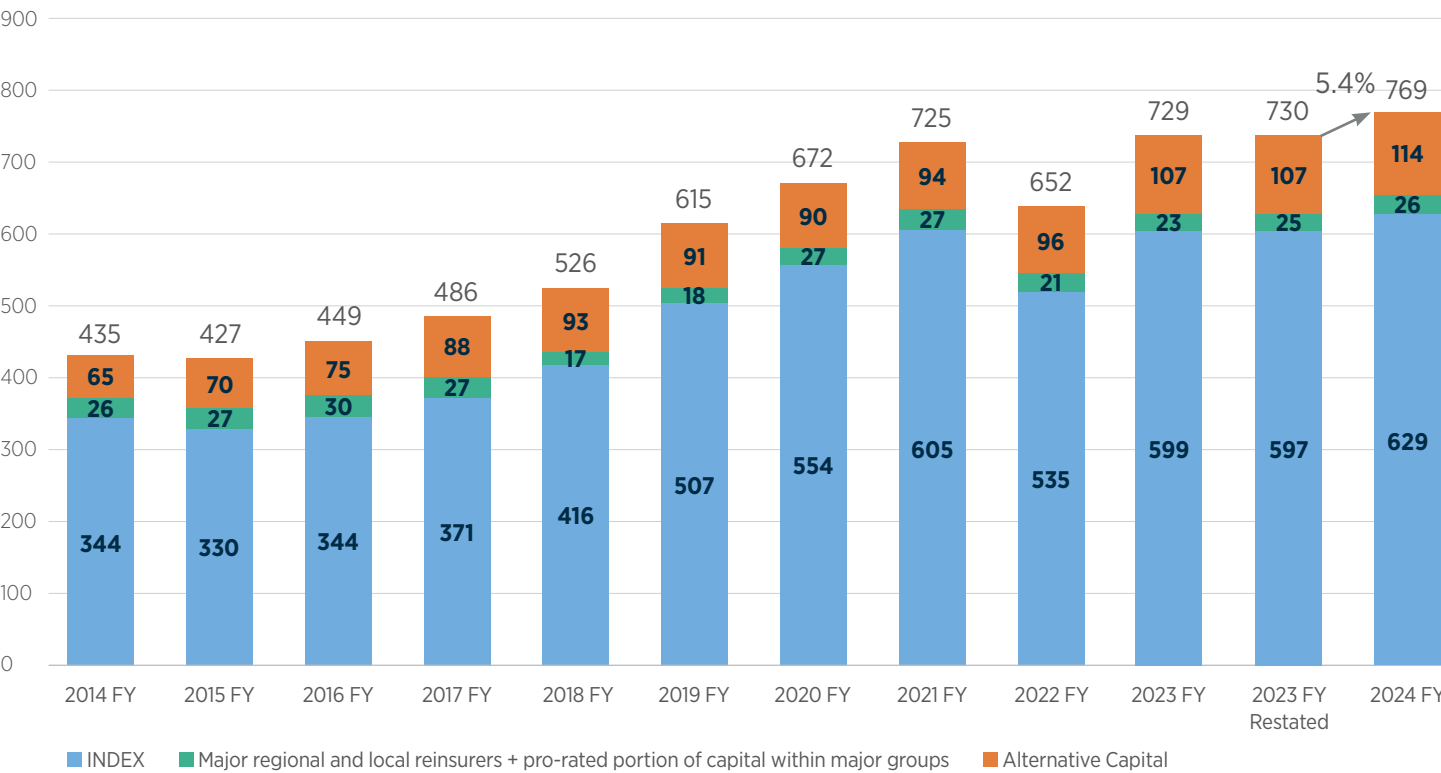
¹⁹ Running yield captures items such as bond coupons, equity dividends and interest income.

Capital

TOTAL REINSURANCE DEDICATED CAPITAL

Reinsurance dedicated capital rises to a new peak

Chart 1: Total reinsurance dedicated capital (USD billion)²⁰

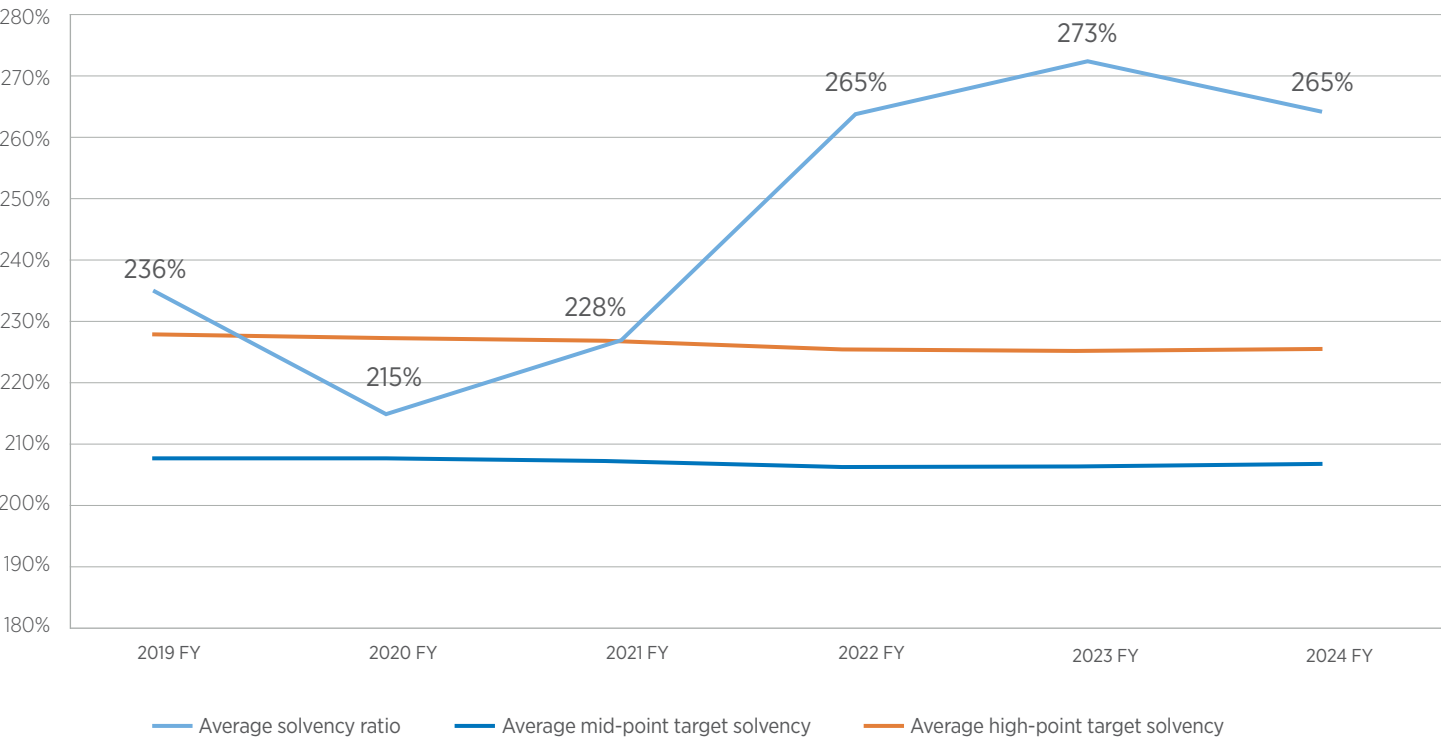


- Reinsurance dedicated capital increased by 5.4% to USD769B at 2024 FY, the highest level since we started this analysis.
- Capital for the INDEX companies, which account for 82% of total reinsurance dedicated capital, was up 5.3% to USD629B, driven by retained profits.
- Non-life alternative capital increased by 6.6%, to USD114B, supported in part by growth in catastrophe bonds.
- As well as increasing on an accounting basis, global reinsurers' capital adequacy remains strong on an economic basis, the measure that Gallagher Re views as more relevant for management teams' decision-making. Average solvency for the top four European reinsurers remained robust at 265% (2023 FY: 273%), which, on average, is well above the top end of the target solvency range set by these companies.

²⁰Non-life alternative capital excludes life, accident and health (LAH) ILS AuM and mortgage ILS AuM.

Economic capital adequacy remains strong at FY 2024

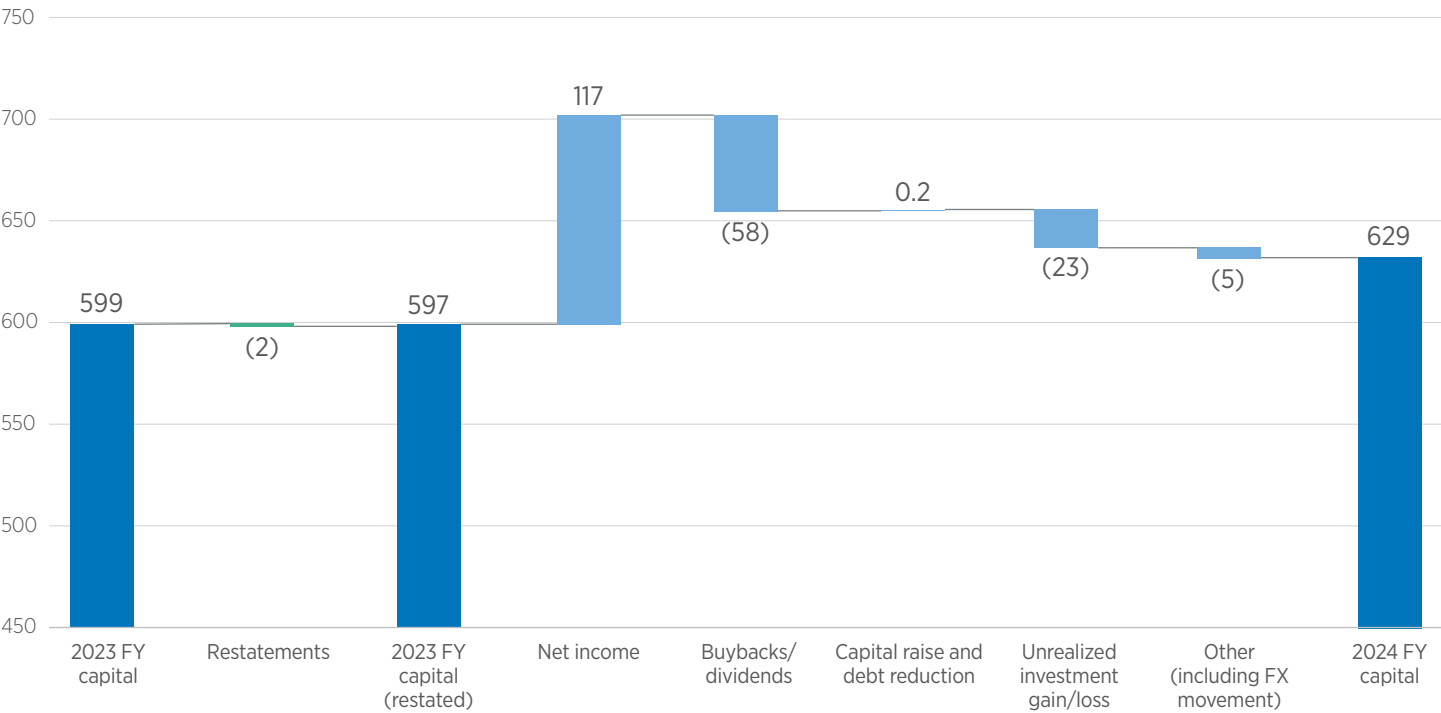
Chart 2: European solvency ratios



INDEX CAPITAL

INDEX capital driven by retained earnings

Chart 3: Capital analysis for the INDEX (USD billion)²¹

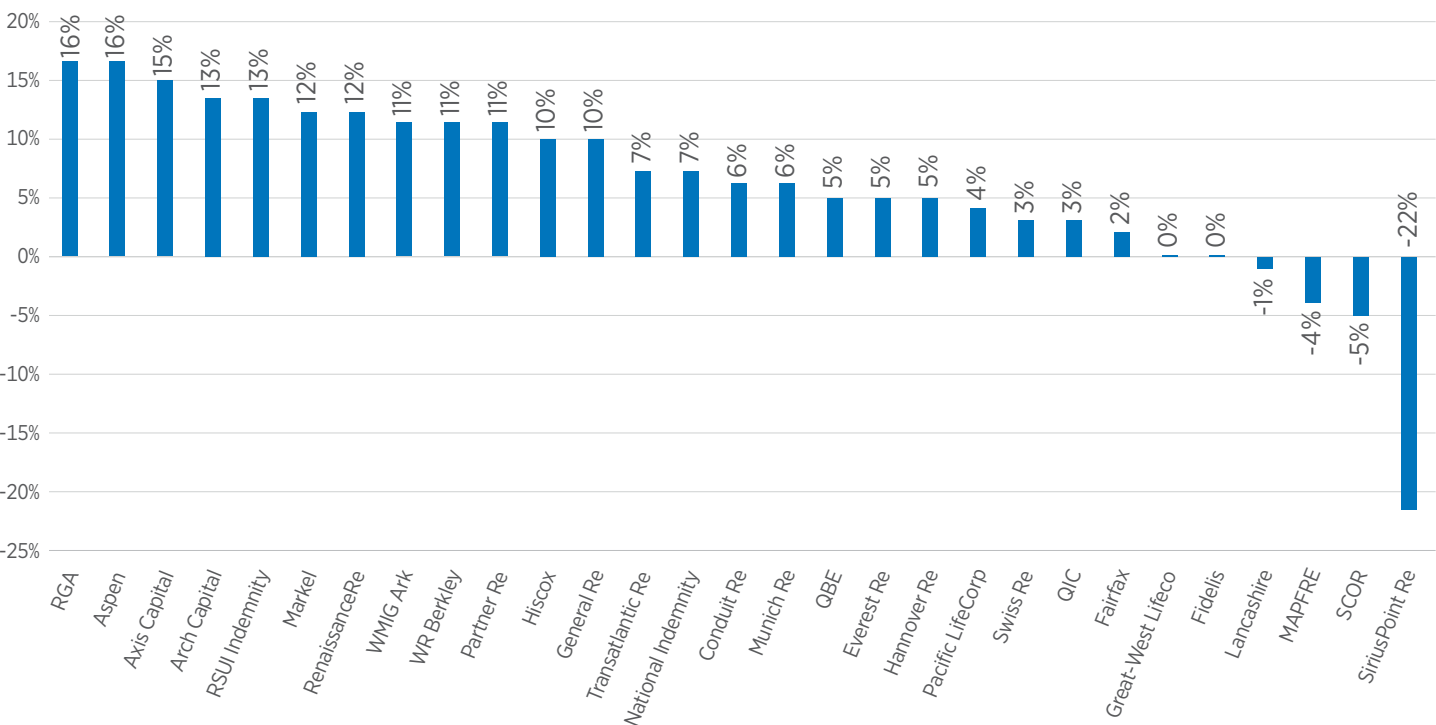


- INDEX capital rose by USD31.4B to USD629B, driven by USD59B in retained earnings (net income of USD117B, of which USD58B of capital was returned), partly offset by unrealized investment depreciation of USD23B (almost entirely due to National Indemnity).
- Net income of USD117B was supported by National Indemnity’s realized investment gains of USD63.4B (2023 FY: USD49.9B) and reinsurers’ improved underwriting and investment profitability, the latter benefiting from a 0.6ppt rise in the running yield and a positive gains yield.
- INDEX companies returned almost half of their net income through dividends and buybacks, which together totalled USD58B.
- There were no material new entrants despite continued favorable market conditions. The net balance of capital raises and debt reduction accounted for only USD0.2B, a reduction from USD2B at 2024 HY due to a net reduction in debt in the second half of the year. As per Chart 1, the main inflow of capital into the reinsurance market was via alternative capital.
- Taking into account the industry’s profit outlook for 2025 and considering increased capital returns, we estimate that 2025 FY traditional reinsurance capital will increase by more than 6% (USD>40B) in 2025. This assumes a neutral impact from financial markets and therefore no impact from unrealized gains or losses.

