SGAM MH Financial Report

As of 31 / 12 / 2024

malakoff humanis

SUM-
MARY

01. OUR GROUP

Presentation of the Group

Malakoff Humanis continues to grow and strengthen its financial position, with net income up to €211 million, recurring revenue of €7.5 billion (+11%) and a solvency ratio of 272%, compared with 247% in 2023. Prudential capital reached €10.5 billion, compared with €8.7 billion in 2023, an increase of €1.8 billion.

The Group's solidity and performance were confirmed by S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, which renewed Malakoff Humanis' A+ rating for the third year running.

The year 2024 was marked by a strengthening of the Group's position in savings with the merger with La France Mutualiste and by a return to technical equilibrium in health and personal protection, with a combined ratio of 100.1% in 2024, a clear improvement on 2023.

Key figures

NON-FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Customer satisfaction

87 % - Satisfaction of group health policyholders

79 % - Company satisfaction with personal protection

83 % - Satisfaction of individual health policyholders

93 % - Satisfaction of Agirc-Arrco supplementary pension recipients

Payout Rate

Over 84 %

Average rate in health

Social and Societal Commitments

€209 million - Amount of our commitment

HR

98/100 - Gender equality in the workplace index

Approximately 10 % - Employment rate of people with disabilities

SIR

€1 billion - Impact investments

64 % - Percentage of SRI-labelled assets

INSURANCE FINANCIAL INDICATORS

€7.52 billion - Revenue

€4.02 billion - Health

€2.63 billion - Personal protection

€880 million - Savings (excluding employee savings)

€211 million - Net income

€1.9 billion - Gross savings inflows

€23.2 billion- Savings outstandings

€10.5 billion - Own funds (S2)

272 % - Solvency ratio

A+ rating

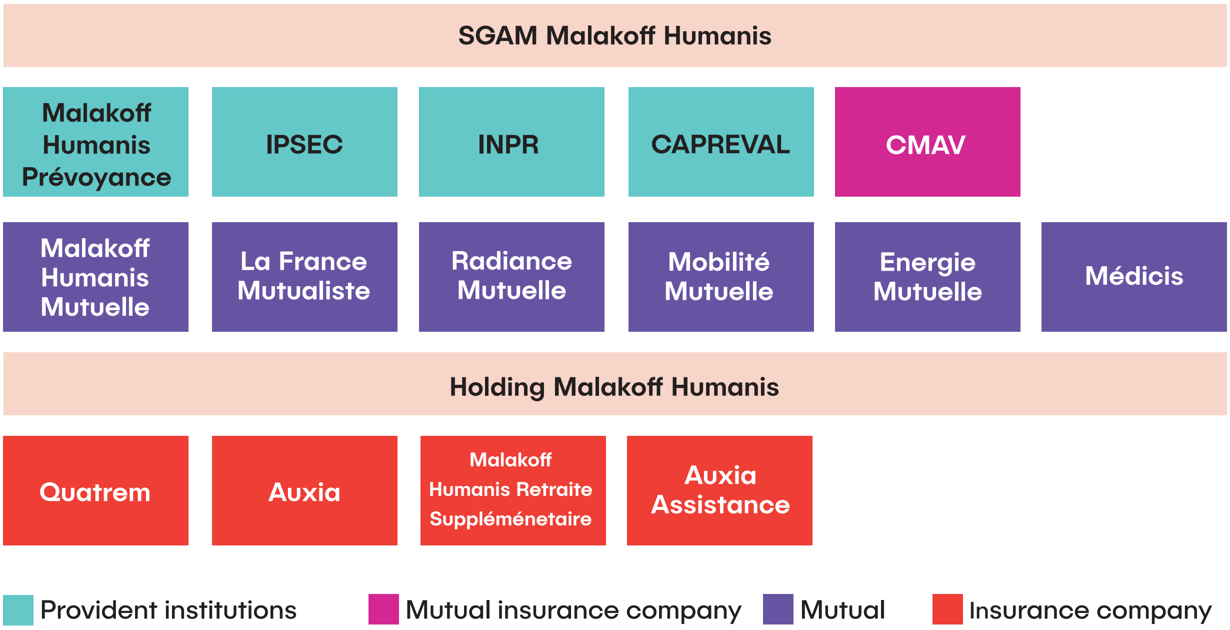
S&P Global Ratings Fitch Ratings

Data as of 31.12.2024

Prudential Group

Malakoff Humanis is a major player in the solidarity-based, mutual and non-profit social protection sector. The Group manages supplementary pensions and personal insurance (health, personal protection and savings) for companies, professional sectors and individuals.

SGAM Malakoff Humanis is the head entity of the Solvency II group and is also the combining entity for the 2024 financial statements. It ensures a level of financial solidarity between all affiliated entities.



Thus, the insurance entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis are:

Provident Institutions:

- Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance (MHP), the inter-professional provident institution resulting from the merger in 2019 between Malakoff Médéric Prévoyance and Humanis Prévoyance;
- IPSEC: Provident institution for employees of the companies of the Caisse des Dépôts Group and other local public bodies;
- INPR: Institution Nationale de Prévoyance des Représentants;
- CAPREVAL, provident institution of the Vallourec group and its former subsidiaries;

Mutuals:

- Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle (MHM), an inter-professional mutual formed in 2024 from the merger of Mutuelle Malakoff Humanis and Malakoff Humanis Nationale;
- La France Mutualiste, a national pension and savings mutual, which merged with the Malakoff Humanis Group, with retroactive accounting effect to 1 January 2024;
- Radiance Mutuelle, an inter-professional mutual of the Bourgogne-Rhône Alpes region;
- Mutuelle Renault (commercial brand Mobilité Mutuelle), a mutual of the Mobility sector;

- Energie Mutuelle, the energy sector mutual;
- Médicis, a supplementary occupational pension mutual.

The mutual insurance company:

- Caisse Mutuelle d'Assurances sur la Vie (CMAV), a mutual insurance company governed by the French Insurance Code;

Other insurance entities:

- QUATREM, an insurance company specialising in supplementary health insurance, personal protection and retirement savings, merged in 2024 with Malakoff Humanis Assurance, an insurance company specialising in international insurance and individual personal protection.
- AUXIA, an insurance company specialising in personal protection and funeral contracts;
- Malakoff Humanis Retraite Supplémentaire (MHRS): Supplementary pension fund dedicated to the occupational Retirement Savings activity;
- AUXIA assistance, an insurance company specialising in personal assistance.

The scope also includes non-insurance entities, in particular:

- Epsens: an investment company specialising in employee savings accounts and the marketing of employee savings schemes. This company is 99.99% owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group, through the Malakoff Humanis holding company.
- Holding Malakoff Humanis: Holding Malakoff Humanis is the holding company of the Malakoff Humanis group and its purpose is to carry out all investments and equity investments, as well as to manage and develop subsidiaries.
- Laffitte Courtage: management company for individual insurance products. This company is wholly owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group through the holding company, Malakoff Humanis.
- Malakoff Humanis Innov': a company dedicated to investments in start-ups working in the areas of fintech, e-health, human resources and business services. This company is wholly owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group through the holding company, Malakoff Humanis.
- Malakoff Humanis Investissements Privés: Company wholly owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group.
- Malakoff Humanis Puccini: a non-trading real estate company. This company is wholly owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group.
- OPCI Vivaldi: real estate investment company. This company is wholly owned by the Malakoff Humanis Group.

Highlights and economic and financial environment

Economic and financial environment

Financial environment

A cycle of central bank rate cuts began in 2024. The high volatility surrounding monetary policy expectations and the terminal level of short-term interest rates ultimately had a greater impact on bonds than on equities.

The European market, shaken by political and energy crises, the slowdown in China and a lack of competitiveness highlighted by the Draghi report, increased its discount relative to US markets.

The year therefore ended on a positive note for almost all asset classes, although US equities benefited most (European and emerging market assets struggled to keep pace).

Against this backdrop, and as in 2023, the Group maintained its approach of increasing its bond assets with the same objective of supporting the return on this segment and securing a solid base of financial income for future years.

Health and personal protection market

In health, 2024 continued to be marked by a sustained drift in health spending, both in terms of frequency and average cost. In addition to this structural drift, which exceeds inflation, there has been an increase in the reimbursement of certain items (dental care, consultations) due to greater coverage by supplementary insurers.

In personal protection, the already high level of sick leave claims experience is worsening, particularly with an increase in sick leave linked to psychological disorders.

In addition, in order to control the growth in social protection expenditure, the Malakoff Humanis group has strengthened its anti-fraud measures.

Company highlights

Merger of entities

With a view to streamlining the Group's structures:

- The mutual entities Malakoff Humanis Nationale and Mutuelle Malakoff Humanis merged on 16 July 2024 with retroactive accounting and tax effect from 1 January 2024 and became Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle.
- Malakoff Humanis Assurances was merged with Quatrem, both wholly-owned by HMH. This transaction was approved by the Boards of Directors of both companies on 20 June 2024 with retroactive effect from 1 January 2024.

La France Mutualiste joins SGAM

As part of the Group's strategy to become a leading player in the savings market, a memorandum of understanding was adopted on 25 April 2024 (with retroactive effect from 1 January 2024), for La France Mutualiste to join SGAM.

Internal control and risk management

Corporate governance

Description of the Malakoff Humanis system of governance

The General Meeting

The General Meeting of SGAM Malakoff Humanis consists of all affiliated entities, each of which is represented exclusively by one of its duly mandated directors. A director duly authorised to represent the affiliated companies must vote in accordance with the decisions of his or her Board of Directors. The distribution of votes is carried out in proportion to the contribution of entities affiliated to the SGAM Malakoff Humanis establishment fund.

Mains powers of the ordinary general meeting

The Ordinary General Meeting hears the report presented by the Board of Directors on the progress of the business of SGAM Malakoff Humanis, the presentation of the financial statements for the past financial year and the reports of the Statutory Auditor(s).

It discusses, approves, rejects or modifies the balance sheet, income statement and the notes to the financial statements for the past financial year presented by the Board of Directors. It decides on the agreements referred to in Article R. 322-57 of the French Insurance Code.

It appoints, renews or removes the directors and appoint the Statutory Auditor(s).

It rules on all other matters falling within its remit pursuant to the law and regulations.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of SGAM Malakoff Humanis is composed of 28 members, elected by the ordinary general meeting in a list vote without vote-splitting, divided into two divisions:

- The solidarity-based division composed of two groups:
  - A so-called «employer» group comprising ten elected directors
  - A so-called «employee» group comprising ten elected directors;
- The mutualist division comprising eight elected directors.

Decisions are taken by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors determines the business guidelines of the Malakoff Humanis Solvency II group and ensures that they are implemented. Subject to the powers expressly granted to the general meeting and within the limits of the corporate purpose, it deals with all matters relating to the proper operation of SGAM Malakoff Humanis and the entities of the Solvency II group and settles matters concerning it through its deliberations.

The Board of Directors carries out such controls and checks as it deems appropriate in accordance with the corporate purpose of SGAM Malakoff Humanis.

To exercise its responsibility as the lead entity within the meaning of the Solvency II directive, SGAM Malakoff Humanis has all the information it needs to deliberate on the insurance and financial policy of the entities within the Solvency II group on solvency, solidarity between its members and the conditions under which risk policies are implemented by the Group.

The Board of Directors of SGAM Malakoff Humanis exercises constant control over the Personal Insurance Resource Association (Association de Moyens Assurance de Personnes - AMAP). In this respect, it may request any information, including accounting or financial information, concerning the situation or operations of the AMAP

The Board of Directors may grant one or more of its members or third parties any special mandates for one or more specific purposes.

The Board of Directors has specialised Commissions or Committees that report their findings to it.

The executive officers of the Solvency II group

Chief Executive Officer

SGAM Malakoff Humanis is managed by a natural person appointed by the Board of Directors, with the title of Chief Executive Officer, under the supervision of the Board of Directors and within the framework of the guidelines it determines.

The Chief Executive Officer of the SGAM Malakoff Humanis is vested with the broadest powers to act, in all circumstances, on behalf of SGAM Malakoff Humanis. He/she exercises his/her powers within the limits of the corporate purpose and subject to those powers expressly granted by law to the General Meeting and the Board of Directors.

He/she represents SGAM Malakoff Humanis in its dealings with third parties. SGAM Malakoff Humanis is bound even by the acts of the Chief Executive Officer that do not fall within the corporate purpose, unless it can prove that the third party was aware that the act exceeded this purpose or that it could not have been unaware of this given the circumstances, it being understood that the mere publication of the articles of association is not sufficient to constitute such proof.

The provisions of the articles of association or the decisions of the Board of Directors limiting the powers of the Chief Executive Officer are not enforceable against third parties.

Deputy Chief Executive Officers

The Board of Directors may appoint, upon proposal by the Chief Executive Officer, one or more natural persons responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer, with the title of Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Deputy Chief Executive Officers may be dismissed by the Board of Directors at any time on the proposal of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors determines, in agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the scope and term of the powers granted to the Deputy Chief Executive Officers. The Deputy Chief Executive Officers have the same powers with respect to third parties as the Chief Executive Officer.

The executive officers and the Board of Directors play a leading role in the governance system. They have relevant information on the development of the risks incurred and are required to periodically assess and control the effectiveness of the policies, systems and procedures in place and to take appropriate decisions and measures to remedy any shortcomings. Executive Management regularly informs the Board of Directors of:

- Key information and lessons that can be learned from the analysis and monitoring of business and performance risks and the monitoring of compliance risk;
- Measures taken to ensure business continuity and an assessment of the effectiveness of the systems in place;
- Measures taken to ensure the control of outsourced activities and any resulting risks for the reporting institution.

Furthermore, the executive officers and the Board of Directors are responsible for ensuring that there are no shortcomings in risk management and for setting annual objectives.

Identity of executive officers as of 31 December 2024

SGAM Malakoff Humanis	Thomas Saunier - Chief Executive Officer	Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer David Giblas- Deputy Chief Executive Officer Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance	Thomas Saunier - Chief Executive Officer	Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer David Giblas- Deputy Chief Executive Officer
IPSEC	Thomas Colin - Chief Executive Officer	Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
INPR	Christophe Scherrer - Chief Executive Officer	Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer David Giblas- Deputy Chief Executive Officer
CAPREVAL	Eric Vaudaine - Chief Executive Officer	Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer David Giblas - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle	Thomas Saunier Chief Executive/Operating Officer	Jean-Luc Garde - Chairman of the Board of Directors Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
La France Mutualiste	Isabelle le Bot – Chief Executive Officer/ Chief Operating Officer	Dominique Burlett - Chairman of the Board of Directors Nathalie Le Brazidec - Deputy Chief Executive Officer Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of cooperation and synergies
Radiance Mutuelle	Emmanuel Durand - Chief Operating Officer	Rodolph Cairol - Chairman of the Board of Directors Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of cooperation and synergies
Mutuelle Renault	Olivier Dubois - Chief Operating Officer	Alain Viquerat - Chairman of the Board of Directors Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of cooperation and synergies
Médicis	Michel Clerc - Chief Operating Officer	Christian Martin - Chairman of the Board of Directors Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of cooperation and synergies
Energie Mutuelle	Emmanuel Verdenet - Chief Operating Officer	Pascal Weis - Chairman of the Board of Directors Christophe Scherrer - Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of cooperation and synergies
CMAV	Laurence Onen - Chief Executive Officer	Eric Vaudaine - Deputy Chief Executive Officer David Giblas- Deputy Chief Executive Officer
QUATREM	Pierre-Jean Besombes - Chief Executive Officer	Loïc Lebert - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
AUXIA	Emmanuel Copin - Chief Executive Officer	Thomas Uberfill - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
MH Retraite Supplémentaire	Cécile Rouvière - Chief Executive Officer	Matthieu Dujardin - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
AUXIA Assistance	Emmanuel Copin- Chief Executive Officer	Thomas Uberfill - Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Changes in the governance system in 2024

Two changes occurred in 2024:

- Radiance Mutuelle: Appointment of the new Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Energie Mutuelle: Appointment of the new Chairman of the Board of Directors

Main duties and responsibilities of the key functions

Governance includes four key functions:

- The internal audit function is responsible for assessing the adequacy of the internal control system and the other parts of the governance system;
- The risk management function is responsible for monitoring the application of risk management policies, identifying shortcomings in the risk management system, coordinating risk management activities and verifying the adequacy of the risk management system;
- The actuarial function is responsible for coordinating and supervising the calculation of mathematical reserves, assessing the adequacy and quality of the data used to calculate technical provisions, and issuing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy and on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, which are the subject of an annual actuarial report;
- The compliance function has an advisory role on all matters related to compliance with laws, regulations and administrative provisions, aimed at assessing the impact of changes in the legal environment and developing a compliance plan.

The key functions report to Executive Management (through an Audit and Risk Committee) and to the Board of Directors (through the Audit and Risk Committee).

Persons holding key positions have a direct link with the governing bodies, an appropriate level of authority within the Group and the resources required for their position.

The head of the key function of SGAM Malakoff Humanis is generally responsible for the key function of all insurance entities. If the head of an entity's function is different, he/she has a strong functional link with the head of the key function of SGAM Malakoff Humanis, who, within the scope of the key function:

- Sets objectives;
- Validates the means required to perform his/her duties;
- Monitors and evaluates performance;
- Supervises day-to-day activities.

	Internal Audit	Risk management	Actuarial	Compliance
SGAM Malakoff Humanis	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guezennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
IPSEC	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
INPR	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
CAPREVAL	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
La France Mutualiste	Lydia Boudoukha	Emmanuel Guyot	Simon Le Dily	Phillipe Franco
Radiance Mutuelle	Renaud Bruneteau	Fanny Bouquet des Chaux	Fanny Bouquet des Chaux	Sophie Chirat
Mutuelle Renault	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
Médicis	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
Energie Mutuelle	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
CMAV	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
QUATREM	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
AUXIA	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
MH Retraite Supplémentaire	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet
AUXIA Assistance	Renaud Bruneteau	Jérôme Guézennec	Olivier Elleboode	Johanne Grillet

Remuneration policy and practices

A remuneration policy is drawn up for the Malakoff Humanis Group. It is defined by Executive Management on the proposal of the Human Resources Department. The Board of Directors of SGAM Malakoff Humanis approves this policy.

An Appointments and Remuneration Committee of SGAM Malakoff Humanis is responsible for determining the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the key function holders. This committee is composed of the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Directors of SGAM Malakoff Humanis.

The overall remuneration of the employees of SGAM Malakoff Humanis and the entities of the Solvency II group is mainly composed of direct remuneration, deferred remuneration (company savings plan (PEE), collective retirement savings plan (PERCO), time savings account, supplementary and additional pension schemes, etc.), benefits (mutual insurance and social benefits), as well as performance-based remuneration and possible retention schemes.

Performance-based variable remuneration only applies to executive managers and certain non-executive managers. It is awarded on the basis of the achievement of individual objectives set annually by their line manager.

For the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the Group's main executives in respect of their activities other than supplementary pensions, this variable remuneration is assessed on the basis of the achievement of individual objectives and objectives set annually reflecting the Solvency II group's strategy and risk management.

These objectives must be measurable using balanced indicators that are in line with the risk appetite of the Solvency II group. The bonus amounts awarded are a balanced portion of their income and do not encourage significant short-term risk-taking. Moreover, given SGAM Malakoff Humanis' business portfolio and its risks, the new commitments entered into cannot on their own significantly unbalance the risk profile and endanger the Group in the short term.

The sales force also receives a variable remuneration component linked to the achievement of sales objectives. Fixed remuneration represents a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration so that employees are not overly dependent on the variable component.

When employees receive such variable remuneration, the achievement of the objectives set by their manager determines the payment of this remuneration. It is the responsibility of each manager to ensure that the objectives set do not result in disproportionate risk-taking by his/her employee and to control it.

The variable remuneration for the sales force is based on objective and measurable criteria. However, these objectives and the associated risk-taking are governed by the application of the price schedule and an underwriting policy defined within SGAM Malakoff Humanis, which makes it possible to control the risk of economic imbalance in the contracts underwritten.

In addition, the policy establishes the principle of a business objective that is aligned with customers' interests in order to avoid, inter alia, the risk of conflict of interest. Accordingly, the incentive for business performance should lead employees to act fairly, honestly and professionally, in the best interests of customers.

In addition, the variable portion of the remuneration for the key functions, which is linked to the activity of the key function, is independent of the performance of the operational departments or areas under their control.

Internal Control

Operational risk management system and internal control

The operational risk management system must:

- Define and disseminate the operational risk management methodology
- Ensure that all business lines have conducted their process according to the methods of the Solvency II group
- Ensure consistency analysis of the risk assessment
- Report the exposure to major risks and its level of control to Executive Management. The reporting is based not only on the risk mapping feedback, but also on losses and incidents and completes the risk mapping view.