²¹2023 FY capital has been restated from USD599B to USD597B due to late filers and restated capital for IFRS 17 reporters.

Capital rises for the majority of INDEX companies

Chart 4: Movement in capital (USD basis) at 2024 FY for the INDEX constituents²²



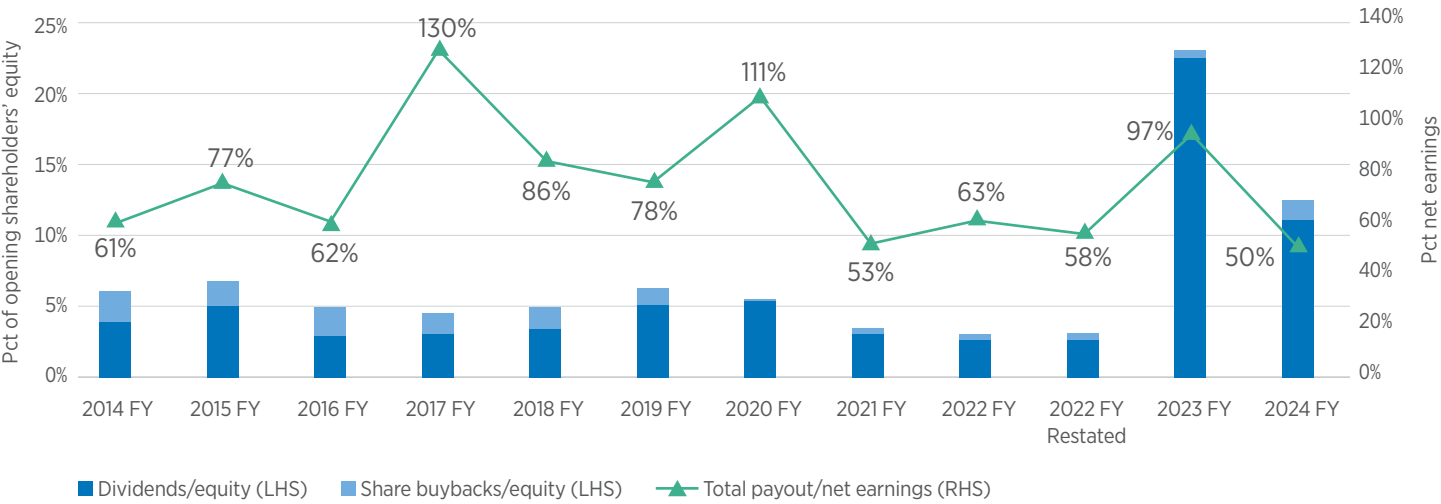
- Most INDEX companies reported an increase in capital supported by continued strong underwriting and investment profitability.
- In addition to support from net income of USD0.7B, the main driver of RGA's 16% rise in capital was a USD2.2B decrease in the value of its liabilities due to a higher discount rate. Together these positives more than offset the combined effect of unrealized investment depreciation (USD0.9B) and dividends (USD0.2B).
- National Indemnity's capital increased by 7% as strong net income of USD74B more than offset the combination of dividends (USD36.7B) and unrealized investment depreciation (USD21.3B).
- The 22% decrease in SiriusPoint Re's capital was driven by a USD777 million buyback, which more than offset net income of USD184M.
- The decrease in capital on a USD basis for SCOR and MAPFRE was due to the strengthening of the US dollar relative to the Euro. The capital of both groups increased on a local currency basis.

²²Excludes companies who have not yet reported 2024 FY.

RETURN OF CAPITAL

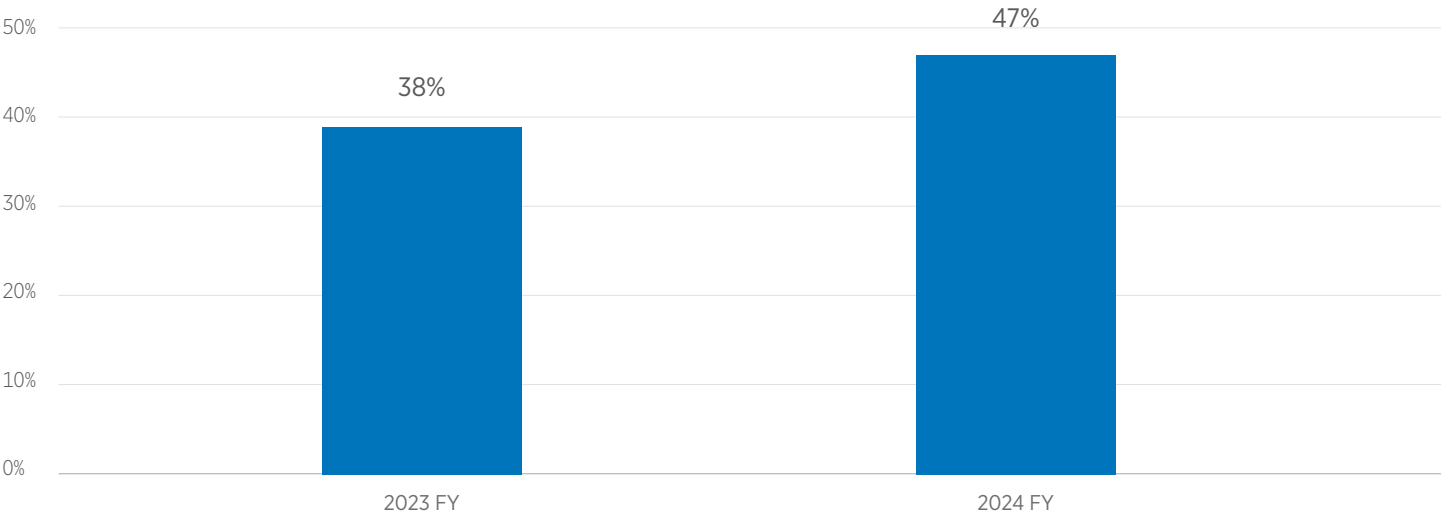
Strong reinsurers’ net income supports higher capital returns

Chart 5: Return of capital (as a percentage of opening shareholders’ equity) and payout ratio for the INDEX



Declared capital returns are increasing²³

Chart 6: Declared dividends and share buybacks as a percentage of net income

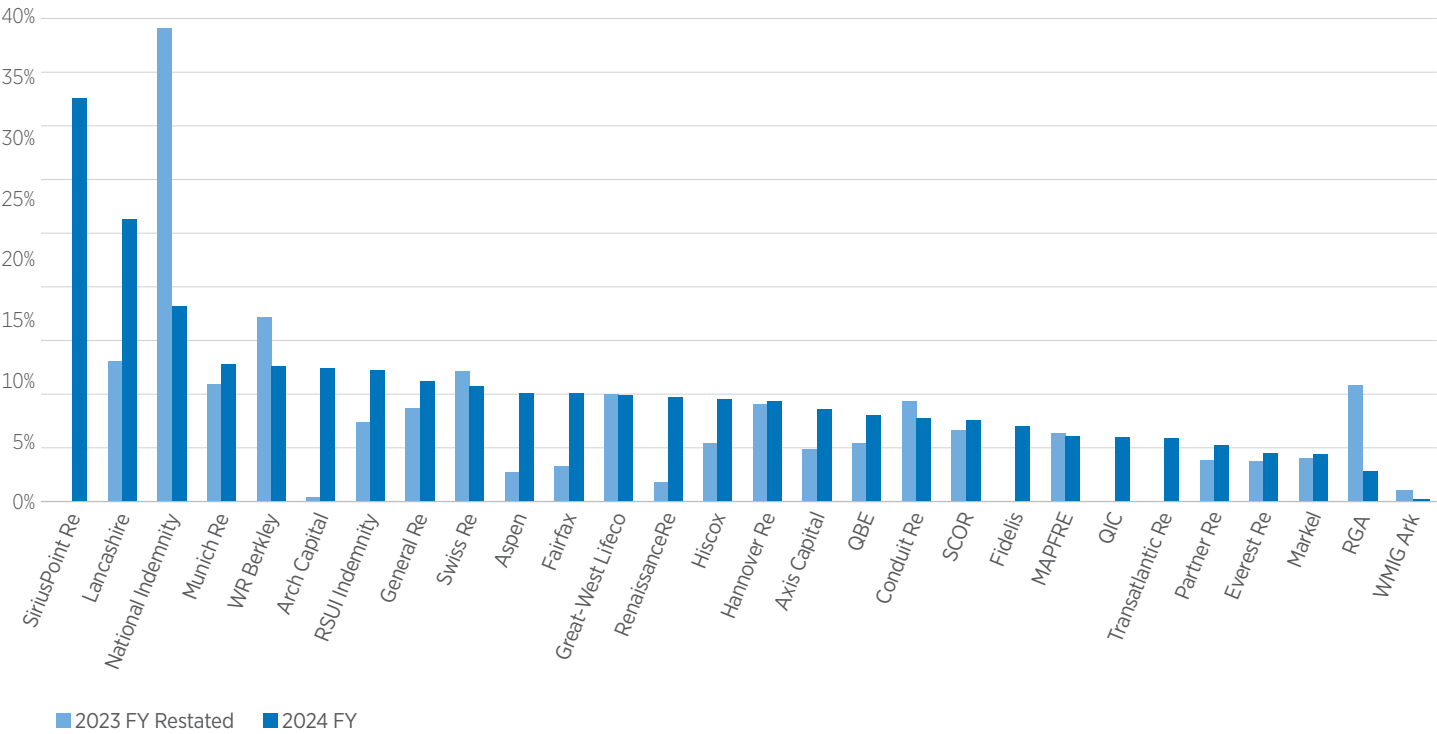


- As shown in Chart 5, capital return as a percentage of earnings declined in 2024 to 50%, driven by a USD45.3B reduction in dividends by National Indemnity. Excluding National Indemnity from both 2024 FY and 2023 FY, total capital return as a percentage of net earnings increased from 31% to 50%. Excluding National Indemnity, capital return in absolute terms in 2024 was up by 65% compared to 2023.
- Excluding National Indemnity, capital return as a percentage of opening shareholders' equity increased to 8% (2023 FY: 6%) as growth in capital return exceeded growth in opening shareholders' equity.
- As is usually the case, dividends were the main driver of capital returns. Albeit higher than 2023 FY, share buybacks remained modest at 1% of opening shareholders' equity as management teams allocated capital to support growth in favorable market conditions.
- Supported by some of the Bermudian and Lloyd's reinsurers, dividend and share buyback commitments announced with the 2024 results, and to be paid in 2025, suggest that capital return in 2025 may increase by around 10ppts, as shown in Chart 6.

²³Excluding National Indemnity.

Capital return increases for most INDEX companies

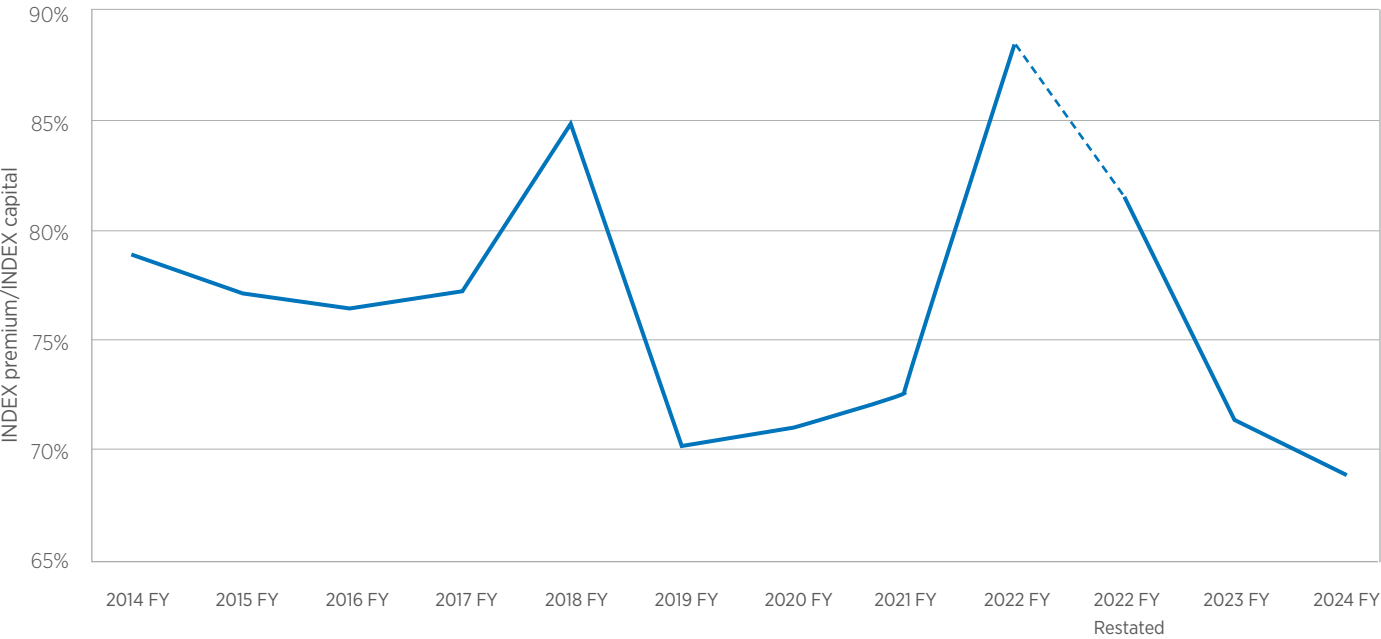
Chart 7: Return of capital (as a percentage of opening shareholders' equity) for the INDEX constituents



- Of those INDEX constituents that returned capital, the majority reported a higher ratio of capital return as a percentage of opening shareholders' equity at 2024 FY.
- SiriusPoint Re's capital return ratio of 33.6% (2023 FY: 0%) was due to a USD777M buyback.
- Despite growth in shareholders' equity, Lancashire's capital return ratio increased to 23.5% (2023 FY: 11.7%) as a result of announced special dividends.
- The main driver of the significant decrease in National Indemnity's capital return ratio to 16.3% (2023 FY: 39.6%) was a USD45.3B reduction in dividends.