The process implemented consists of three stages:

- Risk identification: using risk mapping and scenario tools, which makes it possible to define risks and rank them.

- Risk assessment: built through interviews between operational staff and the operational risk expert of the key risk management function. It takes account of risk factors in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of management's and the company's exposure to risk. It therefore takes into account control information and exposure indicators (losses related to incidents, permanent control results, etc.)
- Reducing exposure and monitoring operational risks: this is achieved by implementing and monitoring the operation of the risk management system, including controls.

Operational risk identification and assessment

The first step in the process consists of mapping operational risks to identify the events that give rise to the risks. Operational risks are identified on the basis of major processes or objectives and classified according to the type of operational risks selected.

The business processes and risks incurred are analysed with the operational staff concerned and the risk and control expert.

They will be based on a standardised framework for all, for which the key risk management function remains responsible.

Operational risk assessment

Operational risks are assessed in terms of probability of occurrence and impact, they are represented according to their criticality on a matrix that allows them to be prioritised according to their probability of occurrence and their level of impact. The type of risks and the scales used are defined by the key risk management function of SGAM Malakoff Humanis. They reflect the vision that management wishes to have at the highest level and must allow for the establishment of cross-functional summaries for all activities.

It is maintained by the risk management function of SGAM Malakoff Humanis, which ensures that it is applied consistently across all entities in the Solvency II group.

Analysis of the operational risk map enables us to identify operational risks that are insufficiently controlled and to define action plans to reinforce and bring them under control.

Reduction exposure to operational risks

Operational risk management is based on risk management tools, including risk management plans and an appropriate internal control system.

Operational risk management stakeholders

The internal control system is organised around three lines of defence:

First line of defence

Departments and their employees who perform operational functions (business lines or support).

In achieving their operational objectives, they own the operational risks that may arise. They are responsible for first-level controls performed by operational staff (or those in charge of operational activities) or integrated into the process and automated controls of information systems. These controls can also be performed by line managers or dedicated teams.

Second line of defence

The second level permanent control, which is independent of the operational staff and intervenes on a regular basis, has the following objectives:

- Identifying key first level controls (performed by the business line);
- Testing the robustness of internal control through second-level control plans carried out independently by the permanent control function;
- Identifying uncontrolled or under-controlled areas, defining and/or ensuring that improvement actions are implemented;
- Ensuring continuous improvement in the Solvency II group's internal control.

It is carried out in several ways:

- Through second-level controls (testing and self-assessment) and
- Other control actions to verify the operational effectiveness of the control system implemented by the operational staff.

Third line of defence

The purpose of periodic control (audit) is to conduct independent audits of the Solvency II group's activities and processes and to issue recommendations and ensure their effective implementation.

Compliance function

The compliance function is defined by a set of processes designed to ensure compliance with applicable regulations in the context of the activities carried out by all the entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis.

The compliance function is intended to provide Executive Management and the Boards of Directors with reasonable assurance that the entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis comply with all current and future legal, regulatory and administrative provisions, professional standards and internal codes of conduct to which the entities of the Solvency II group are subject in the course of their activities.

The compliance function aims to secure activities and operations by means of measures to prevent, monitor and control compliance risks at the level of each entity.

The compliance function's objective is to ensure compliance with financial security, customer protection and data protection rules, taking into account the risk of sanctions and damage to the image of SGAM Malakoff Humanis.

More generally, the compliance function pays particular attention to compliance with contractual commitments and «customer» promises, so that the information provided to customers, and therefore their legitimate expectations, are in line with the actions and processes implemented in the course of the activities.

The Compliance function participates in the dissemination of a compliance culture and helps promote exemplary professional behaviour, so that all persons acting on behalf of the Malakoff Humanis Solvency II group and its affiliated entities have practices that comply with the provisions of the various regulations applicable to its activities as well as with the internal instructions that have been approved and published.

Generally speaking, compliance is a guarantee of the confidence that customers have in the entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis.

Compliance risk management system

The compliance risk management system consists of a set of processes that must provide reasonable assurance as to the level of control of these risks.

To this end, the compliance function implements the preventive, control and advisory actions required to control compliance risks:

- It identifies and addresses compliance risks.
- It identifies the obligations applicable to the activities and examines plans to review or introduce new obligations in order to determine, where applicable, the compliance risks to which the entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis are exposed.
- It participates in any business development project (new products or services, distribution channel) that may have an impact on the level of compliance of the activities and intervenes before the launch of new activities to verify that they are compliant.
- It proposes any measure deemed necessary to cover compliance risks (e.g. adapting internal procedures).
- It raises awareness among employees in the functional and operational departments as well as the directors. To this end, it designs and rolls out any training or awareness-raising module required to comply with the rules and, more generally, to disseminate a compliance culture.
- It verifies the adequacy of the measures adopted and the associated operational controls. In this respect, it helps define first-level controls by providing support to operational and functional departments in implementing their obligations (expertise and advisory role). It is based on the second-level control plan implemented by internal control to ensure that the activities comply with the regulations in force.

The compliance function establishes and publishes:

- A compliance roadmap setting out the actions to be taken to improve compliance risk management and the controls that it intends to carry out over the year. The compliance plan is submitted to the Board of Directors for approval after validation by Executive Management.
- A compliance risk framework covering all areas (customer protection, personal data protection and financial security) to be taken into account in regular risk mapping of activities and processes;
- All instructions, guidelines or procedures necessary for the consistent and effective application within SGAM Malakoff Humanis entities of the compliance risk management system, in particular with regard to rules relating to customer protection, personal data protection, the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and anti-corruption.

- The permanent control framework for compliance risks with regard to the areas identified as priorities and the exposure of the entities of SGAM Malakoff Humanis to compliance risks, to enable the implementation of the control system;
- The development of specific training modules and any support enabling the dissemination of rules and best practices, concerning customer protection rules, rules relating to personal data and the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and anti-corruption.

Risk factors

UNDERWRITING RISK

Definition of underwriting risks

Underwriting risks are risks that are voluntarily assumed by SGAM Malakoff Humanis, but that may reduce operating performance, thereby worsening the financial situation.

There are three types of risk:

- Inappropriate selection risk is the risk that an insurer will select the contracts, companies and populations it agrees to insure in an insufficient or inappropriate manner.
- Pricing risk is the occurrence of an unexpected imbalance between funding (premiums based on the pricing) and expenses (benefit expenses, guarantee commitments and overheads). It arises if the equilibrium price is incorrectly determined when the contract is signed, or if changes in margins are insufficiently managed during the life of the contract.
- Claims experience risk is the risk of an unexpected increase in liabilities and/or benefits payable, either due to an unexpected increase in claims or due to the extension of the term of the pensions to be paid. For the savings business, claims experience risk includes risks related to unpredictable customer behaviour in terms of redemptions, periodic premiums paid and the selection of investment vehicles.

The main means of controlling underwriting risks

Managing inappropriate selection risks

Ways of managing selection risks include:

- Defining a framework for selecting insurable technical risks that specifies the risks accepted or rejected (in terms of cover, premium structure, insurable companies or insurable populations) in order to avoid a concentration of atypical and aggravated risks.
- A regulatory and tax compliance control system;
- Selecting acceptable non-pricing technical commitments (in terms of participation, revaluation of periodic benefits, conditions for changing insurer, deferred remuneration or transfer of reserves).

Managing prices

Price management mechanisms are structured around the following areas for health and personal protection cover:

- A fair measurement of the equilibrium price through the pricing process;
- Determining a "pricing policy" that sets, each year, a technical margin target for the coming year and the technical actions to be taken to achieve it in order to reach the margin trajectory of the provisional Business Plans;
- Monitoring the achievement of the "pricing policy" and, where applicable, understanding and implementing action plans resulting from its non-achievement;
- Integrating data quality issues into pricing/underwriting processes.

Control of the savings business is based on the following principles:

- Testing the pricing parameters of a new business to ensure that the margins achieved on it are consistent over the long term with the margins expected on new production under the strategic trajectory;
- Testing the pricing parameters for the entire portfolio to ensure that the overall margin levels achieved by the savings business are in line with those expected under the strategic roadmap over the long term (for Médicis, these tests are included in the measures described below);
- For Médicis and point-based plans, managing technical rates and revaluations ;
- For entities with euro funds, steering the technical and financial participation policy.

Managing claims experience risk

Ways of managing this risk include:

- Defining a compensation policy:
- Periodic preparation and analysis of claims experience performance indicators;
- Monitoring the behaviour of savings customers in terms of redemptions, average premiums paid and choice of investment vehicles;
- Ad hoc technical studies to analyse estimated drift observations, quantitative and qualitative analysis of regulatory changes affecting the technical margin, monitoring of key exogenous variables and annual quantitative assessment of their impact on the technical margin (external revaluation indices, etc.).
- The possible implementation of additional ceded reinsurance mechanisms.

Additional processes have been put in place, such as backtesting of the assessment of drift and the prudent accounting of S1 provisions over and above regulatory provisions.

MARKET RISK

Definition of market risks

Market risks are risks that are taken on a voluntary basis, taking into account the main impacts of a deterioration in financial income, a deterioration in the Solvency 2 ratio following changes in the financial market environment and sanctions and/or image risk for regulatory and/or CSR non-compliance of investments.

The main exogenous factors generating market risks are counterparty default and volatility of:

- Interest rates
- Inflation rates
- Equities
- Real estate assets
- Spreads on interest rate instruments
- Currencies

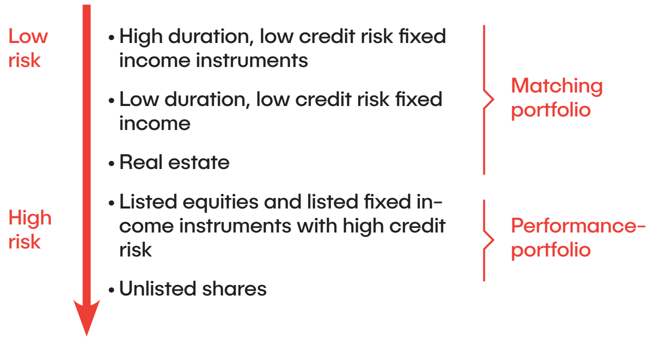
Sustainability and climate risks are also exogenous factors that exacerbate existing types of risk, as well as a category in their own right of highly material risks for the global economy due to their systemic nature.

The deterioration in financial income must be assessed from a long-term perspective and in relation to changes in the technical costs of liabilities (asset/liability approach).

The main means of controlling market risks

Investment allocation

It involves selecting investments in which financial assets are invested (or divested) as needed. The return risk depends on the nature of the investments and investment decisions thus make it possible to control financial risks.



Financial risk management is based on a financial risk appetite system that ensures that the allocation of investments makes it possible to secure a minimum level of return in an adverse scenario. This minimum return must make it possible to maintain financial balances in line with the strategy and ensure a sufficient solvency level.

In addition, the diversification of counterparties (sectors of exposure and/or geographical area of investments) protects against concentration risk.

The financial income realisation policy

The level of financial income (mainly through the realisation of unrealised capital gains) can be managed each year when the annual performance is realised. Thus, for entities whose insurance commitments include a financial income payout clause, the asymmetry described in the exposure criteria can be partly controlled by ensuring that financial income is realised over time.

The concentration of financial products on short maturities accentuates the risk of insufficient returns on the longest maturities without being able to benefit from the surpluses on the first maturities that have already been redistributed to policyholders.

Pricing adjustment ability

The impact of the anticipated decline in investment returns in future periods can be partially controlled through the technical management system that provides for an annual review of prices, taking into account changes in the markets and, in particular, interest rates.

COUNTERPARTY RISK

Counterparty risk assesses the risk of default or a deterioration in credit quality. It is assessed by combining two types:

- **Type 1** comprising reinsurance contracts and cash at bank. The factors taken into account in calculating the risk of type 1 exposures are:
  - Reinsurance contracts broken down by reinsurer;
  - Receivables arising from reinsurance transactions;
  - Ceded Best Estimates;
  - The risk mitigation (RM) effect;
  - Amounts of cash deposits and collateral;
  - Bank deposits broken down by bank counterparty;
  - Receivables for cash deposits with ceding undertakings broken down by ceding undertaking.
- **Type 2**, mainly comprising receivables. The factors taken into account in calculating the risk of type 2 exposures are:
  - Premiums still to be written (excluding 4th quarter earned premiums not yet written) distinguishing between receivables over and under 3 months old;
  - Other receivables arising from direct transactions broken down between over and under 3 months;
  - Miscellaneous debtors (risk only of -3 months).

For SGAM Malakoff Humanis entities, the most significant counterparty risk is type 2 risk for most entities except IPSEC, INPR, Capreval, Radiance Mutuelle, Quatrem and Auxia, where type 1 risk is the most significant.

Malakoff Humanis Retraite Supplémentaire and Médicis are not subject to the S2 regulations, so there is no counterparty SCR.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is defined as an inability to meet commitments due to insufficient available cash.

The risk factors are the massive redemption of commitments, the non-transferability of investments or transferability at a prohibitive discount and the non-renewal of business (recurring net cash requirement of the insurance business).

Exposure to liquidity risk is particularly significant in the event of a systemic crisis in which listed assets that are theoretically liquid would not be available without a significant discount.

Liquidity risk management is therefore based on the management of a liquidity reserve that can be used even in the event of a systemic crisis.

The liquidity reserve is measured on the basis of investments in the money market category and bonds eligible for central bank refinancing (excluding bonds rated below AA, pledged bonds and loaned bonds).

The level of SGAM Malakoff Humanis' liquidity reserves is therefore as follows:

Money market	Bonds eligible for refinancing	**Liquidity reserves**	Weight in investments at market value
1,430.7	6,184.2	**7,614.9**	20.4%

As a result, the Group's liquidity reserve represents 98% of total Group revenue.

Liquidity management is based on a number of mechanisms:

- Monitoring the level and availability of liquidity reserves in relation to medium-term requirements (1 year and beyond);
- Pooling of liquidity risks within the group entities through the implementation of a cash management agreement for the entities Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance, INPR, CAPREVAL, Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle, CMAV, QUATREM, AUXIA and MHRS;
- Short-term cash management (less than 1 year);
- ong-term liquidity management to control the balance between expected requirements (in stress and central scenarios) and the liquidity profile of investments (maturities of fixed-income instruments and level of illiquid unlisted assets).

OPERATIONAL RISK

Identification of operational risks

From a qualitative point of view, operational risks are the risks of direct or indirect losses resulting from inadequacy or failure attributable to procedures, human factors, systems or external causes.

For each risk, the main internal or external causes of risk are identified.

This definition includes regulatory compliance risks and legal risks but excludes strategic risks. Process execution risks resulting from strategic decisions and guidelines will be included in the scope of operational risks.

Losses may be financial, customer, image/reputation or regulatory.

The management of these risks is described in the operational risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors and updated annually.

The objective of risk mapping is to:

- Identify the Group's risks (major risks and operational risks);
- Assess and prioritise residual risks;
- Define strengthening actions for major risks and operational risks that are insufficiently controlled and assess the amount of capital to be allocated to operational risks.

Main risk management methods

In addition to analysing the risk mapping and the resulting actions, the main methods for detecting and controlling risks implemented by the Group are as follows:

- Permanent control, the objective of which is to test the robustness of internal control via second-level control plans;
- Incident management, which consists in supervising major incidents and assessing the losses incurred by the Group;

- Analysis of the impacts of projects and new products on the risk profile;
- Management of compliance projects;
- Management of information systems security and IT and business continuity systems;
- Employee training and awareness-raising on risks and regulations;
- Regulatory watch;
- Follow-up of action plans to address, within a defined timeframe, the main weaknesses identified (including actions related to internal/external audit recommendations);
- Risk monitoring and steering committees: incident committee, regulatory watch, fraud, information system security.

Statutory auditors by insurance entity

The statutory auditors of the Prudential Group and its entities are as follows:

MH entities	Name of incumbent statutory auditor
AUXIA ASSISTANCE	KPMG S.A.
AUXIA ASSURANCE	KPMG S.A.
CAPREVAL	FORVIS MAZARS
CMAV	KPMG S.A.
ENERGIE MUTUELLE	KPMG S.A.
INPR	FORVIS MAZARS
IPSEC	KPMG S.A.
LFM	FORVIS MAZARS
MHP	FORVIS MAZARS
MHRS	KPMG S.A.
MHM	KPMG S.A.
QUATREM	KPMG S.A.
SGAM MH	FORVIS MAZARS + KPMG S.A.
MOBILITE MUTUELLE	GRANT THORNTON
Mutuelle Médicis	FORVIS MAZARS
Radiance Mutuelle	GRANT THORNTON

Their contact details are:

- KPMG, located at 2 Avenue Gambetta 92066 Paris La Défense;
- FORVIS MAZARS, a firm located at 61 rue Henri Regnault 92075 Paris La Défense;
- GRANT THORNTON, located at 29 rue du Pont 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.

02

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance sheet

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Intangible assets	**128,329**	**134,319**
Of which goodwill	16,759	19,720
Investments by insurance companies	**31,918,717**	**23,078,206**
Land and buildings	1,118,763	318,131
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	182,375	138,923
Other investments	30,617,579	22,621,152
Investments representing unit-linked commitments	**1,012,953**	**473,745**
Investments by other companies	**3,120,282**	**3,008,408**
Equity-accounted investments	**0**	**0**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	**4,469,218**	**4,655,350**
Technical provisions - Life	1,542,394	1,613,935
Technical provisions - non-life	2,926,824	3,041,415
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	**3,854,356**	**4,160,867**
Other receivables	**419,095**	**245,243**
Other assets	**570,669**	**645,652**
Property, plant and equipment	6,078	4,148
Current accounts and cash	564,591	641,504
Accruals - assets	**294,143**	**175,937**
Deferred acquisition costs	1,940	2,466
Other	292,203	173,471
TOTAL	**45,787,762**	**36,577,727**

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Group own funds	**6,958,477**	**5,740,166**
Share capital and equivalent funds	28,888	26,413
Combined reserves	6,718,764	5,530,361
Combined net income	210,825	183,392
Minority interests	**4**	**4**
Subordinated liabilities	**247,368**	**247,368**
Gross technical provisions	**33,307,386**	**26,115,658**
Technical provisions - Life	23,372,864	16,053,808
Technical provisions - Non-life	9,934,522	10,061,850
Technical provisions - Unit-linked	**1,064,155**	**482,613**
Provisions for liabilities and charges	**164,712**	**154,030**
Cash deposits received from reinsurers	**509,099**	**567,907**
Insurance and reinsurance liabilities	**2,555,010**	**2,671,138**
Amounts due to banks and financial institutions		
Other liabilities	**976,464**	**581,165**
Accruals - liabilities	**5,087**	**17,678**
Of which negative goodwill	0	0
TOTAL	**45,787,762**	**36,577,727**

Income statement

in € thousands	Non-life insurance business	Life insurance business	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Earned premiums	5,589,900	2,188,173	7,778,073	7,088,464
Other operating income	6,071	9,436	15,507	15,405
Net interest income	293,820	858,874	1,152,694	799,140
Total current operating revenue	**5,889,791**	**3,056,483**	**8,946,274**	**7,903,009**
Insurance benefit expenses	-4,772,873	-2,446,621	-7,219,494	-6,352,339
Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	49,389	-75,699	-26,310	-77,916
Management expenses	-875,974	-385,547	-1,261,521	-1,152,078
Total current operating expenses	**-5,599,458**	**-2,907,867**	**-8,507,325**	**-7,582,333**
Operating income Before amortisation, depreciation, impairment and goodwill reversal	**290,333**	**148,616**	**438,949**	**320,676**
Amortisation and impairment of positive goodwill relating to consolidated entities			-2,961	-2,961
Reversal of negative goodwill relating to consolidated entities			0	2,260
Other net income			-73,926	-87,101
Operating income After amortisation, depreciation, impairment and goodwill reversal			**362,062**	**232,874**
Non-recurring income			-12,022	9,321
Income tax			-139,215	-58,803
Net income of the consolidated companies			**210,825**	**183,392**
Share of net income of equity-accounted companies				
Net income of the combined group			**210,825**	**183,392**
Net income of minority interests				
Net income (Group share)			**210,825**	**183,392**

Off-balance sheet commitments

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Commitments received	**5,981,860**	**4,696,026**
Insurance companies	5,950,872	4,695,026
Other companies	**30,988**	**1,000**
Commitments given	**569,519**	**1,276,580**
Insurance companies	542,283	558,619
Other companies	27,236	717,961

Accounting and regulatory framework

The group's combined financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the decree of 29 December 2020 approving the new regulation 2020-01 of the French Accounting Standards Authority (ANC) relating to the consolidation and combination rules for companies governed by the French Insurance Code and provident institutions governed by the French Social Security Code, as amended by regulations no. 2001-01, 2004-05, 2004-10 and 2004-17.