Further growth in reinsurance demand is exceeded by growth in capital supply

Chart 8: Premiums versus capital for the INDEX

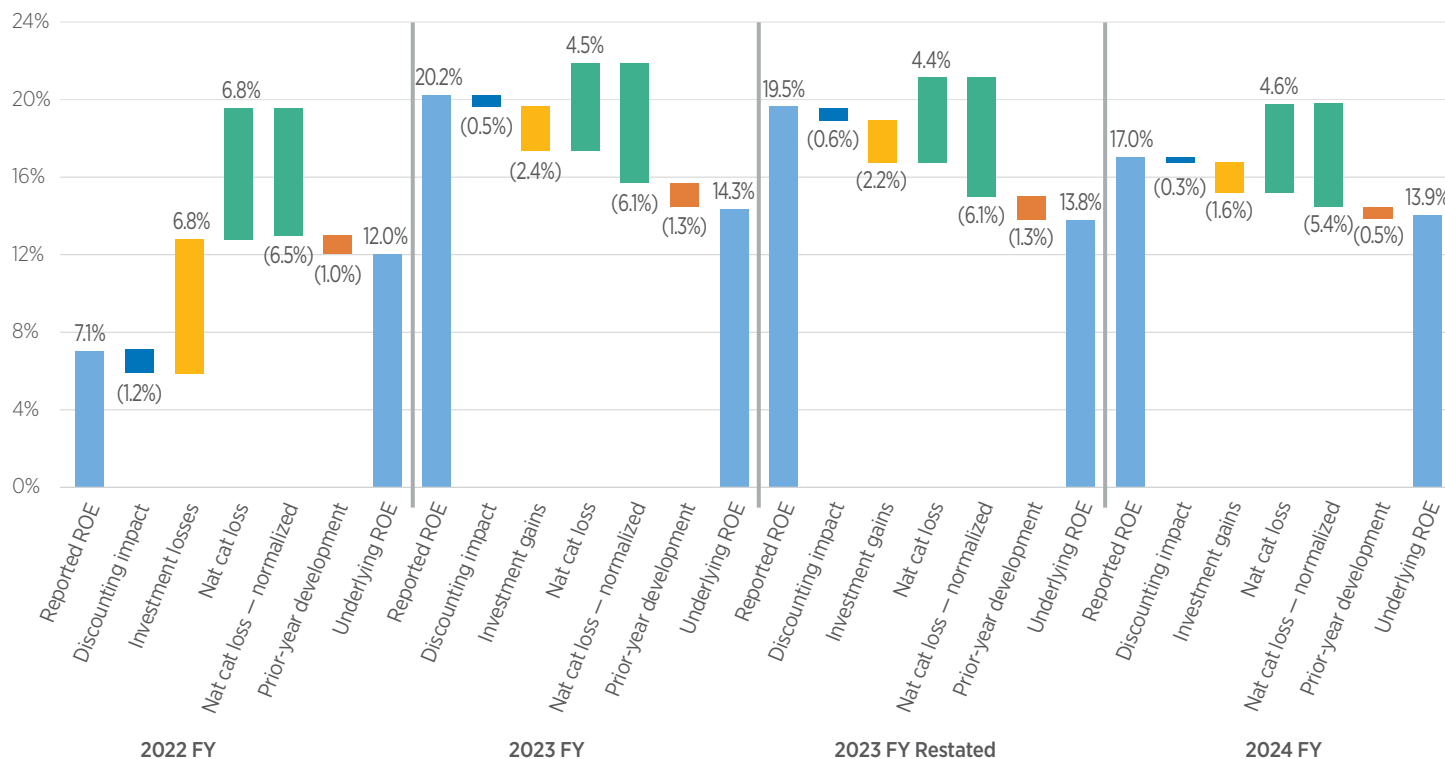


- INDEX capital is a measure of reinsurance supply, and INDEX premiums is a measure of reinsurance demand, albeit an imperfect one because premiums capture price changes as well as exposure growth.
- The ratio of reinsurance demand to supply further reduced in 2024 FY due to growth in demand (INDEX premiums) being outpaced by growth in supply (INDEX capital).
- A factor contributing to this trend was a USD15.8B reduction in National Indemnity's net premiums due to higher internal reinsurance written in the prior period. Adjusting for this, the ratio of demand to supply would have been 2.5ppts higher at 72%.

Return on Equity

Strong headline and underlying performance, but dampened by one-offs

Chart 9: ROE analysis for the SUBSET²⁴



The SUBSET reported a strong 17.0% ROE for 2024, albeit down from an exceptionally strong 19.5% a year ago. In 2024, the SUBSET benefited less from below-normalized natural catastrophe losses (0.8ppts vs 1.7ppts in 2023 FY), reported lower prior-year releases (0.5ppts vs 1.3ppts in 2023 FY), and lower capital gains (1.6ppts vs 2.2ppts in 2023 FY). Prior-year releases show the lowest contribution in a decade, but this is entirely driven by the material reserving actions taken by Swiss Re in Q3 (see more detail on page 30). Excluding Swiss Re, prior-year experience was above recent years' levels.

In calculating the underlying ROE, investment gains/losses²⁵ and the impact from prior-year developments are omitted, and natural catastrophe losses are normalized. Adjusting for these factors, we calculate the underlying ROE to have been stable at 13.9%. However, as discussed in more detail below, this stable performance masks the true earnings power, with higher underlying underwriting and investment margins offset by a small number of material but specific issues outside P&C Re.

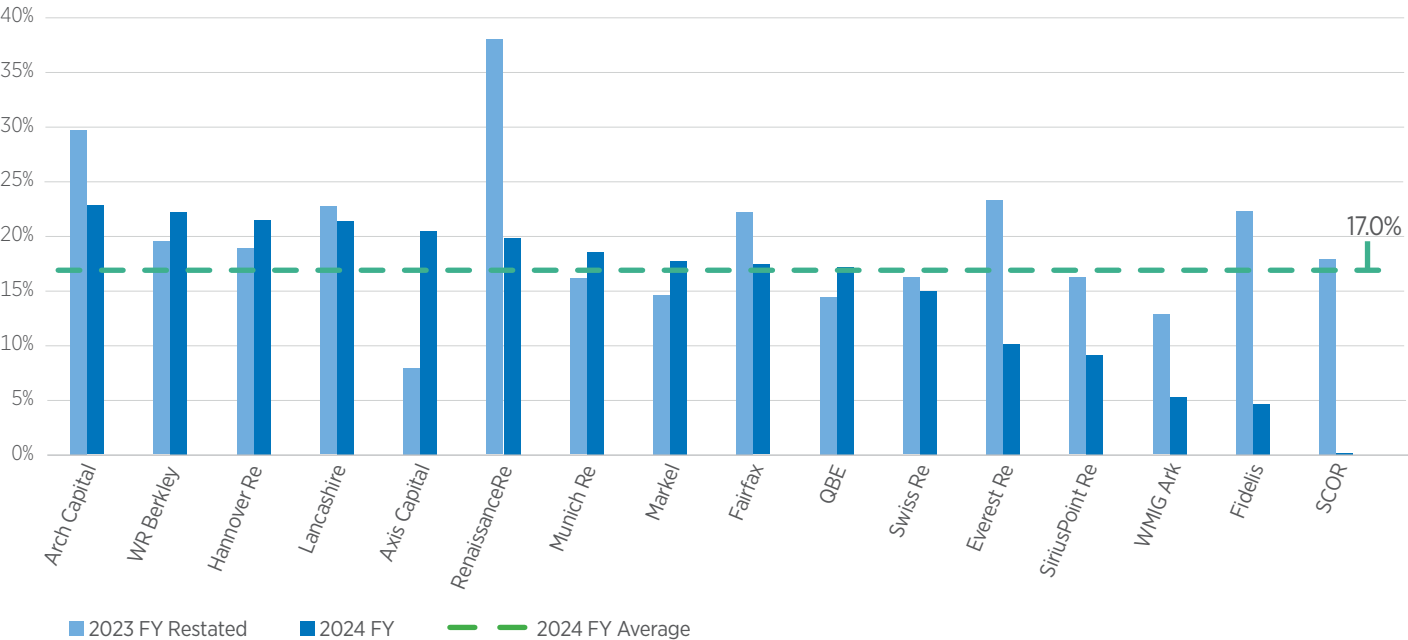
Comparing H1 and H2 results, headline ROE in H2 was about 5ppts lower than in H1 (19.6%). Half the performance gap is driven by higher natural catastrophe losses in H2. After a rather benign H1 experience, natural catastrophe losses were more material in H2, driven by hurricanes Helene and Milton. In addition, as discussed in more detail below, underlying ROE was meaningfully affected by, for example, the reserve strengthening reported by Everest in the primary insurance portfolio. Although realized capital gains in H2 were up, they were only able to partly offset the increased impact from natural catastrophes and non-P&C Re underwriting impacts.

²⁴PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re.

²⁵We strip out investment gains/losses because, over time in a stable macro environment, they should largely net out to zero. Gains on fixed income should net out to zero. Equity investments should produce gains over time, but most reinsurers allocate very little of their investments to equities.

A mixed performance, but overall profitability strong for the SUBSET companies

Chart 10: Reported ROE for the SUBSET constituents²⁶



Although profitability in 2024 remained strong for the SUBSET companies, the performance was more mixed across the group. Of the larger companies, Everest and SCOR were notably affected by primary insurance reserve strengthening and L&H Re issues, respectively. Although Swiss Re reported notable reserving actions in P&C Re, the headline ROE remained strong (15%). Just over two-thirds of the SUBSET companies reported at least a 15% ROE, but a quarter of the SUBSET companies reported just a single-digit ROE.

²⁶ROEs are based on "all-in" net income. They do not necessarily match the "headline" ROEs reported by the companies, as these are sometimes struck on an operating net income basis.

Stable underlying ROE, despite higher underwriting and investment margins

Chart 11: ROE components for the SUBSET²⁷

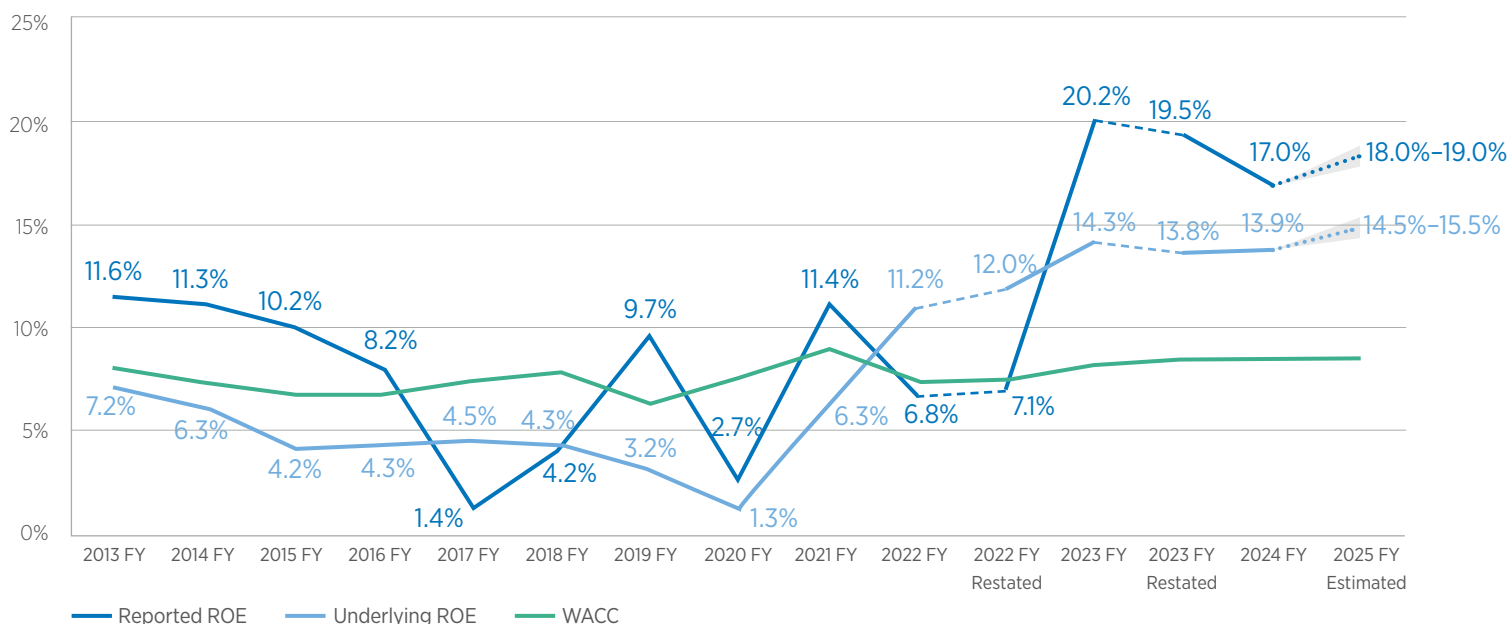
	2022 FY	2023 FY	2023 FY Restated	2024 FY
Reported ROE	7.1%	20.2%	19.5%	17.0%
Remove impact of discounting	-1.2%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.3%
Remove nat cat losses	6.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
Add in normalized nat cat losses	-6.5%	-6.1%	-6.1%	-5.4%
Remove prior-year development	-1.0%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.5%
Strip out investment gains/losses	6.8%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-1.6%
Underlying ROE	12.0%	14.3%	13.8%	13.9%
Composition of underlying ROE				
Underlying underwriting margin	1.0%	2.8%	2.7%	4.2%
Running investment income	7.0%	10.4%	10.2%	10.8%
Other income/expenses	4.0%	1.2%	0.9%	-1.1%
Underlying ROE	12.0%	14.3%	13.8%	13.9%

- Both the underlying underwriting margin and running investment income are key contributors to the underlying ROE and continued to improve in 2024. The underlying underwriting margin showed the biggest increase in contribution, up 1.5ppts to 4.2%, supported by the strong underlying combined ratio improvements.
- The ROE contribution from running investment income increased to 10.8% (from 10.2%), with a continued benefit from higher reinvestment yields. However, the tailwind from higher interest rates is more muted in 2024 than the uplift witnessed in 2023. Although there remains room for some further upside (see more on this below), the uplift is expected to be modest over the coming years considering current interest rate levels. It is important to note that the running investment income relates to the entire group and not just the P&C reinsurance operations of the companies within the SUBSET.
- The “other” component reported a material swing in 2024 (to -1.1%, from +0.9%) and includes companies’ non-reinsurance activities as well as other earnings drivers not related to P&C reinsurance underwriting or investment income. Two particularly notable items stand out, Everest’s primary P&C reserve strengthening and SCOR’s L&H Re reserve strengthening. These two items combined were responsible for 1.3ppts of the 2.0ppts decline in 2024. If the actions at both companies indeed have drawn a line under the issues, as suggested by management, this would imply true underlying profitability is around 15% for the SUBSET.
- Over the past three years, the underlying ROE materially improved, and as a result, earnings are considerably more resilient. This provides more cushion to absorb any potential earnings volatility coming from natural catastrophe losses or financial market volatility, for example. A case in point is the recent material SC/LA wildfire losses (see details below).