Book III of this regulation describes the specific rules for the combination. This regulation replaces the previous ones.

Regulatory ring-fenced assets recorded in the combined group's entities

In accordance with the provisions of ANC Regulation No. 2015-11 of 26 November 2015, these ring-fenced assets are subject to subsidiary accounting within the entities in question.

MHP – PERE ring-fenced assets

This is a group supplementary pension contract, legally ring-fenced, which is subject to individual company financial statements. It is also included in the entity Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance's company financial statements.

The main items affected are as follows:

In €k	PERE contract	
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Investments	278,287	283,941
Gross premiums		
Gross life insurance reserves	0	290,070
Gross claims reserves	286,384	
Other technical provisions	0	456

Given the nature of the technical commitments of the company retirement savings plans (PERE), the technical provision previously recognised under life insurance provisions was reclassified to life claims provisions in 2024 for an amount of €286 million.

MHRS – L441-1 contract

This is a group supplementary pension contract with legally ring-fenced assets, which is subject to individual company financial statements. It is also included in the entity MHRS' company financial statements.

The main items affected are as follows:

In €k	L441-1 contract	
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Investments	37,949	36,553
Gross technical provisions	38,551	35,562
Technical provisions ceded		
Gross premiums	2,296	2,151
Expense on life insurance reserves and other technical provisions	-1,515	-1,072

Mutuelle Médicis – PERP

This is a supplementary retirement savings contract, taken out on a voluntary and individual basis.

Under the «PACTE» law, which came into force in 2019, the Popular Pension Savings Plan (PERP) was replaced by the Retirement Savings Plan (PER) and can no longer be subscribed since 1 October 2020. PERP contracts opened before this date are maintained and can continue to be managed and funded by new payments.

This contract is legally ring-fenced and is subject to separate financial statements. The main items affected are as follows:

In €k	PERP contract	
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Investments	35,283	35,308
Gross premiums	1,810	1,911
Gross life insurance reserves	35,322	35,516
Gross claims reserves	23	81
Other technical provisions		

Changes in accounting policies

None.

Combination scope

In accordance with Regulation 2020-01, the following are included in the combination scope:

- Entities linked together by a combination link. This link is characterised by:
  - Common executives;
  - Sufficiently extensive common functional and operational services to allow the implementation of common development, technical and financial policies and coordinated social action;
  - Shared social action and development networks;
  - Joint subsidiaries.
- Entities over which entities linked by a combination link exercise exclusive control, joint control or significant influence within the meaning of Articles 211-3 to 211-5 of ANC regulation 2020-01.

Entities with the following characteristics are excluded from the combination scope, insofar as this exclusion does not alter the true and fair view of the financial statements:

- Resource groups and associations whose services are fully re-invoiced to their members (Association de Moyens Assurance de Personnes - AMAP, GIE Auxia Gestion),
- The resource association of supplementary retirement - AMRC,
- Supplementary pension entities,
- In general, entities whose impact on the combination is immaterial.

The following entities are not consolidated because they are immaterial to the combined financial statements (the Group's ownership interest is shown in brackets):

- MHIS (100%)
- Malakoff Humanis Service de Gestion (100%),
- Développement Pléiade (100%)
- Mésange Prévoyance (98.31%)
- Viamédis (69.59%)
- Kalixia (50%)
- Owello (50%)
- Sienna Gestion (33.33%),
- Lifesquare (80%)
- BETAKORN (60%)
- Média Courtage (100%)

Combination and consolidation methods

Entities linked together by a combination link are consolidated by financial statement aggregation using the same rules as for full consolidation.

Entities that are exclusively controlled are fully consolidated. Exclusive control results from the direct or indirect holding of the absolute majority of the voting rights of the group at the General Meeting of shareholders of these entities.

The financial statements of entities controlled jointly with other shareholders are consolidated using the proportional consolidation method.

The equity method is used for entities over which the Malakoff Humanis Group exercises significant influence.

All entities included in the combination scope prepared their financial statements as of 31 December.

Generally speaking, the financial statements were standardised taking into account the significant nature of the restatements to be made.

Transactions between entities in the scope of consolidation

Intra-group transactions are eliminated from the balance sheet and income statement.

Gains and losses on intra-group disposals are eliminated. To the extent that these gains and losses generate entitlements to policyholders in individual financial statements, a deferred participation is recognised.

Goodwill

The difference between the acquisition cost of the shares and the initial value of the company's assets and liabilities in the combined accounts constitutes goodwill.

In accordance with Order 2015-07 of 23 November 2015, when there is no foreseeable limit to the period during which goodwill will provide economic benefits to the group, it is not amortised.

When there is a foreseeable limit to its useful life at the time of acquisition, goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over this period or, if it cannot be reliably determined, over 10 years.

<u>Valuation method</u>

The valuation is based on the concept of value in use:

- Value in use approach by discounting future cash flows (revalued net assets including the value of portfolios and new business),
- Value in use approach based on the share of net assets.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly comprise:

- Contract portfolios whose valuation results from:
  - first, the contract portfolios acquired by the consolidated companies and recognised in their individual financial statements;
  - second, valuation differences, equal to the difference between the entry value of the assets and liabilities of the controlled company in the combined balance sheet and the carrying amount of these same items in the company's balance sheet.

The value of these portfolios is amortised according to a plan that corresponds to the rate of emergence of expected results on these portfolios on the date of acquisition, reviewed annually.

- Goodwill related to the acquisition of portfolios is amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 or 20 years.

In the event of a presumption of impairment, an impairment test is carried out to compare the net carrying amount of portfolios and goodwill with their value in use as defined by ANC Regulation 2014-3, i.e. the value of expected future economic benefits, generally determined on the basis of expected net cash flows.

The expected future economic benefits are assessed on the basis of multi-criteria analyses that do not take into account factors linked to short-term volatility but rather the medium- and long-term outlook, in particular projected changes in revenue, claims ratios, rates of return on assets and overhead growth rates.

Investments

The combined balance sheet distinguishes between:

- Investments held by insurance companies, which are recorded in accordance with the provisions of the personal protection, insurance and mutual accounting plan. These provisions are detailed below.
- Investments held by other companies:
  - Asset management, employee savings, brokerage and insurance holding company activities are recorded in accordance with the rules of the general chart of accounts
  - OPPCI (professional real estate investment funds): subject to the adjustments provided for in Regulation No. 2016-06 of 14 October 2016, OPPCI assets are subject to the provisions of the UCITS chart of accounts.

Investments by insurance companies include land and buildings, financial investments and cash deposits of ceding companies.

Gross amounts

Land and buildings are recorded in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost, excluding duties and costs. For the breakdown of real estate assets by component provided for in ANC regulation 2014-3, the Malakoff Humanis Group has used the amortised historical cost method, which has led to a reconstitution of the actual historical cost of the components. The Malakoff Humanis Group has used the France Assureurs grid to determine five categories of components (excluding land): structural work, secondary works, technical installations, fixtures and fitting and upgrades.

Securities are recorded at acquisition cost, net of fees and accrued interest, with the exception of investments representing unit-linked commitments. These are re-estimated at the end of the period based on the change in the related unrealised capital gains or losses. The technical commitments relating to these unit-linked contracts are re-estimated accordingly. These new assessments are maintained in combination.

<u>Special case</u>

OPPCI: assets are recorded using the historical cost method and then discounted to their present value, which is determined by the last known market value or, if no market exists, by any external means or by using financial models.

Differences between the current values used to calculate net asset value and the historical costs of assets when they are included in the portfolio are recorded in the financial statements under «valuation differences» under investments, with a corresponding entry under shareholders' equity.

Amortisation

Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis for each component according to the depreciation periods recommended by France Assureurs.

The difference between the acquisition cost of amortisable securities and their redemption value is amortised using the actuarial method over the life of the security. This difference (premium or discount) is included in investment in accordance with ANC Regulation No. 2020-01.

Valuation

At the end of the financial year, the securities shown in the detailed statement of investments are valued in accordance with Article R.343-11 of the French Insurance Code, based on the realisable value determined as follows:

- Fixed-income securities are valued on the basis of the last quoted price or their probable trading value, excluding accrued interest.
- Listed shares are valued at the last quoted price on the balance sheet date,
- Unlisted shares are valued at their market value, i.e. the price that would be obtained under normal market conditions and based on the usefulness for the company,
- Open-ended investment companies (SICAV) and mutual funds (FCP) are valued at the last redemption price on the balance sheet date.
- The realisable value of buildings and shares in non-trading property companies (SCI) is determined on the basis of five-year appraisals carried out by independent appraisers, and annual estimates between two appraisals.

Provisions for marketable securities

A distinction is made according to the time horizon and intention to sell the securities:

- If the Group plans to sell the securities in the short term: regardless of the classification of the investment, the provision to be set aside is equal to the difference between the historical cost price and the market value on the last business day of the financial year.
- If the Group does not intend to sell the securities in the short term, a distinction must be made between non-amortisable securities (R.343-10) and amortisable securities (R.343-9).

<u>Provisions for investment securities referred to in Article R.343-10</u>

Pursuant to the provisions of ANC Regulation No. 2015-11 of 26 November 2015, investments governed by Article R.343-10 of the French Insurance Code are reviewed to determine whether the unrealised capital loss recognised at the balance sheet date is permanent.

- When the entity holds amortisable securities and has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity:
  - Permanent impairment is assessed based solely on credit risk. A provision for permanent impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence of a credit risk. A credit risk exists when it is probable that the insurance company will not receive all or part of the sums due to it under the commitments entered into by the counterparty (the issuer), either for the payment of interest or for the payment of the principal;

- Permanent impairment corresponds to the difference between the net carrying amount of the investment and its recoverable amount, if the latter is less than the net carrying amount.

- When the entity holds amortisable securities and has no intention or ability to hold them to maturity, or when the company holds non-amortisable securities:
  - Permanent impairment is calculated by analysing all risks identified on these investments according to the relevant holding period;
  - Permanent impairment corresponds to the difference between the net carrying amount of the investment and its market value, if the latter is lower than the net carrying amount.

In the first case, the recoverable amount is not expected to change significantly over the holding period, except in exceptional cases or when new objective information is known that would substantially change the assumptions used for the valuation. The following methodology was applied for the financial year to take this aspect into account:

- If the difference between the recoverable amount calculated in N-1 and the recoverable amount recalculated using data for year N is greater than 5%, the value recalculated using data for year N is used to calculate the impairment;
- if the difference is less than 5%, the recoverable amount in N-1 is retained to calculate the impairment;
- The provision on a security is limited to its unrealised loss.

In the second case, permanent impairment is presumed in the following three cases:

- Existence of an impairment provision at the previous balance sheet date;
- Consistent situation of significant unrealised loss in relation to its carrying amount over the period of 6 consecutive months preceding the balance sheet date;
- Existence of objective evidence that the company will not be able to recover all or part of the carrying amount of the investment, including:
  - Significant decline in indicators representative of the market or business sector to which the investment belongs;
  - Significant decline in the market value of the investment over a long period, when the market as a whole is performing differently. For French equities, the criterion of significant capital loss can be defined according to the volatility observed, i.e.
  - 20% of the book value when markets are not very volatile; this criterion is raised from 20% to 30% when markets are very volatile. Accordingly, the 20% threshold was used for the year;
  - Negative change in fundamental investment analysis indicators;
  - Difficulties in selling this investment;
  - Existence of a proven credit risk.

All of the entity's subsidiaries and equity investments are valued annually.

The valuation of equity investments is based on the group's long-term holding in them and is based on the concept of value in use. The value in use of equity investments is defined in the general chart of accounts (PCG 332-3) as the value that the company would be willing to pay to obtain this equity investment if it had to acquire it.

The following factors may be taken into account: objective criteria, predictive criteria, subjective factors.

When the impairment is considered to be permanent, a provision is recommended, after taking into account a significance threshold constituting a trigger threshold (20% of the net cost price):

- For equity investment for which provisions were made as of 31 December N-1, an addition to or a reversal of provision is recognised only if the change between the value as of 31 December N and the value used as a reference for the provision is greater than 20% in absolute value;
- For securities not provisioned as of 31 December N-1 that were provisioned during financial year N, reversals of/additions to provisions will be determined on the basis of the value used as the reference for the first provisioning in financial year N.

When the trigger threshold is reached, the provision is made without deductible from the first euro.

In the case of unlisted debt funds, the credit risk is analysed. In the event of a proven default on a debt position, the exposure of the entity concerned to the structure issuing the debt is provisioned at the balance sheet date.

<u>Provisions for investment securities pursuant to Article R.343-9</u>

Pursuant to the provisions of ANC Regulation No. 2015-11 of 26 November 2015, the entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is a proven credit risk resulting from one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the investment covered by Article R.343-9 of the French Insurance Code and whether the impairment can be reliably estimated.

If there is a proven counterparty risk, the amount of the impairment relates only to the loss due to default risk and not to any change in value due to interest rate fluctuations.

Forward financial instruments (FFIs)

As part of its investment strategy, the group subscribes to forward bonds.

When the strategy is implemented, premiums paid or received relating to FFIs are recorded in the individual financial statements as accrued expenses and deferred income, depending on the nature of the contracts, and are reclassified in the combined financial statements under investments.

At the balance sheet date, premiums paid or received are amortised on a straight-line basis to income and expense over the expected duration of the strategy. FFIs are recognised as commitments given or received (off-balance sheet accounts) at their exercise price.

At the end of the hedging transaction, the income and expenses relating to FFIs are recognised in the income statement.

In the combined financial statements, FFIs are excluded from statements relating to off-balance sheet commitments, in accordance with regulation 2020-01. They are the subject of a dedicated report «named «Forward financial instruments» on page 50.»

Inclusion of income

Income from shares is recognised in profit or loss at the date of payment.

Income accrued at the balance sheet date from bonds and other fixed income securities is included in the income statement.

Accrued rental income is recognised in the income statement.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined using the first-in first-out method. They are recognised in the income statement when they are realised.

Allocation of financial income

For the preparation of the income statement and the segment income statements presented in this appendix, all net investment income from insurance companies, including income generated by the investment of funds derived from equity, is broken down between the life and non-life business, in accordance with ANC regulation 2020-01.

Receivables

Receivables correspond mainly to:

- Premiums earned for the fourth quarter, not written as of 31 December of the financial year;
- Receivables arising from reinsurance transactions;
- Cash advances to delegated managers.

Premiums earned not written as of 31 December relate to the portfolio of group contracts and are estimated based on the amounts of the quarterly returns received for the current financial year.

Receivables are valued at their nominal value. A provision is recognised to offset the risk of non-repayment. This impairment is estimated based on the age of the receivables and a probable recovery rate.

Deferred acquisition costs

Life insurance: acquisition costs are in principle deferred within the limit of the future net margins of the contracts in question. They are amortised on the basis of the rate at which these future margins are recognised, revalued at the end of each financial year. Where applicable, they are subject to exceptional amortisation to the extent that future margins become insufficient in view of the amortisation schedule; commercial fees are recorded as «deferred income» and recognised in profit or loss at the same rate as that used for deferred acquisition costs.

As the restatements of acquisition costs were deemed immaterial, acquisition costs recognised in the individual financial statements of certain group insurance companies were maintained as they were in the combined financial statement. They therefore correspond to the deferral of acquisition costs according to the residual life of the contracts and are limited to the difference between the amount of mathematical reserves recognised in the balance sheet in accordance with Article L. 343-1 of the French

Insurance Code and the amount of reserves that would be recorded if the acquisition costs were not included in the policyholders' commitments.

Non-life insurance: deferred acquisition costs are calculated on a basis consistent with that used for the deferral of unearned premiums. These costs are amortised over the residual term of the relevant contracts.

Own funds

Combined own funds represents the aggregate of the own funds and equivalents of the combined entities, and the share of own funds (group share) of the consolidated entities.

The impact of any changes in own funds method resulting from the application of new regulations is recognised directly in opening own funds.

Technical provisions

Technical provisions are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet at the gross reinsurance amount, with the ceded portion recorded on the assets side under «Reinsurers' share of technical provisions».

Reserves for work incapacity and disability are calculated in accordance with the rules set out in the decree of 28 March 1996 based on the tables provided by the BCAC or the TPRV 05 tables. They include the valuation of benefits payable for pending disability pensions, calculated on the basis of the probability of moving from an incapacity to a disability situation.

Mathematical reserves

Mathematical reserves represent the difference in present value of the commitments of the insurer (capital or annuity to be paid) and the policyholder (premiums to be paid).

Mathematical reserves for Life insurance, presented in the «Life insurance reserves», include:

- Spousal and education pensions;
- Reserves to maintain death cover corresponding to the obligation to maintain death cover in the event of incapacity or disability, for employees covered under group insurance in the event of death.

Commitments are discounted using a rate that is equal to or less than the rate for the contract in question, in accordance with the law. In terms of annuity discount rates, the impact of declining interest rates is taken into account when the rate is considered too high in relation to the expected reinvestment prospects. The discount rates used are lower than the expected rate of return on assets.

When an entity makes use, in its individual financial statements, of the possibilities granted by the regulations concerning the spreading of the constitution of technical provisions, these are fully constituted in the combined financial statements.

This is the case for commitments resulting from the new mortality tables applied to life annuities: these commitments, which could be provisioned in the individual financial statements until 31 December 2021, are fully recognised in the combined financial statements.

Claims reserves

The claims reserve comprises the claims and benefits outstanding at the end of the period, together with an estimate of claims not yet submitted, net of any recoveries receivable, estimated on the basis of prior year experience. Claims reserves are supplemented, as a deduction, by an assessment of management expenses which, taking into account the items already included in the reserves, must be sufficient to settle the claims.

Equalisation reserves

An equalisation reserve is set up for contracts that provide for it. This reserve represents the cumulative profit or loss of the contracts in question. It is calculated for group death, disability and health benefits.

The closing positions of equalisation reserves/general reserves/additional general reserves are estimated each year for each account with participation features as follows:

- A rebasing on reserves in N-1 is done on the basis of customer accounts in N-1.
- The current year addition/reversal is estimated on the basis of:
  - The revenue and loss ratio of customer accounts in N-1;
  - The application of the drift in year N;
  - Technical and financial protocol characteristics (payout rate of technical profits, etc.).

The contractual equalisation reserves in the scope of consolidation are reclassified as policyholder participation reserves.

Reserves for increasing risks

A provision for increasing risks has been set aside to cover the foreseeable increase in the group's healthcare and age-related dependency costs, which are not covered due to graded premiums.

Policyholder participation reserves

When a return exceeding the guaranteed minimum rate, based on the results of the technical and financial management, is due to the policyholders and has not been distributed to the policyholders during the period, the amount thereof is included in the policyholder participation reserve. It consists of:

- A due policyholder participation reserve, which is an identifiable liability arising from regulatory or contractual obligations, based on transactions carried out and recognised as expenses by group entities;
- And, where applicable, a deferred policyholder participation reserve, based on certain differences between the bases for calculating future entitlements in the individual and combined financial statements.

Deferred participation is calculated using a participation rate specific to each entity, determined according to the activity (payment of minimum and/or contractual participation) and the asset allocation (ring-fenced or not) of each entity. These rates are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Liquidity risk reserves

According to Article R.343-5 of the French Insurance Code, a liquidity risk reserve is established when the investments referred to in Article R.343-10, after recognition of permanent impairment, show an aggregate net unrealised loss.

An aggregate net unrealised loss is recognised when the net carrying amount of these investments exceeds the carrying amount of these investments valued as follows:

- For listed securities: the value used is the average price calculated over the thirty days preceding the balance sheet date or, failing that, the last quoted price before that date;
- For shares in open-ended investment companies and units in mutual funds: the value used is the average of the redemption prices published during the thirty days preceding the balance sheet date or, failing that, the last redemption price published before that date;
- The value of other assets is determined in accordance with the rules laid down in Article R.343-11 of the French Insurance Code.

The annual allocation to the liquidity risk reserve for the financial year is equal to one-third of the total net unrealised loss on the investments mentioned in Article R.343-10 of the French Insurance Code, without this allocation leading to the total amount of the reserve recorded in the balance sheet for the financial year exceeding the aggregate net loss on these investments.

In the combined financial statements, in accordance with CRC Regulation 2004-10 of 23 November 2004, the liquidity risk reserve is eliminated.