²⁷PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re.

Underlying ROE potentially peaking in 2025, at almost double the WACC

Chart 12: ROE time series for the SUBSET^{28, 29}



Although the reported ROE is down somewhat from the exceptional level in 2023, profitability for the industry remains very strong and well ahead of the cost of capital on both a headline and underlying basis, supported by higher interest rates and rate increases over the past years.

As discussed in previous reports, as a result of the strong improvement in profitability over the past years, the industry has more than recouped for weaker profit years 2017-2020. On a cumulative basis, the SUBSET has generated a reported ROE comfortably above the WACC for the 2017-2024 period.

Although pricing dynamics YTD have softened, we estimate the SUBSET is on track to deliver an underlying ROE of around 15% in 2025, up from 13.9% for 2024, or largely stable when adjusted for the specific issues affecting Everest and SCOR in 2024. Headwinds from YTD renewals are expected to be offset by a continued (but more modest than in previous years) benefit from higher reinvestment yields. Our analysis assumes a 'normal' level of nat cat losses and excludes the potential impact from renewals later in the year. An underlying ROE of around 15% would be almost twice the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). Strictly speaking, ROEs should be compared to cost of equity, which will be somewhat above WACC but still well below the underlying ROE.

On a reported basis we estimate the SUBSET is on track to deliver a ROE of 18-19% in 2025, up from 17% in 2024. Our estimate reflects a normalized (10-year historic average) contribution for prior-year development and capital gains and assumes natural catastrophe losses to be in line with normalized levels.

The current year, 2025, has witnessed sizeable natural catastrophe losses relatively early in the year with the SC/LA wildfires. With insured losses estimated at USD35-40B and the larger reinsurers guiding for losses to have consumed around 25-33% of annual budgets, there is risk that for the full-year natural catastrophe losses could end up above normalized levels for the reinsurers. At an industry level we estimate the SC/LA wildfires could equate to a 1.3ppts headwind to headline ROE if the losses prove to be incremental to normalized levels. For the SUBSET, we estimate the impact to be more material, at 2-3ppts.

²⁸S&P estimated WACC figures. 2024 HY WACC figure used for 2024 FY.

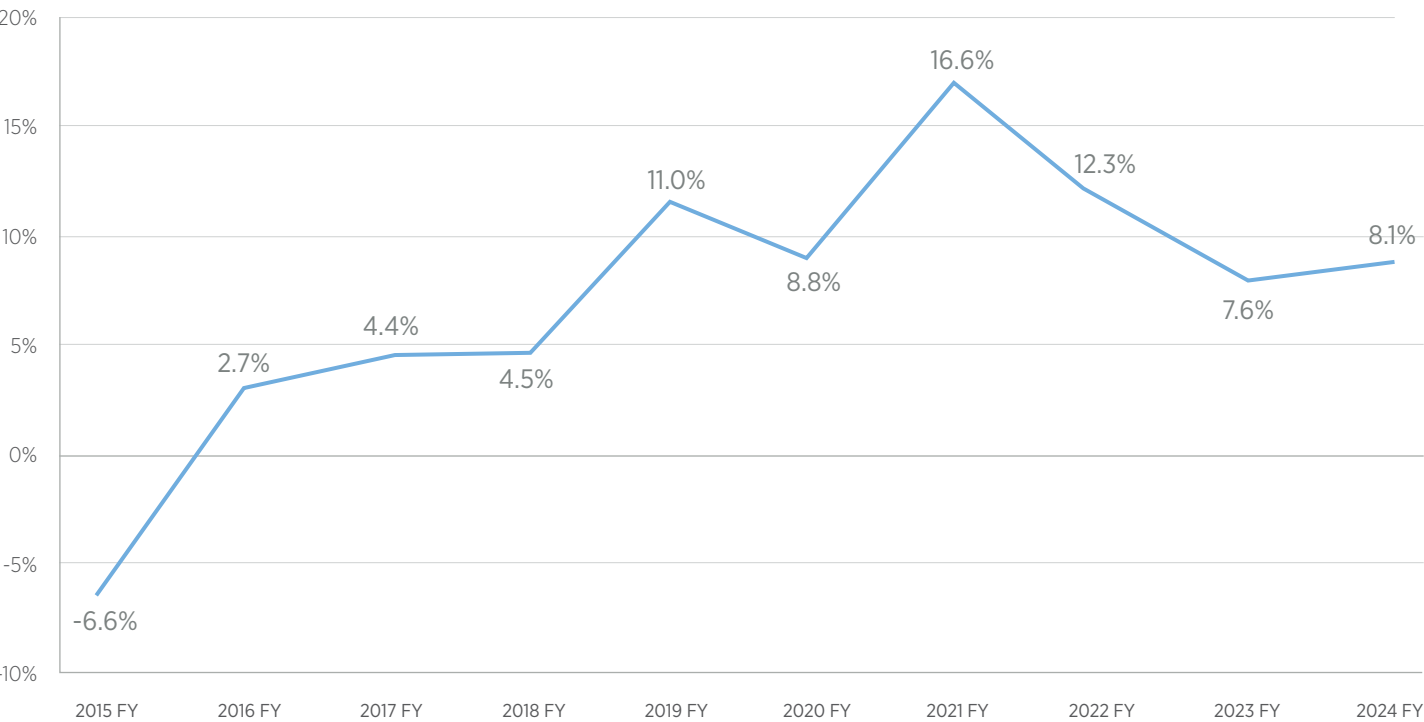
²⁹PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re.

Underwriting Performance

PREMIUM VOLUMES

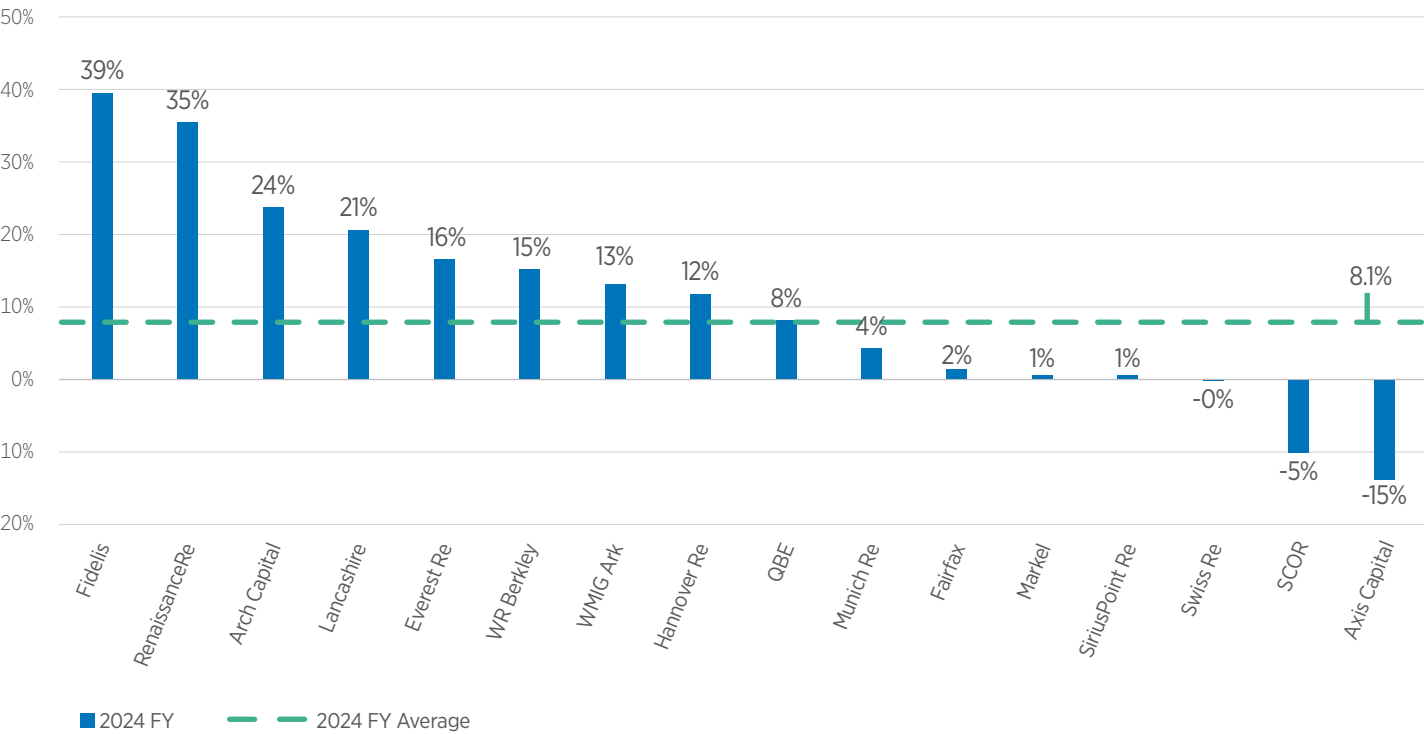
Revenue growth continues at a strong pace

Chart 13: Revenue growth over time of SUBSET constituents (USD basis)³⁰



Half of the SUBSET experienced double-digit revenue growth whilst others scaled back revenues

Chart 14: Change in relevant net revenues³⁰ (USD basis) for the SUBSET constituents



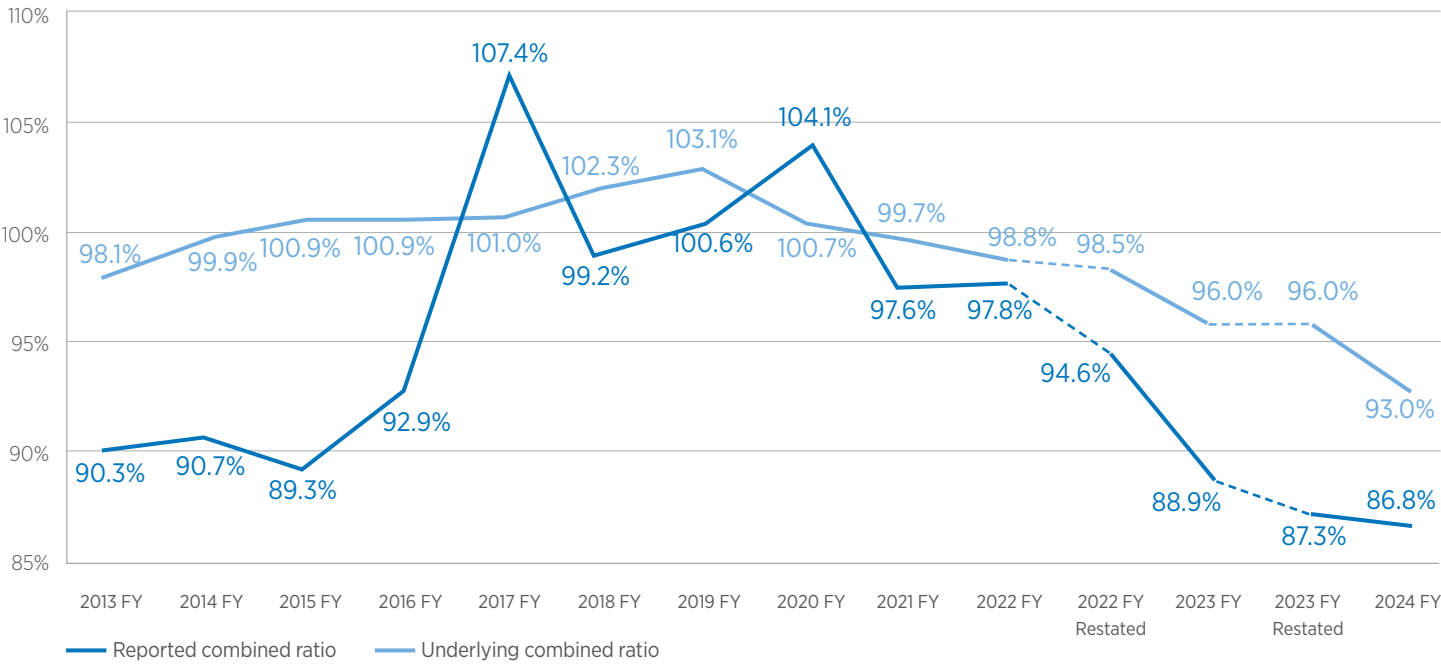
- 2024 FY revenue growth remained strong at 8.1%, a slight uptick compared to 7.6% in 2023 FY. Growth was driven by continued rate increases for property and casualty reinsurance. Exposure growth remained muted as companies looked to reduce their exposure to US casualty business.
- Nearly half of companies reported double-digit revenue growth; the most significant rises were due to targeted expansion in the hard market. Fidelis's growth was organic with increased new business and rate increases. RenaissanceRe's 35% growth was driven by the acquisition of Validus Re from AIG.
- Two companies reported revenue decreases in 2024 FY. Axis Capital's premium reduction reflected an increase in premiums ceded to its strategic capital partners; on a gross basis premiums grew by 8%. SCOR's revenue reduction was a result of reducing its US casualty exposure along with an increase in retrocessions.

³⁰Net earned premiums (for companies that report on a US GAAP basis), or net insurance service revenues (for companies that report on an IFRS 17 basis), relate to the reinsurance segment if disclosure is available, or otherwise to the consolidated group. See Appendix 1 for more detail.

COMBINED RATIOS

Reported and underlying combined ratios continued to reduce in 2024 FY

Chart 15: Reported and underlying combined ratio time series for the SUBSET³¹



³¹PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2023 FY restated for Swiss Re is estimated; Discounting impact on the combined ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re; Expense ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re, and 2023 FY & 2024 FY are estimated for Hannover Re.

Reduction in reported combined ratios, driven by lower attritional losses

Chart 16: Combined ratio detail for the SUBSET^{31, 32}

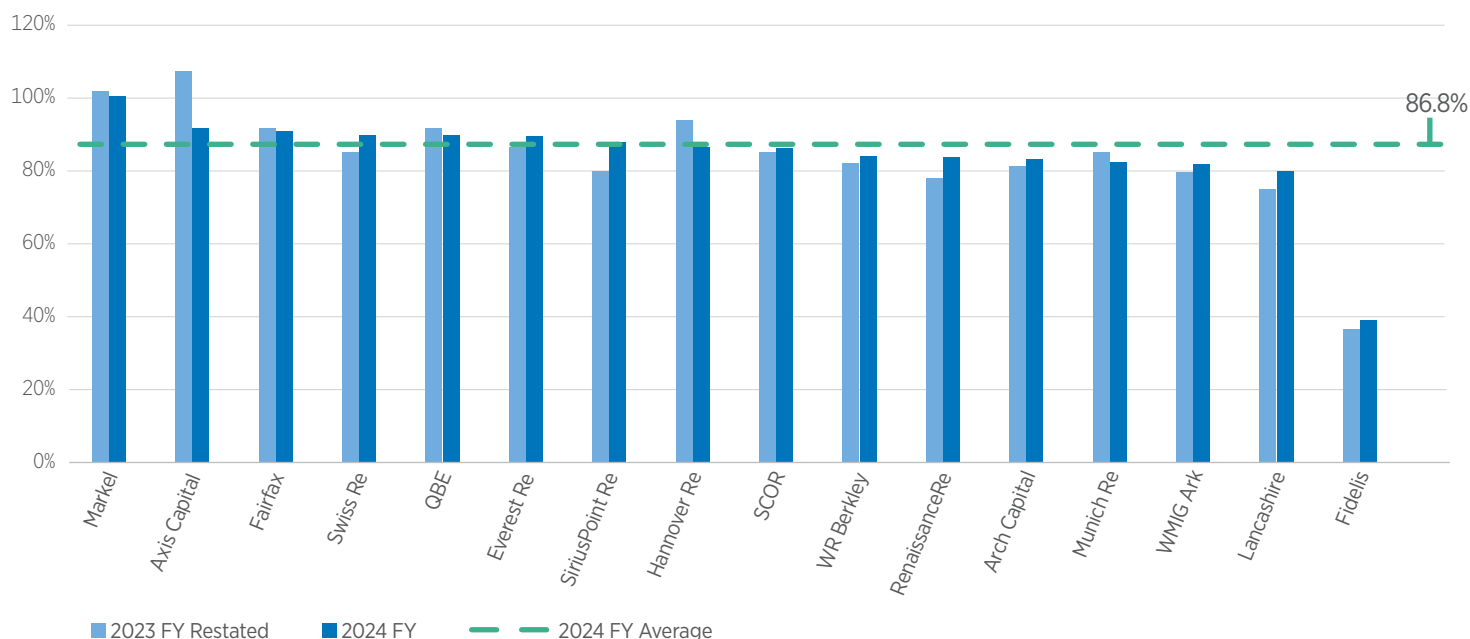
SUBSET	2015 FY	2016 FY	2017 FY	2018 FY	2019 FY	2020 FY	2021 FY	2022 FY	2022 FY Restated	2023 FY	2023 FY Restated	2024 FY
Reported combined ratio	89.3%	92.9%	107.4%	99.2%	100.6%	104.1%	97.6%	97.8%	94.6%	88.9%	87.3%	86.8%
Add discounting impact (IFRS 17)									2.8%	2.9%	4.4%	4.3%
Remove prior-year development	6.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.6%	2.3%	1.5%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	0.6%
Accident year combined ratio	96.0%	99.2%	112.7%	103.8%	102.9%	105.6%	99.9%	99.3%	98.8%	93.6%	93.5%	91.7%
Strip out nat cat loss	-1.5%	-4.7%	-18.1%	-8.6%	-8.1%	-5.7%	-10.1%	-8.8%	-10.3%	-6.7%	-7.0%	-7.6%
Strip out COVID loss						-8.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratio	94.5%	94.5%	94.6%	95.2%	94.9%	91.7%	89.6%	90.6%	88.5%	86.9%	86.5%	84.1%
Add in normalized nat cat loss	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%	8.2%	9.0%	10.1%	8.2%	9.9%	9.1%	9.4%	9.0%
Underlying combined ratio	100.9%	100.9%	101.0%	102.3%	103.1%	100.7%	99.7%	98.8%	98.5%	96.0%	96.0%	93.0%
Expense ratio	33.1%	33.2%	32.0%	32.1%	31.8%	30.2%	29.7%	28.7%	21.3%	21.6%	17.5%	18.2%
Ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio	61.4%	61.3%	62.6%	63.1%	63.1%	61.5%	59.9%	61.9%	67.2%	65.3%	69.0%	65.8%
Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratio	94.5%	94.5%	94.6%	95.2%	94.9%	91.7%	89.6%	90.6%	88.5%	86.9%	86.5%	84.1%

- The introduction of IFRS 17 as of 2022 FY for the majority of IFRS 17 reporters in the SUBSET and as of 2023 FY for Swiss Re has led to material improvements in reported combined ratios, thanks to the introduction of discounting leading to a lower loss ratio and ceding commissions being deducted from revenues rather than being reflected in expenses.
- From the 2023 FY basis, restated for Swiss Re's transition to IFRS 17, the reported combined ratio continued to improve 0.5ppts from 87.3% to 86.8% in 2024 FY, driven by a further improvement in the ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio (-3.2ppts) and despite lower reserve releases (+1.2ppts), a heavier impact from natural catastrophes (+0.6ppts) and a higher expense ratio (+0.7ppts).
- The normalized natural catastrophe loss continued to reduce, from 9.4% in 2023 FY to 9.0% in 2024 FY, as 2019 FY was replaced by the lighter 2024 FY natural catastrophe year in our five-year average calculation.
- While the delta between actual and the normalized natural catastrophe losses reduced from a 2.4ppts benefit in 2023 FY to a 1.4ppts benefit in 2024 FY, the lower ex-nat cat accident year loss ratio drove a 3.0ppts reduction in the underlying combined ratio to 93.0%, which also proved to be the strongest level achieved since the *Reinsurance Market Report* started in 2014.

³²The normalized natural catastrophe load is the five-year moving average of the SUBSET's full-year actual natural catastrophe loss impact (excluding COVID-19 losses), adjusted for the impact of IFRS 17 in 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) and all future periods.

All companies aside from Markel reported a sub-100% combined ratio

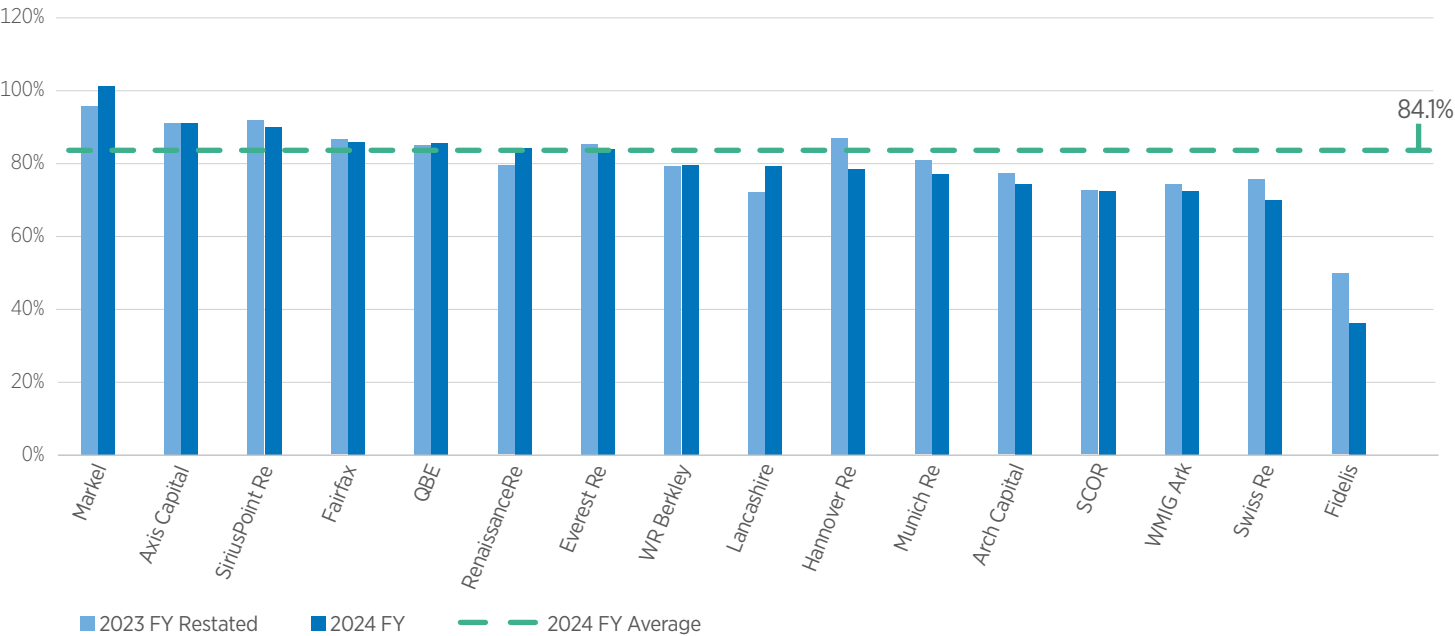
Chart 17: Reported combined ratios for the SUBSET constituents



- The reported combined ratio reduced on average, mainly driven by Hannover Re and Munich Re. These are two of the heaviest contributors to the SUBSET and posted material improvements to their attritional combined ratio. However, the majority of SUBSET constituents, 10 of the 16 companies, saw their combined ratio increase in 2024 FY.
- Markel, which is the only SUBSET company reporting a combined ratio over 100% in 2024 FY, suffered from higher attritional loss ratios in professional liability and general liability lines. In 2023 FY, Markel's combined ratio was also over 100%, driven by adverse prior-year reserve development in casualty lines.
- Axis Capital is the SUBSET company that saw the largest improvement in its reported combined ratio in 2024 FY (15.8ppts) as 2023 FY had been adversely impacted by a material (14.6%) adverse prior-year reserve development.
- Swiss Re reported a 4.9ppts deterioration in its combined ratio, mainly driven by a significant strengthening of its US liability reserves. SiriusPoint Re, and RenaissanceRe experienced significant deteriorations in their combined ratios (+8.0ppts and +6.0ppts, respectively) driven by increased natural catastrophes, and for SiriusPoint, by non-repeating favorable reserve development in 2023 FY.
- The ex-nat cat accident year combined ratio improved 2.4ppts across the SUBSET. The improvement is primarily attributable to Hannover Re and Munich Re which both indicated lower levels of buffer building in 2024 FY compared to 2023 FY, and to a continued improvement in the operating environment.

Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratios were lower for most companies

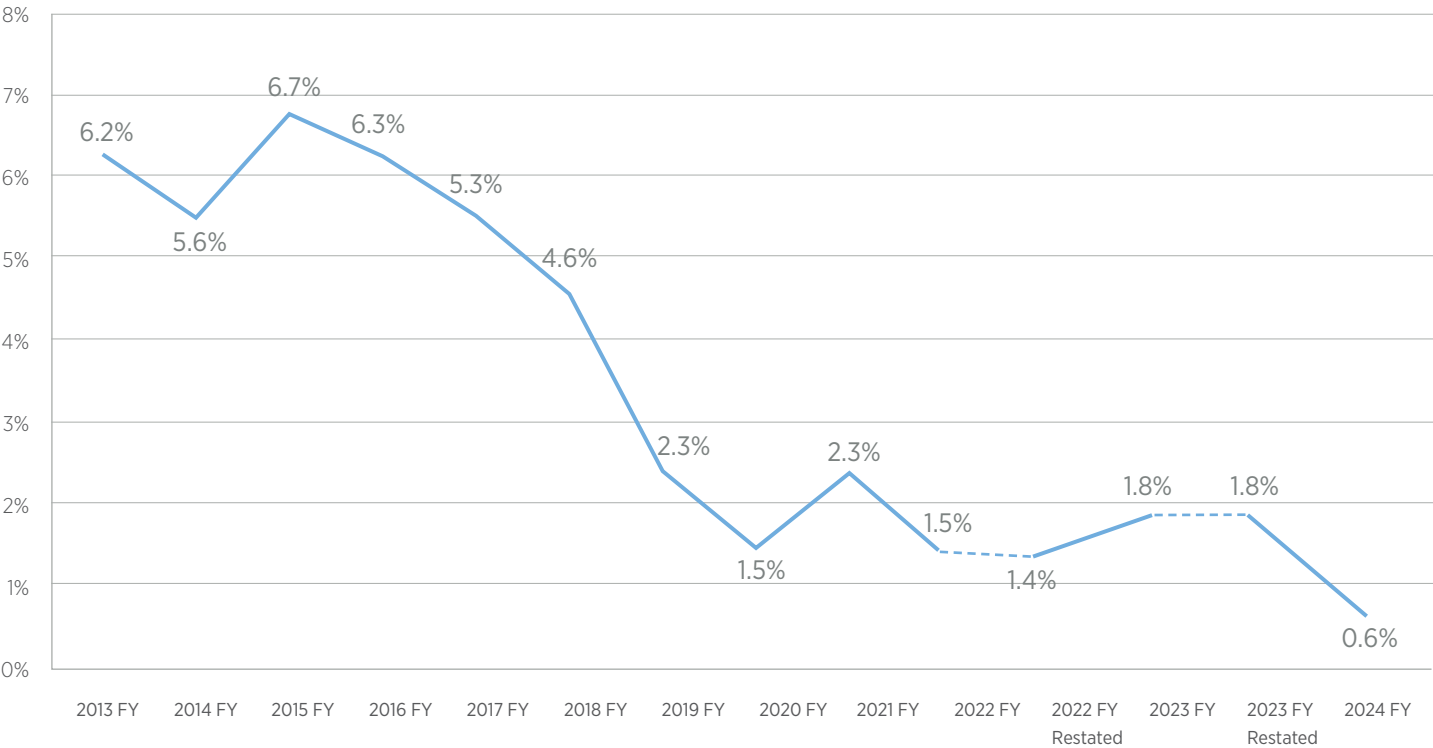
Chart 18: Ex-nat cat accident year combined ratios for the SUBSET constituents