Other reserves

In life insurance,

- The reserve for management costs is established, where applicable, in proportion to all future management expenses of the contracts that are not covered by premiums or by deductions from financial income provided for therein;
- Technical provisions on unit-linked contracts are valued on the basis of the assets underlying these contracts. Gains or losses resulting from the revaluation of these assets are recognised in the income statement in order to neutralise the impact of the change in technical provisions.

Technical provisions related to internal accepted reinsurance are eliminated.

The same applies to the mathematical reserves recorded in the financial statements of Quatrem, CMAV, MHRS and MHP:

- Under the outsourcing agreements for retirement and similar benefits entered into by the Malakoff Humanis Group's Association de Moyens Assurance de Personnes (AMAP): these are eliminated in the combined financial statements in the amount of the share of the reserve allocated by AMAP to its members;
- In respect of pension and similar benefit contracts taken out by Quatrem and EPSENS for the benefit of their own employees.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Reserves are set aside for the cost of pension and similar benefits for employees.

The reserve includes:

- The portion allocated to AMAP members of the reserves for pension and similar benefits recorded in AMAP's balance sheet and measured in accordance with CNC recommendation no. 03-R-01 (preferred method close to IAS 19). The calculations are made:
  - Head-by-head
  - According to a turnover rate differentiated by age and socio-professional category
  - Based on a different retirement age for managers and non-managers

- With the actual rate of social security charges
- According to INSEE mortality tables 2014 - 2016
- With the application of a discount rate and a salary increase rate.

- The portion allocated to these same entities of pension and similar commitments not provided for in AMAP's financial statements due to the existence of the outsourcing contracts referred to in paragraph «other reserves» above».

  The contracts in question are:

  - Lump sum retirement benefits
  - Long service awards
  - Exceptional and temporary contribution (CET)
  - Article 83
  - Article 39

Other provisions mainly include the entities' share of the provision for liabilities and charges of the AMAP: provisions for disputes, provisions for labour disputes.

Reinsurance

Reinsurance acceptances are accounted for on the basis of a valuation of each contract. Financial statements not received at the balance sheet date are estimated and adjusted in the following financial year. The accounting rules applied to these transactions are identical to those applied to direct business.

For reinsurance contracts held, the financial statements are estimated on the basis of the gross accounting data recorded for the corresponding contracts.

Technical expenses

For the preparation of segment income statements:

- Claims expenses include claims, capital and arrears, as well as the portion of overheads relating to the management of claims settlements.
- The change in non-life mathematical reserves is included in other technical provisions.
- In life insurance, the change in mathematical reserves is included in the life insurance reserves expense.

Health benefits paid for by complementary health insurance bodies

The Standard of Professional Practice NEP 920 relating to the certification of the financial statements of national social security bodies, published in the Official Journal on 30 December 2012 and applicable as of 1 January 2013, and by extension to supplementary bodies managing health risk, provides for the inclusion of the following information in the notes to the financial statements:

In accordance with legal and regulatory texts, in particular Articles L. 161-33 and R. 161-43 of the French Social Security Code, as part of the «third-party payment of the vital sesame card» system and the electronic flows put in place, the payment and accounting of rights relating to certain health-related benefits in kind are made in accordance with the law and regulations, on a declaration basis, without express recognition by the policyholder/member of the reality of the benefit received.

As a complementary health insurance body, the entity does not receive any additional information relating to the billed service (e.g. prescription) pursuant to professional secrecy and has no right to question or inspect health professionals.

However, Malakoff Humanis has implemented a policy to combat «health» risk fraud. This applies to all entities insuring this risk within the Malakoff Humanis group.

In addition, the policy for delegating healthcare services and managing third-party payments includes a specific control system. In particular, the status of policyholders/members and the entitlement are verified. Lastly, a flow control system has been set up to check the consistency and plausibility of claims submitted by third-party payers and/or managed by delegated providers.

Each policyholder is regularly informed of the reimbursements that are made to the healthcare providers that he or she has consulted and of the content of the reimbursements that are sent directly to him or her.

Operating and management expenses

For the preparation of the segment income statements, technical expenses are classified by function:

- Claims management and benefit payment expenses include the cost of the departments that settle claims, surrenders, benefits outstanding and annuities;
- Contract acquisition costs include costs for production services and sales networks;
- Overheads include audit, management and collection fees, the costs of the departments responsible for monitoring the portfolio and for reinsurance, as well as litigation costs related to premiums;
- Investment expenses include internal and external management costs, as well as financial expenses;
- Other technical expenses correspond to structural expenses that cannot be allocated to other functions and to the amortisation of contract portfolios.

Where identified, overheads are charged directly to these functions. When they concern multiple business centres, they are broken down according to the appropriate work units for each. The same applies to the breakdown between the various insurance categories.

In the income statement:

- Claims and settlement expenses are included in «Insurance benefits expense".
- Investment expenses are deducted from financial income on the line «Financial income net of expenses».
- Acquisition costs, administration costs and other technical expenses are recorded under «Management expenses».

Non-technical expenses are those relating to activities not directly related to the insurance business. These expenses are deducted from other income under «Other net income».

Taxation

Income tax reported in the combined financial statements includes current and deferred tax.

When a tax is due or receivable and its payment is not contingent on the occurrence of future transactions, it is qualified as due.

In the event of a timing difference between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in the taxable income of a subsequent financial year, the tax is qualified as deferred. This also applies to tax credits and the possibility of tax deductions linked to the existence of a tax loss carryforward.

Deferred tax is calculated for each company according to the tax rules and tax rates known at the time the financial statements are drawn up.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted by each tax entity for equivalent taxes. Potential tax savings from tax loss carryforwards are only taken into account if it is highly probable that they will be offset against future taxable profits. When the netting of deferred tax assets and liabilities results in a net deferred tax asset, the deferred tax asset is recognised only if it is reasonably possible to offset it against future taxable profits.

Presentation of the financial statements

In the income statement:

- Current operating income before goodwill impairment can be reconciled with the concept of technical income net of reinsurance in the individual financial statements. In contrast to the individual financial statements, however, financial income net of expenses includes financial income from own funds. In addition, premiums and insurance benefits expenses are presented gross of reinsurance, with expenses or income net of reinsurance contracts held shown in a separate line.
- Other net income includes: non-technical income and expenses of insurance companies, operating revenue net of expenses and financial income from other activities.
- Amortisation of contract portfolios is included in the item «Management expenses» of current operating income in the income statement and in the item «Other technical expenses» in the segment income statements.
- Financial income net of expenses from the return on own funds is included in «Financial income net of expenses» of current operating income in the income statement, and in «Net investment income excluding technical account share» in the segment income statements.

All amounts in the financial statements and tables in the notes to the financial statements are expressed in thousands of euros.

The sign convention is as follows:

- Balance sheet:
  - Assets have a positive sign (except for reserves and depreciation),
  - Liabilities have a positive sign.
- Income statement:
  - Income has a positive sign,
  - Expenses have a negative sign.

Combination scope

Amounts in €k	Activity	Supervisory authority	Address of registered office	Consolidation method
Combined entities				
SGAM Malakoff Humanis (Group parent company)	Mutual insurance group company (SGAM)	-	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance	Personal protection	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
INPR	Personal protection	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
CAPREVAL	Personal protection	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
IPSEC	Personal protection	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
CMAV	Insurance	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Mutuelle Malakoff Humanis	Mutual	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Radiance Mutuelle	Mutual	ACPR	95 rue Vendôme, Lyon (69006)	Full
Energie Mutuelle	Mutual	ACPR	66 avenue du Maine, Paris (75014)	Full
Mobilité Mutuelle	Mutual	ACPR	9 rue de Clamart, Boulogne-Billancourt (92100)	Full
Mutuelle Médicis	Mutual	ACPR	12-14 rue Médéric Paris (75017)	Full
La France Mutualiste	Mutual	ACPR	11-13 cours Valmy 92977 Paris La Défense	Full
Consolidated entities				
Auxia	Insurance	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	
Auxia Assistance	Insurance	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Quatrem	Insurance	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Malakoff Humanis Retraite Supplémentaire	Insurance	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Laffitte Courtage	Brokerage	ACPR	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Holding Malakoff Humanis	Holding company	-	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
EPSENS	Employee savings	-	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Malakoff Humanis Puccini	Non-trading company (SC)	-	91 Bld Pasteur, Paris (75015)	Full
OPCI Vivaldi	Real estate activities	-	91 Bld Pasteur, Paris (75015)	Full
Malakoff Humanis Investissements Privés	Other	-	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full
Malakoff Humanis Innov'	Other	-	21 rue Laffitte, Paris (75009)	Full

The values of the securities take into account any elimination of capital gains on internal disposals.

31 dec 2023		31 dec 2024					
% control	% stake	% control	% stake	Value of securities	Share capital or equivalent funds	Net assets	Net income
-	-	-	-	-	9,650	209,713	19,598
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	11,726	3,405,376	194,566
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	382	378,654	10,775
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	380	23,957	-502
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	380	48,764	-1,301
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	480	121,897	3,355
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	3,565	679,226	41,493
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	381	97,299	5,770
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	229	15,330	1,796
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	229	65,292	2,597
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	381	289,420	4,063
-	100.00%	-	100.00%	-	1,105	1,077,764	33,581
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	77,270	76,769	163,730	11,875
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	3,875	1,780	12,510	1,377
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	1,141,243	510,426	869,857	-37,090
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	69,904	40,058	58,442	-8,481
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	9,163	1,138	12,355	824
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	1,575,834	1,052,591	1,977,943	-15,566
100%	99.99%	100.00%	99.99%	36,500	21,148	40,260	653
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	491,819	459,643	418,151	-39,171
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	1,712,212	1,428,197	2,054,880	39,216
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	47,102	45,000	171,514	12,273
100%	100%	100.00%	100.00%	180,000	180,000	152,132	-5,267

TRANSACTIONS IN 2024

- First-time consolidation of La France Mutualiste (LFM) in 2024.
- Mergers:
  - QUATREM (absorbing) / MHA (absorbed): the MHA shares held by the MH holding company were combined with the QUATREM shares, whose value increased from €1,116 million in 2023 to €1,141 million in 2024.
  - MHM (absorbing) / MHN (absorbed): no impact on the shares, as both entities are mutuals.

    Please note: Mutuelle Malakoff Humanis (MMH) changed its name in 2024 to Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle (MHM).
  - Laffitte Courtage (absorbing) / Malakoff Humanis Services (absorbed): sister entities wholly-owned by HMH.