PRIOR-YEAR LOSS DEVELOPMENT

Reserve releases at the lowest level since 2013, driven by Swiss Re reserve actions

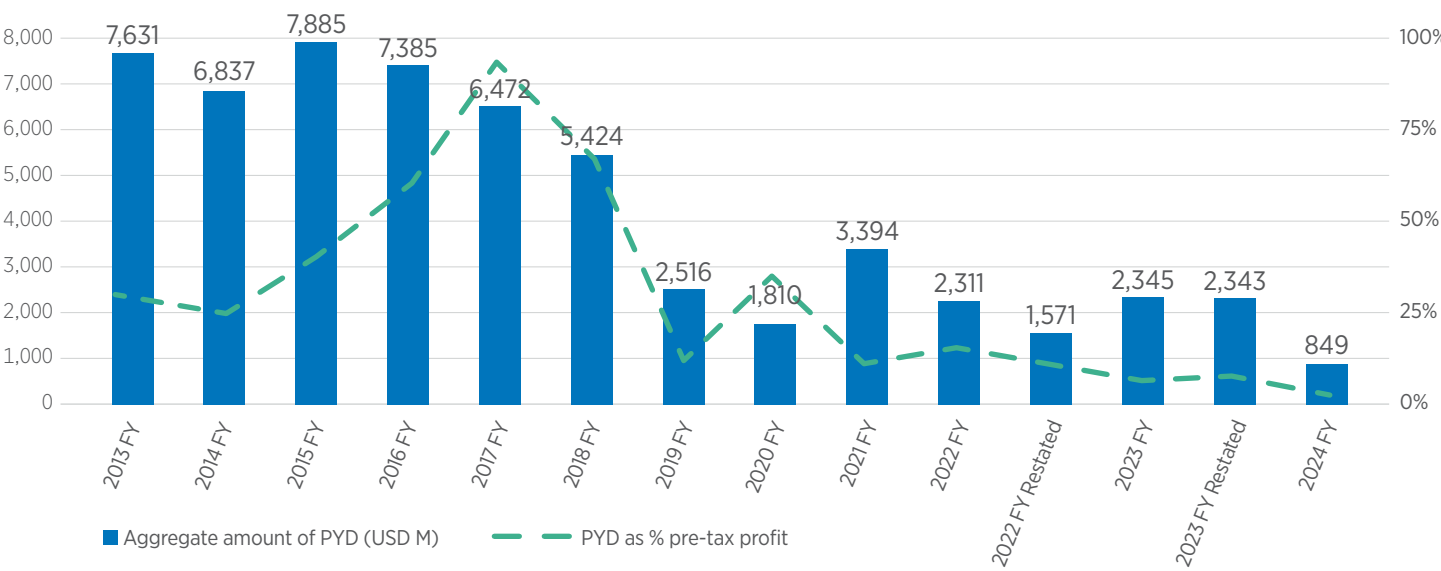
Chart 19: Prior-year development impact on combined ratio for the SUBSET^{33, 34}



³³Positive number indicates a favorable prior-year impact.
³⁴PYD for SCOR & Swiss Re has been estimated where disclosure is not available.

Reduced contribution from PYD to pre-tax profit

Chart 20: Prior-year development for the SUBSET (positive number = benefit)

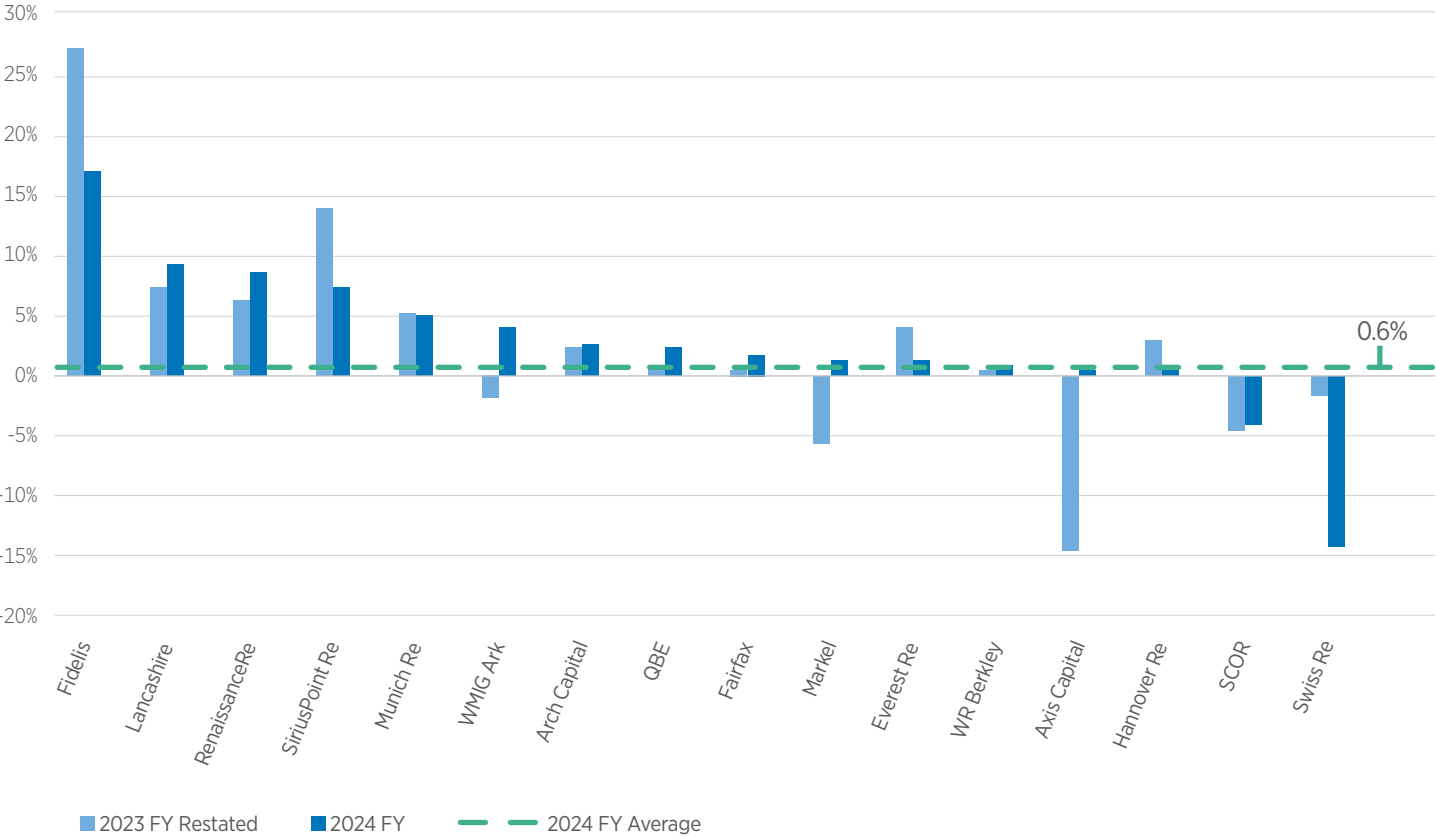


In 2024 FY, reserve releases on average benefited companies' combined ratio by 0.6%, which is the smallest benefit since our time series began. This decline is predominantly driven by USD2.6B net reserve strengthening by Swiss Re in the year. Excluding the impact of Swiss Re, reserve releases were a 2.5% benefit to the combined ratio, the highest level since 2018.

Reserve releases reduced by 64% in monetary terms in 2024 FY, again driven predominantly by Swiss Re's reserve release. This led to a decrease in the contribution of reserve releases to pre-tax profit, from 6% in 2023 FY to 2% in 2024 FY. Similar to the combined ratio impact, excluding Swiss Re, reserve releases increased 47% in monetary terms and contributed 9% to the pre-tax profit.

Despite continued scrutiny around US casualty, most carriers reported a reserve release in 2024 FY

Chart 21: Prior-year development impact on combined ratio for the SUBSET constituents (positive number = benefit)

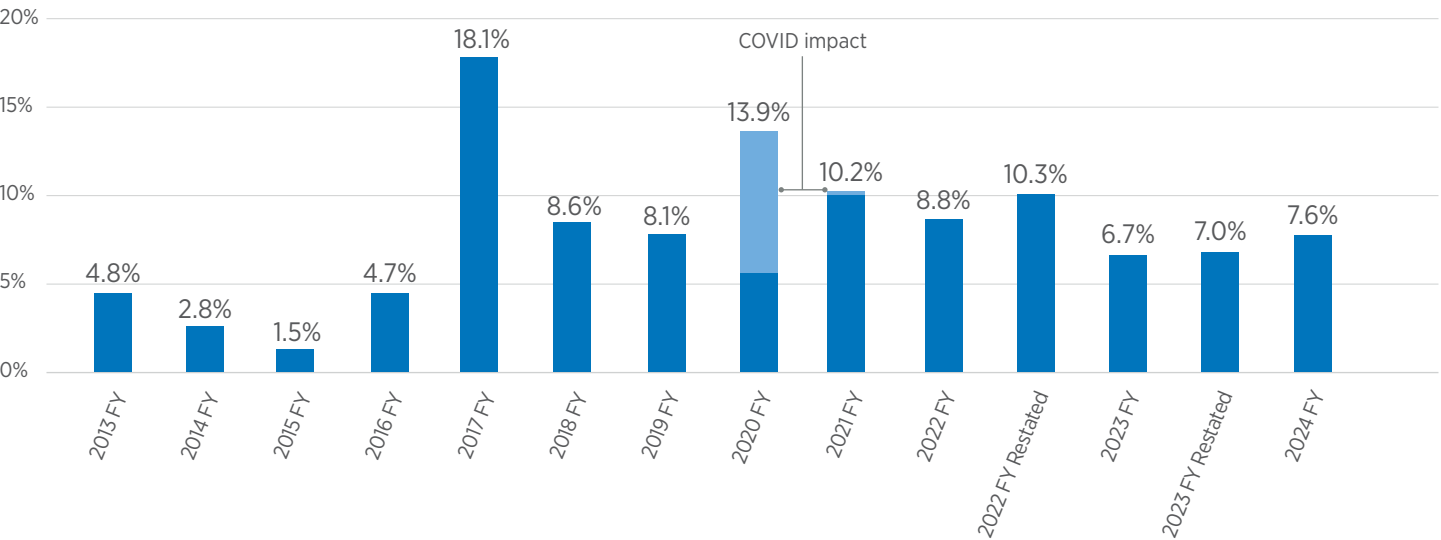


- Strengthening of reserves relating to US casualty, driven by social inflation in the US, continued into 2024. Most notably, Swiss Re's significant adverse reserve development (14.2% of net insurance service revenue) was driven by reserve additions in US casualty of USD3.1B, partly offset by favorable reserve developments in property and specialty lines.
- On the other hand, the SUBSET saw significant reserve releases relating to natural catastrophe and attritional property reserves. For some companies this was more than enough to offset the deterioration seen in US casualty reserves, and for others it drove a material benefit to the combined ratio.
- Some companies continued to increase reserve levels in 2024 FY, e.g., SCOR, in response to inflation, however less significantly than in 2023 FY. These buffers could potentially be used to stabilize reserve releases in future periods.

NATURAL CATASTROPHE LOSSES

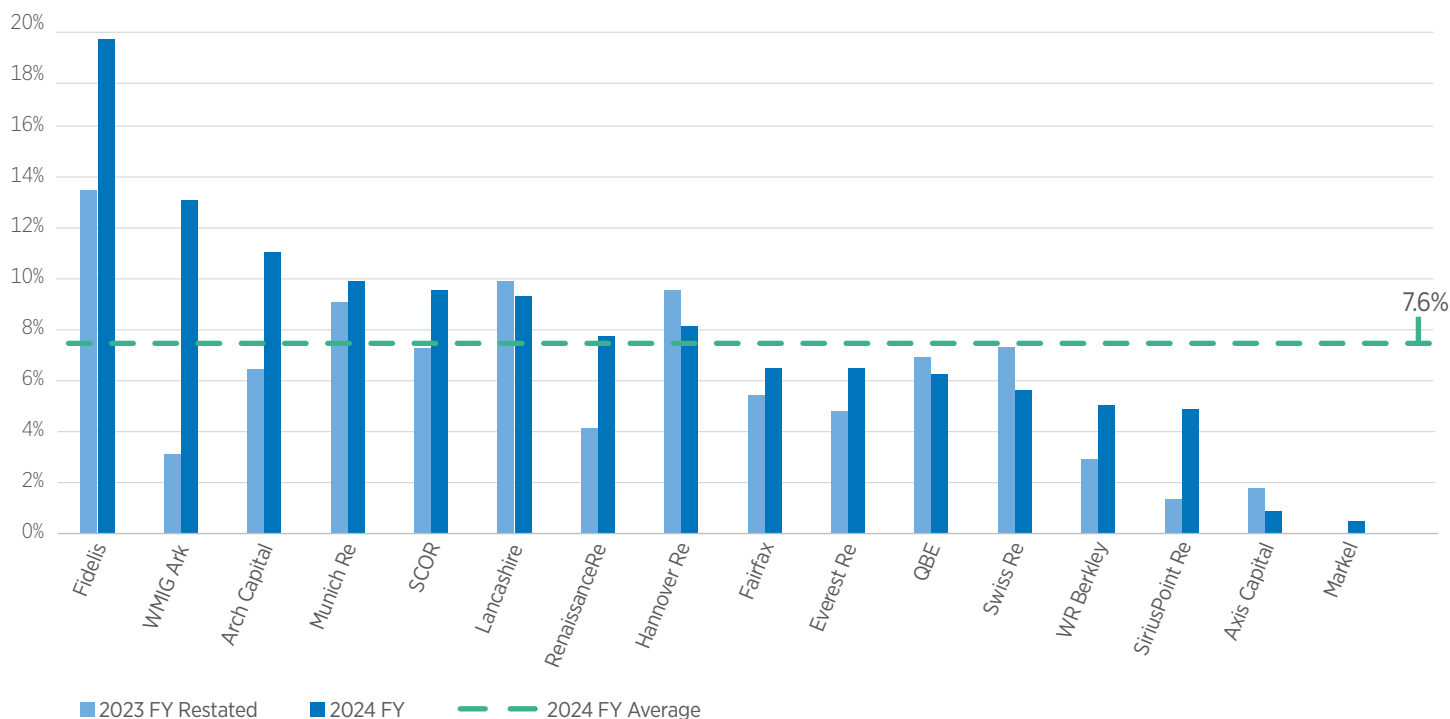
The effect of natural catastrophes on the combined ratio increased in 2024 FY

Chart 22: Natural catastrophe impact on combined ratio for SUBSET



Most companies experienced higher natural catastrophe losses in 2024 FY

Chart 23: Natural catastrophe impact on combined ratio for the SUBSET constituents



Overall, the impact of natural catastrophes on the combined ratio increased 0.6ppts to 7.6% on average across the SUBSET, mainly driven by elevated catastrophe activity in the US. However, this number remains below the normalized catastrophe loss of 9.0%.

11 of the 16 SUBSET companies saw an increase in natural catastrophe losses. Most notably, the impact of natural catastrophes on the combined ratio increased substantially for Fidelis, WMIG Ark, and Arch Capital and currently exceeds 10% for all three companies.

The big four European reinsurers (Munich Re, Swiss Re, Hannover Re and SCOR) all reported natural catastrophe losses below their annual budgets for 2024 FY despite elevated catastrophe activity in the US.

Gallagher Re estimates that the private insurance market and public insurance entities covered USD154B³⁵ in losses from natural perils in 2024 FY, increasing from USD123B³⁶ as originally reported for 2023 FY. This brings the annual average loss from natural catastrophes since 2017 to USD146B, suggesting a “new normal” approaching USD150B per annum.

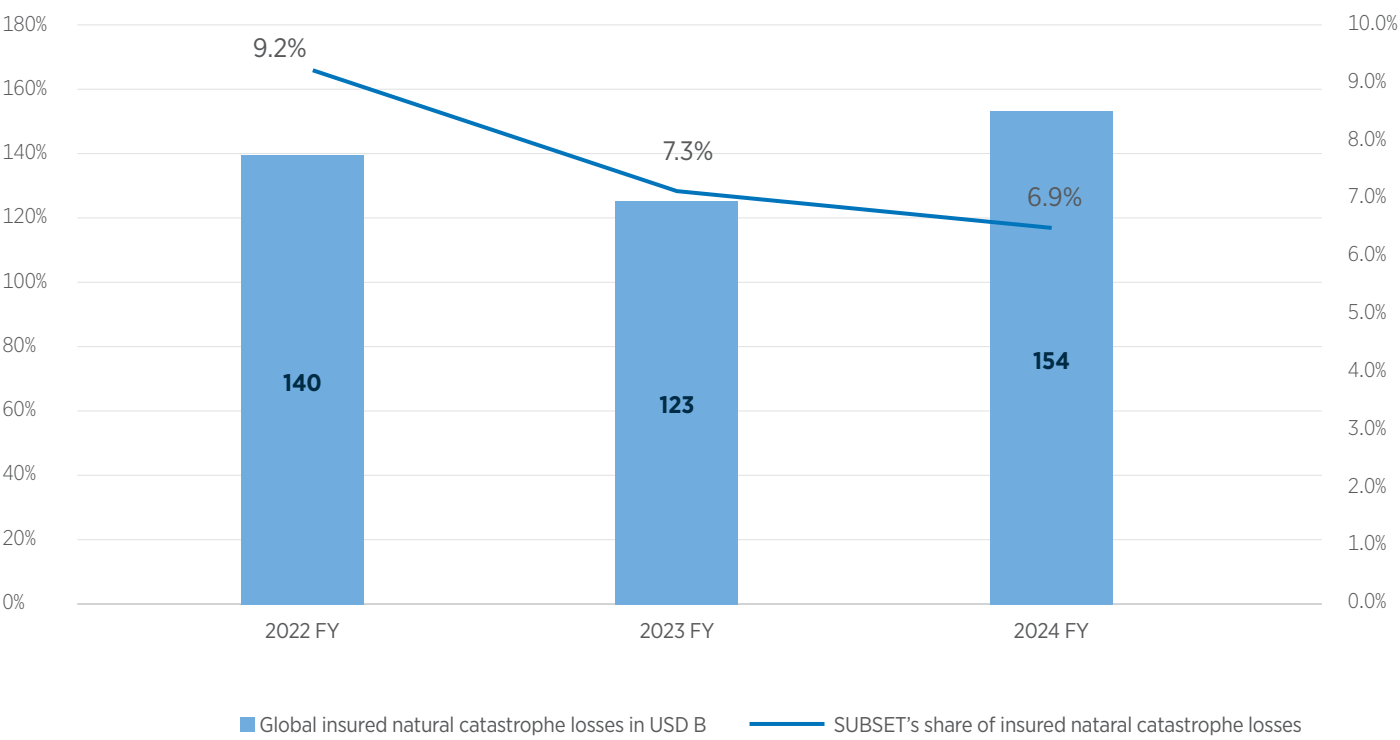
Over the recent past, SUBSET companies have carried a reduced proportion of these losses, from 9.2% in 2022 FY to 7.3% in 2023 FY and to 6.9% in 2024 FY (despite the higher impact of natural catastrophe losses on the combined ratio in 2024 FY relative to 2023 FY). This trend reflects not only higher attachment points but also the nature of catastrophe losses in recent years, with a continued prevalence of so-called secondary-perils.

³⁵Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Report 2024

³⁶Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Report 2023

The SUBSET carried a reduced proportion of global insured catastrophe losses over the past three years

Chart 24: Global insured natural catastrophe losses and SUBSET’s share of insured natural catastrophe losses³⁷

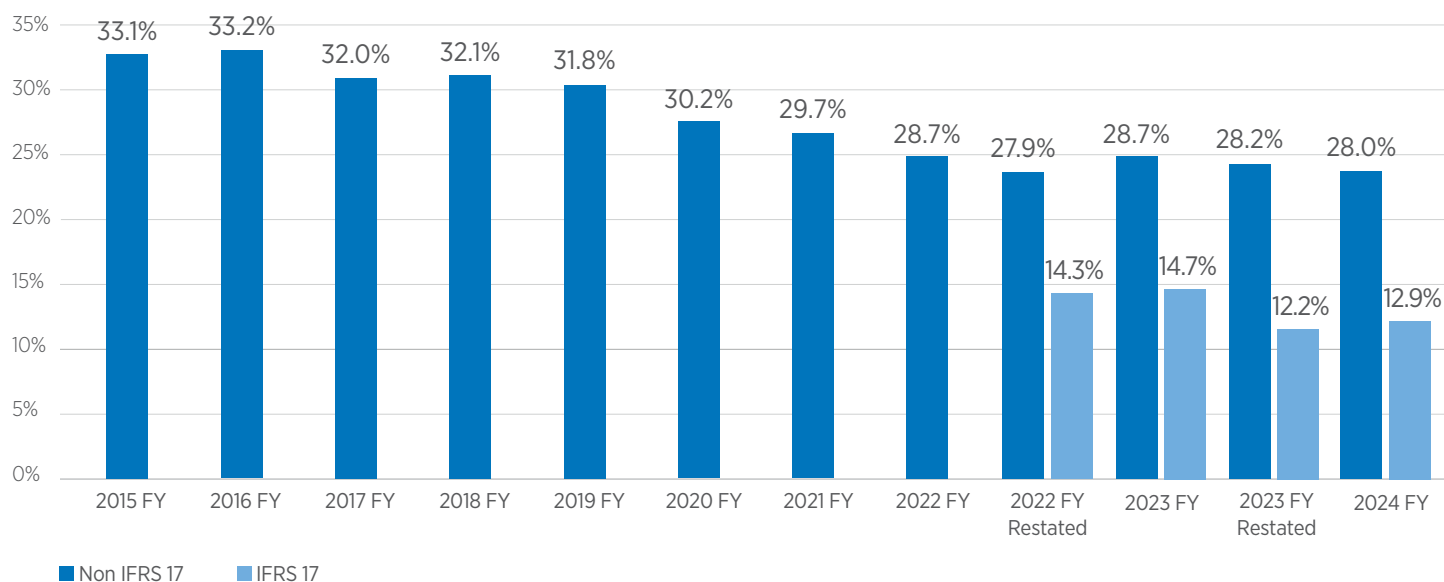


³⁷Based on Gallagher Re's Natural Catastrophe and Climate Reports back to 2022

EXPENSE RATIOS

Expense ratio flat for non-IFRS 17 reporters but grew marginally for IFRS 17 reporters

Chart 25: Expense ratio for the SUBSET split by accounting basis used^{38, 39}



As noted previously and as detailed in the Appendix⁴⁰, the introduction of IFRS 17 has resulted in a material reduction in the expense ratio for companies that report on this basis, as fixed ceding commissions are deducted from revenues rather than being recognized as an expense. Because of this, the expense ratio has been split between the two accounting bases in the above chart.

For non-IFRS reporters, the expense ratio has remained relatively stable for the past three years following years of continued improvements between 2015 and 2022. The growth in the expense base in 2024 FY was slightly outpaced by net premium growth.

For the SUBSET's IFRS 17 reporters, the expense ratio increase of 0.7ppts in 2024 FY was driven by Munich Re's increase in performance-related compensation and an accounting true-up that increased SCOR's expense ratio.

³⁸Methodology was revised in 2019.

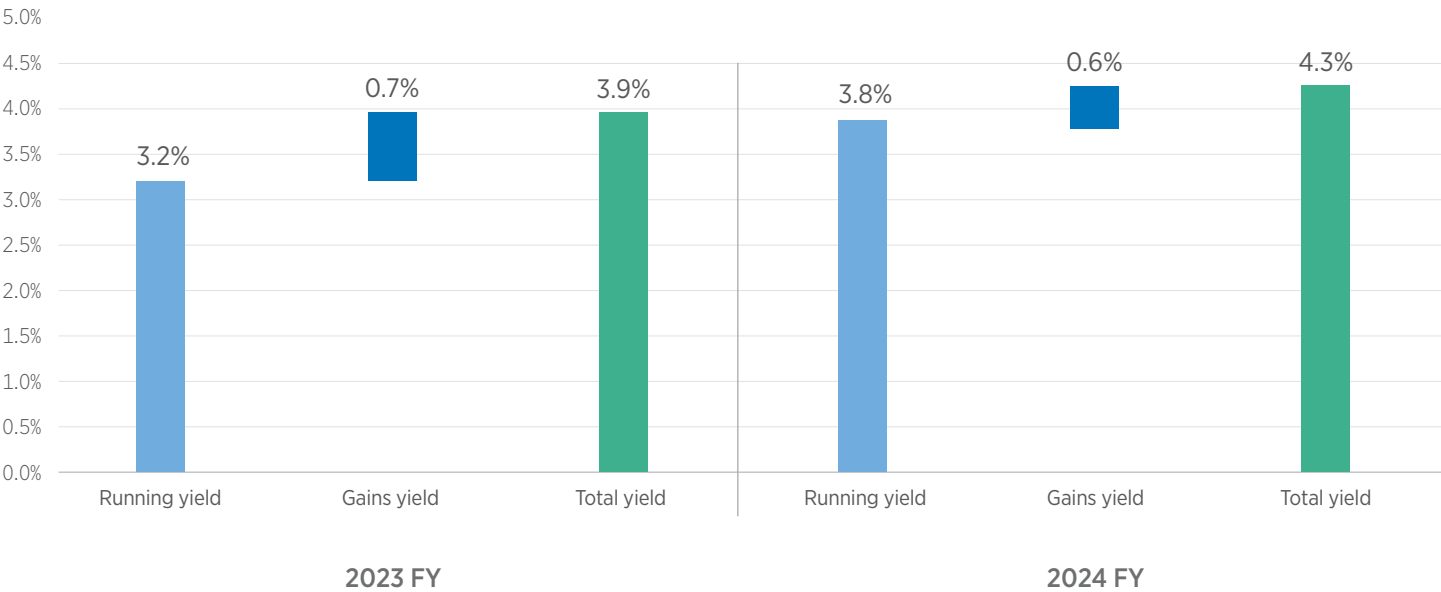
³⁹Expense ratio for 2022 FY (restated for IFRS 17) is estimated for SCOR and Hannover Re, and 2023 FY & 2024 FY are estimated for Hannover Re.

⁴⁰See Appendix 1 for more detail.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Investment income continues to increase due to higher running yield and positive gains yield

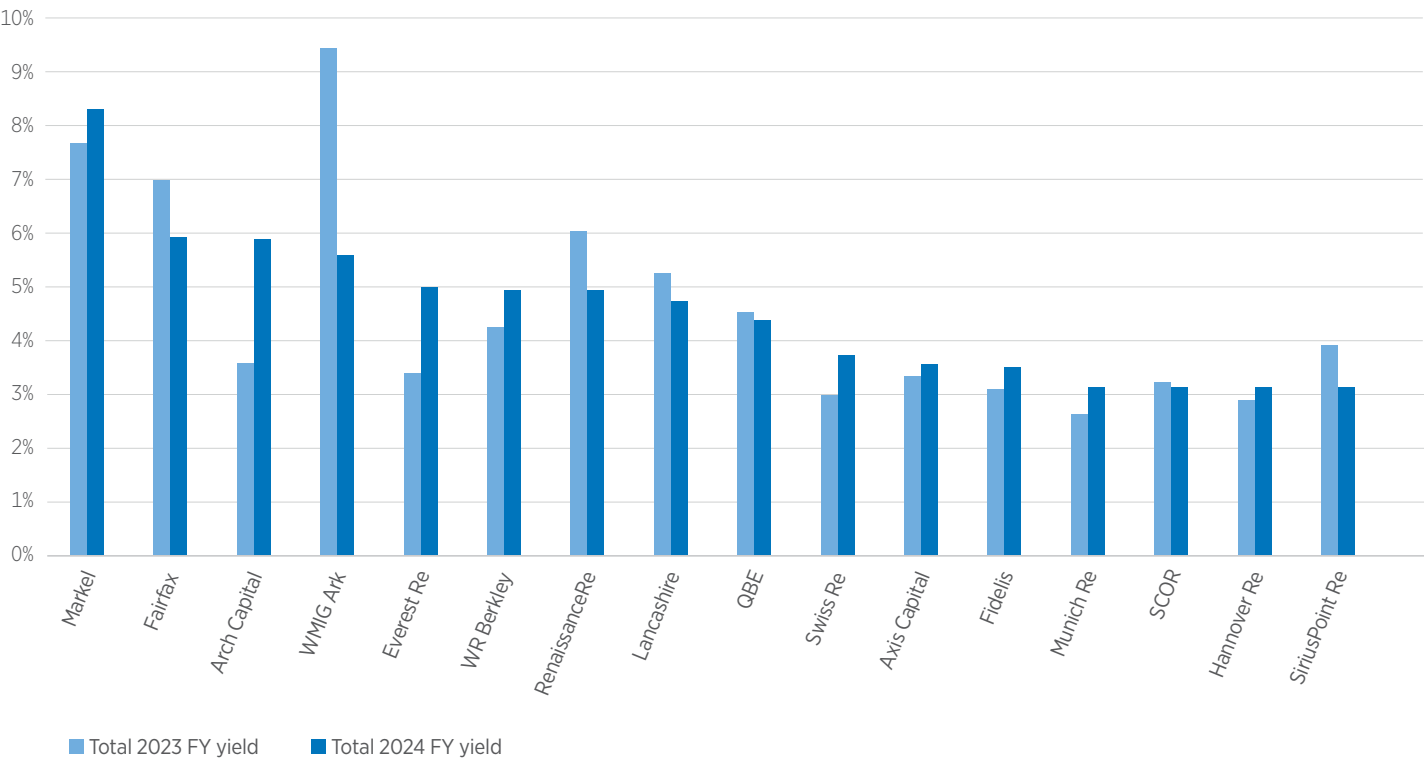
Chart 26: Investment yield for the SUBSET⁴¹



⁴¹Running yield captures items such as bond coupons, equity dividends and interest income.

Mixed gains yield experiences offset improved running yields for companies compared to 2023 FY

Chart 27: Investment yield for the SUBSET constituents



- The rise in the running yield to +3.8% (2023 FY: +3.2%), offset by a slight reduction in the gains yield to +0.6% (2023 FY: +0.7%), led to an increase in the total investment yield to +4.4% (2023 HY: +3.9%), which in turn contributed to the uptick in the reported ROE.
- Higher reinvestment rates generated the improvement in the running yield to +3.8% as it starts to align with the new money yields; however, this impact was more muted than witnessed in 2023. Most of the improvement in running yield has therefore been earned, but there remains some room for further, but more modest, upside given current interest rate levels. If interest rates were to continue to decline, this could then generate a reduction in the running yield.
- The gains yield of +0.6% was driven by the slight decline in interest rates appreciating bond valuations and the benign experience of the equity markets in 2024 FY. A third of the SUBSET experienced a negative gains yield in 2024 FY, with all but one of these companies experiencing a negative realized gains yield.

For questions regarding this report or to sign up to receive future Gallagher Re insights, please contact:

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Appendix 1

IFRS 17 IMPACT

- IFRS 17 came into force on January 1, 2023 and represents a fundamental change to insurance accounting compared to IFRS 4. In essence, IFRS 17 is designed to provide a more economic view of profit and capital and ensure a more truthful recognition of profit emergence from insurance contracts.
- IFRS 17 does not address widely used metrics such as combined ratios or ROEs, leaving it open for companies to set their own definitions and resulting in significant inconsistencies in reporting. There are also material differences versus US GAAP.
- Insurance revenue, a measure close to gross earned premiums but net of ceding commissions, becomes the top line item in the income statement, replacing gross written premiums. Fixed ceding commissions are no longer recognized within expenses, resulting in a significant reduction in the expense ratio for reinsurers.
- The other implication from this is that the natural catastrophe loss ratio increases due to the use of net insurance revenue instead of net earned premiums in the denominator.
- In addition, expenses that are not directly attributable to insurance activities are stripped out of the insurance service result (IFRS 17's underwriting profit), meaning that expense ratios are materially lower.⁴²
- Under IFRS 17, claims are discounted at prevalent rates, thereby resulting in a lower, more volatile claims ratio. The discount rate is unwound in subsequent years, but outside of the underwriting profit. As a result, due to an overall increase in interest rates since 2022, companies are currently benefiting from a significant boost to profit.
- In order to ensure like-for-like comparison across time and reporting standards, we have addressed the IFRS 17 challenge directly, reflecting the new disclosures and adapting the *Reinsurance Market Report* to the new standard.
- 2022 FY and 2023 FY data have been restated throughout the report to reflect the impact of IFRS 17. Equally, our underlying ROE and combined ratio metrics have been updated to neutralize the effect of discounting, while the normalized natural catastrophe loss ratio has been adjusted to neutralize the effect of different accounting standards.

⁴²Certain firms have opted to include non-attributable expenses in the expense ratio.

Appendix 2

METHODOLOGY

In our 2019 HY report, we broadened our definition of capital to include subordinated debt and minority interests and restated 2018 FY capital accordingly. We also introduced the rules below to choose the constituents of our capital calculation for the traditional reinsurance market. As per Chart 1 on page 10, these components are the INDEX, major regional and local reinsurers, and a pro-rated portion of capital within major groups.

We review and adjust our constituents annually based on year-end data.

The constituents of these components within this report have been selected by applying the rules below to year-end 2024 disclosures. We also restate the 2023 FY capital position for late filers. The impact is the USD1B of “Restatements” shown in Chart 1.

Index

Capital of at least USD1B or total group NWP of at least USD1B, and reinsurance NWP at least 10% of group NWP.

Major regional and local reinsurers

Capital of at least USD250M, or total group NWP of at least USD250M, and reinsurance NWP at least 10% of group NWP.

Pro rata of composites

In the case of large groups whose reinsurance NWP is less than 10% of group NWP, we take a pro-rated portion of capital which must be at least USD250M.

Segment versus group data for the SUBSET

In our combined ratio analysis, we use P&C reinsurance segment combined ratios for those SUBSET reinsurers that provide the disclosure. Otherwise, we use group combined ratios. In calculating the SUBSET averages, we weight these combined ratios by the appropriate segment or group net earned premium. In the section on premium volumes, we show the growth rate in this “relevant NEP”. In Appendix 3, premium income is on a written basis and relates to the entire group.

Lloyd’s market

The treatment of the Lloyd’s market is complex given its nature. Lloyd’s syndicates are not explicitly included in this study, in order to avoid double-counting. Many of the companies included in this study have capital backing Lloyd’s syndicates, which is included in each company’s individual contribution.

Roundings

Please note, totals in tables and charts may not match exactly the sum of the parts due to rounding errors.

Appendix 3

2024 FY RESULTS DETAIL FOR INDEX

Group 2024 FY results table (USD millions)																	
Consolidated data unless otherwise stated	Notes	Total capital				Net written premium				Net income				Combined ratio			
		2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	Δ FY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	Δ FY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	Δ FY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	Δ FY ppts
African Re	(2)	999	1,066	1,066		770	880	880									
Arch Capital	(1)	12,910	18,353	20,820	13.4%	11,077	13,468	15,732	16.8%	1,436	4,403	4,272	-3.0%	92.2%	81.4%	83.2%	1.8
Ascot	(2)	1,419	1,869	1,869		2,599	2,879	2,879									
Aspen		2,358	2,909	3,372	15.9%	2,896	2,582	2,943	14.0%								
AXA XL	(2)(5)	11,764	12,651	12,651		20,247	19,746	19,746									
Axis Capital	(1)	5,061	5,685	6,511	14.5%	5,263	5,102	5,757	12.8%	193	346	1,052	203.9%	99.1%	107.6%	91.8%	-15.8
Arundo Re (formerly CCR Re)	(2)	3,507	2,950	2,763		1,972	1,185	1,185									
China Re	(2)	14,136	14,410	13,999		12,111	12,907	12,705									
Conduit Re		867	987	1,051	6.5%	344	556	720	29.4%								
Convex	(2)	2,063	2,619	2,619		2,023	2,841	2,841									
Deutsche Re	(2)	470	499	467		1,375	1,330	1,330									
DEVK Re	(2)	2,616	2,839	2,659		3,618	4,182	4,183									
Everest Re	(1)	8,659	13,420	14,093	5.0%	12,344	14,730	15,814	7.4%	597	2,517	1,373	-45.5%	96.4%	86.4%	89.7%	3.3
Fairfax	(10)	23,019	27,863	28,508	2.3%	13,506	13,563	14,101	4.0%	3,374	4,382	3,875	-11.6%	94.8%	91.7%	91.0%	-0.7
Fidelis	(1)	2,046	2,631	2,630	0.0%	1,858	2,137	2,395	12.1%	53	493	113	-77.0%		36.5%	38.9%	2.4
General Re	(7)	12,739	14,469	15,851	9.5%	2,078	2,558	2,935	14.8%								
GIC India	(3)	8,152	10,295	10,013		4,294	4,135	4,081									
Great-West Lifeco	(5)	21,350	22,679	22,764	0.4%	15,080	15,117	15,484	2.4%								
Hamilton Re	(2)	1,580	1,918	1,918		1,044	1,160	1,160									
Hannover Re	(1)(6)	14,623	15,751	16,483	4.7%	22,781	22,799	24,914	9.3%	821	1,973	2,519	27.7%	94.5%	94.0%	86.6%	-7.4
Hiscox		3,008	3,505	3,864	10.2%	3,009	3,364	3,602	7.1%								
Somers Re	(2)	NA	1,346	1,346		1,176	1,315	1,315									
Korean Re	(2)	2,305	2,545	2,234		5,586	4,980	4,771									
Lancashire	(6)	1,772	1,955	1,940	-0.7%	855	1,095	1,326	21.1%	-16	322	321	-0.1%	90.2%	74.9%	80.0%	5.1
MAPFRE	(6)	11,218	12,473	12,026	-3.6%	19,596	22,189	22,972	3.5%	592	732	1,046					
Markel	(1)	13,128	15,056	16,929	12.4%	8,203	8,398	8,296	-1.2%	-250	1,960	2,711	38.3%	92.1%	101.9%	100.5%	-1.4
Munich Re	(1)(6)	34,191	38,117	40,446	6.1%	56,527	60,881	63,989	5.1%	5,585	4,980	6,149	23.5%	83.2%	85.2%	82.4%	-2.8
National Indemnity	(7)	207,276	225,583	240,606	6.7%	35,070	49,230	33,423	-32.1%								
Pacific LifeCorp		7,911	10,816	11,203	3.6%	5,168	6,285	5,770	-8.2%								
Partner Re		6,845	8,981	9,959	10.9%	7,544	7,929	7,940	0.1%								
Peak Re	(2)	1,122	1,282	1,282		1,334	1,321	1,321									
PICC Re	(2)	587	872	847		1,166	1,397	1,375									
QBE	(6)	11,595	12,751	13,395	5.1%	15,054	15,978	17,316	8.4%	587	1,355	1,779	31.3%	95.7%	91.8%	89.8%	-2.0
QIC		2,229	2,408	2,473	2.7%	1,892	2,771	2,362	-14.7%								
R&V Versicherung	(2)	2,562	2,650	2,482		3,529	3,867	3,868									
RenaissanceRe		5,325	9,455	10,574	11.8%	7,196	7,468	9,952	33.3%	-1,097	2,526	1,835	NM	97.7%	77.9%	83.9%	6.0
RGA	(4)	5,654	10,590	12,325	16.4%	13,078	15,085	17,843	18.3%								
RSUI Indemnity	(7)	1,510	1,824	2,054	12.6%	1,435	-535	989									
SCOR	(1)(6)	7,466	8,109	7,735	-4.6%	13,728	14,130	13,694	-3.1%	-1,454	878	4	-99.5%	114.9%	85.0%	86.3%	1.3
SiriusPoint Re	(1)	2,083	2,799	2,183	-22.0%	2,549	2,438	2,352	-3.5%	-403	339	184	-45.7%	105.6%	80.0%	88.0%	8.0
Swiss Re	(1)	25,480	28,516	29,319	2.8%	43,917	40,127	42,286	5.4%	472	3,043	3,177	4.4%	102.4%	85.0%	89.9%	4.9
Toa Re	(3)	1,489	2,055	1,842		2,440	1,998	1,854									
Transatlantic Re	(7)	3,875	4,717	5,041	6.9%	4,734	-2,108	2,784									
WMIG Ark	(1)	4,119	4,747	5,286	11.3%	1,195	1,521	1,679	10.4%	793	509	230	-54.8%	81.8%	79.6%	81.8%	2.2
WR Berkley	(1)	7,777	8,478	9,417	11.1%	10,004	10,954	11,972	9.3%	1,381	1,381	1,756	27.1%	89.7%	82.1%	84.1%	2.0
Index aggregate	(8)(9)	520,864	597,492	628,916	5.3%	403,266	425,933	436,837	2.6%								
Subset aggregate	(8)(9)	179,254	213,685	226,270	5.9%	226,059	234,789	251,576	7.1%	12,073	31,407	31,350	-0.2%	95.0%	87.3%	86.8%	-0.6

NB: Shaded rows in the above summary denote SUBSET groups. NM: not meaningful.

Appendix 3 (continued)

- (1) Combined ratios are in respect of the P&C Reinsurance segment only.
- (2) Due to lack of disclosure at the time of the report, total capital and net written premium shown for 2024 FY are based on 2023 FY disclosure.
- (3) Companies that have a March 31 financial year-end. Data for the year ended March 31, 2024 is included in the column headed 2023 FY (and similar for prior-years), and 2024 HY data is also based on year-end March 31, 2024 disclosure.
- (4) Figures for net premiums are net earned premiums.
- (5) Figures for net premiums are gross insurance service revenue.
- (6) Figures for net premiums are net insurance service revenue.
- (7) Numbers are sourced from unconsolidated financial statements.
- (8) Total of numbers reported, converted to USD at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period for total capital figures. For net income and NWP figures, we use average exchange rates over the reporting period.
- (9) Pre-2024 FY aggregates shown in this appendix will not necessarily match the aggregates shown in the body of the report. In the body, prior-year figures have generally not been restated for changes in constituents. The figures here have been restated.
- (10) Combined ratios and premiums are in respect of Brit, Allied World and Odyssey (major reinsurance subsidiaries).

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