    The MHS shares held by the MH holding company were combined with the Laffitte Courtage shares, whose value increased from €7.5 million in 2023 to €9 million in 2024.
  - EPSENS (absorbing) / Malakoff Humanis Epargne Entreprise (absorbed): sister entities wholly-owned by HMH.

    The MHEE shares held by the MH holding company were combined with the EPSENS shares, whose value increased from €35 million in 2023 to €36 million in 2024.
- OPCI Vivaldi:
  - Subscription of net asset values of €37 million by Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance (€18 million), MHM (€4 million), QUATREM (€11 million) and Auxia (€4 million).
  - The value of shares held by Group entities amounted to €1,712 million in 2024, compared with €1,675 million in 2023.
  - The shares held by the absorbed entities MHA and MHN were transferred to QUATREM and MHM respectively.
- Holding Malakoff Humanis (HMH): the holding company carried out a €50 million capital increase, fully subscribed by La France Mutualiste (LFM). The value of MH Holding's shares held by group entities amounted to €1,576 million in 2024, compared with €1,526 million in 2023.

Balance sheet information

Goodwill

in € thousands	31 Dec 2023	2024 movements	2024 amortisation	31 Dec 2024
Gross amount	63,983	5		63,988
Amortisation	-44,263	-5	-2,961	-47,229
NET AMOUNT	**19,720**	**0**	**-2,961**	**16,759**

Goodwill (€17 million) mainly relates to:

- the acquisition by HMH of the 20% minority stake in Quatrem shares in June 2010, previously held by MMA, for €59 million amortised on a straight-line basis over 20 years. Its net amount as of 31 December 2024 is €16 million.
- the acquisition by the OPCI, in December 2023, of the minority shares held by the Fondation Médéric Alzheimer for €584k, not amortised.

Intangible assets

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023
	Gross	Amortisation and impairment	Net	Net
Contract portfolios	0	0	0	0
Other	302,723	**-191,153**	111,570	114,599
Goodwill	144,137	-143,919	218	-1
Software	16,271	-14,992	1,279	260
Other intangible assets	142,315	-32,242	110,073	114,340
TOTAL	**302,723**	**-191,153**	**111,570**	**114,599**

The gross amount of goodwill (€144.1 million) mainly corresponds to the acquisition of various insurance portfolios by Quatrem (€130 million) fully amortised:

- AVIVA and WINTERTHUR portfolios
  - 2003 financial year: €75.6 million (declining-balance amortisation over 20 years),
  - 2007 financial year: €37.5 million (linear amortisation over 10 years),
- AZUR portfolio
  - 2007 financial year: €17.1 million (linear amortisation over 10 years).

The net carrying amount of other intangible assets, €110 million, includes:

- The AMIS portfolio acquired in 2017 by QUATREM for €45.6 million. This unamortised portfolio is tested for impairment every year,
- The ex-Axéria Prévoyance portfolio at QUATREM for €80.1 million (gross amount) and amortised for €17.3 million as of 31 December 2024.

Investments

Investments by insurance companies

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024				31 Dec 2023			
	Gross amount	Net amount	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gains	Gross amount	Net amount	Realisable value	Unrealised capital gains
Real estate investments	1,280,879	1,118,763	1,952,534	833,771	352,045	318,131	380,376	62,245
Related undertakings, including participations	185,257	182,375	209,021	26,646	153,080	138,923	171,874	32,951
Equities and other variable-income securities	1,063,924	1,052,126	1,483,417	431,291	503,042	496,287	830,264	333,977
Units in equity UCITS	8,025,004	7,965,855	9,771,482	1,805,627	7,188,227	7,125,250	8,216,083	1,090,833
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	14,231,611	14,647,828	14,094,767	-553,061	9,491,056	9,827,919	9,726,885	-101,034
Units in UCITS holding exclusively fixed-income securities	1,357,451	1,335,121	1,429,421	94,300	1,367,869	1,342,330	1,393,341	51,011
Deposits with ceding companies	822,830	822,535	822,535	0	988,915	988,915	988,915	0
Other investments	4,826,398	4,794,114	4,658,129	-135,985	2,884,301	2,840,451	2,914,376	73,925
INVESTMENTS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES	**31,793,354**	**31,918,717**	**34,421,306**	**2,502,589**	**22,928,535**	**23,078,206**	**24,622,114**	**1,543,908**
Share of non-life investments	9,482,935	9,520,327	10,266,769	746,442	8,833,914	8,891,579	9,486,417	594,837
Share of life investments	22,310,419	22,398,390	24,154,537	1,756,147	14,094,621	14,186,627	15,135,697	949,071

Realisation of unrealised capital gains would confer rights in favour of contract beneficiaries and minority shareholders as well as taxation.

The breakdown of investments between life and non-life is made in proportion to gross technical provisions. The net carrying amount of listed insurance investments was €28,268 million as of 31 December 2024.

The impact of the acquisition of LFM on the net carrying amount of insurance investments was €8,471 million. Non-consolidated equity investments by insurance companies with a net carrying amount of €182.3 million mainly correspond to the shares in Babylone SAS (€88.8 million), Hospi Grand Ouest (€3.7 million), SCOR (€5.6 million), Earlybird (€27 million), Lebon (€3.7 million), Mésange Prévoyance (€40.6 million) and Mon petit placement (€4.3 million).

Unlisted investments

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024	
	Net carrying	Unlisted investments in %
Private debt	1,445,308	4.53%
Real estate	633,562	1.98%
Private equity	1,517,564	4.75%
Equity investment	54,573	0.17%
TOTAL	**3,651,006**	**11.44%**

Forward financial instruments

Entities	Counterparty	Trading date	Value date	Securities
MHP	SG	29/09/22	05/10/26	OAT 1.25% 25/05/2036
	CACIB	21/10/22	27/10/25	OAT 1.25% 25/05/2036
	CACIB	27/02/23	01/03/27	OAT 1.25% 25/05/2036
	SG	04/08/23	08/08/28	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	SG	16/08/23	18/08/25	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	CACIB	19/09/23	21/09/26	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	SG	20/03/24	22/03/27	OAT 0.25% 25/05/2040
	NATIXIS	03/04/24	05/04/28	OAT 3.25% 25/05/2045
	NATIXIS	08/04/24	10/04/29	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
QUATREM	CACIB	27/09/22	29/09/27	OAT 0.5% 25/06/2044 GREEN BOND
	CACIB	11/10/22	13/10/27	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
	NATIXIS	21/11/22	25/11/25	OAT 0.5% 25/06/2044 GREEN BOND
	HSBC	06/07/23	10/07/26	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
	NATIXIS	03/04/24	05/04/28	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	NATIXIS	08/04/24	10/04/29	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	BNP	16/04/24	18/04/29	OAT 3% 25/06/2049
MHRS	CACIB	11/10/22	13/10/27	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
	NATIXIS	21/11/22	25/11/25	OAT 0.5% 25/06/2044 GREEN BOND
	HSBC	06/07/23	10/07/26	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
Auxia	CACIB	27/09/22	29/09/27	OAT 0.5% 25/06/2044 GREEN BOND
	NATIXIS	21/11/22	25/11/25	OAT 0.5% 25/06/2044 GREEN BOND
	HSBC	06/07/23	10/07/26	OAT 2% 25/05/2048
	SG	04/08/23	08/08/28	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	SG	16/08/23	18/08/25	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043
	CACIB	19/09/23	21/09/26	OAT 2.5 25/05/2043

ISIN code	Nominal	Net carrying amount	Market value	Capital gains or losses	Margin call
		in € thousands			
		296,579	**286,269**	**-10,310**	**-8,360**
FR0013154044	46,600,000	39,594	38,150	-1,444	-4,100
FR0013154044	36,765,156	29,805	29,964	159	-420
FR0013154044	35,181,950	29,663	28,849	-814	0
FR001400CMX2	34,080,000	29,860	28,508	-1,353	0
FR001400CMX2	34,500,000	29,863	29,598	-265	0
FR001400CMX2	46,363,373	39,622	39,310	-312	0
FR0013515806	41,800,000	29,868	28,003	-1,865	0
FR0011461037	24,975,000	24,288	22,926	-1,361	-3,840
FR0013257524	55,700,000	44,017	40,961	-3,056	0
		186,985	**172,645**	**-14,340**	**-12,970**
FR0014002JM6	14,467,948	9,981	8,770	-1,211	-2,710
FR0013257524	24,401,849	19,812	18,121	-1,691	0
FR0014002JM6	44,366,000	29,979	26,219	-3,760	-5,920
FR0013257524	37,900,000	29,803	28,191	-1,612	-1,410
FR001400CMX2	22,100,000	19,526	18,541	-985	0
FR001400CMX2	33,000,000	29,245	27,514	-1,731	0
FR001400NEF3	52,700,000	48,640	45,289	-3,351	-2,930
		29,786	**27,157**	**-2,629**	**-1,570**
FR0013257524	12,200,924	9,906	9,061	-845	-570
FR0014002JM6	14,700,028	9,933	8,687	-1,246	-970
FR0013257524	12,650,000	9,947	9,409	-538	-30
		54,722	**51,149**	**-3,573**	**-2,845**
FR0014002JM6	14,467,948	9,981	8,770	-1,211	-900
FR0014002JM6	14,700,900	9,934	8,688	-1,246	-1,175
FR0013257524	12,650,000	9,947	9,409	-538	-510
FR001400CMX2	11,360,000	9,953	9,503	-451	-260
FR001400CMX2	11,500,000	9,954	9,866	-89	0
FR001400CMX2	5,795,422	4,953	4,914	-39	0
		568,073	**537,220**	**-30,852**	**-25,745**

Investments representing unit-linked commitments

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
in € thousands	Net amount	Net amount
Real estate investments		
Variable-income securities other than UCITS	7,188	7,323
Bonds, negotiable debt securities and other fixed-income securities	1,694	2,303
Units in UCITS holding exclusively fixed-income securities	7,921	6,654
Units of other UCITS	996,150	457,465
TOTAL	1,012,953	473,745

Investments by other companies (non-insurance)

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024				31 Dec 2023			
	Gross amount	Net amount	Realisable value	Unrea-lised capital gains	Gross amount	Net amount	Reali-sable value	Unrea-lised capital gains
Real estate investments	2,161,077	2,071,676	2,323,236	251,560	2,208,744	2,128,265	2,388,653	260,388
Equity securities	263,471	238,717	387,874	149,157	399,750	246,097	444,014	197,917
Equities and other variable-income securities	388,188	296,075	360,259	64,184	344,157	301,350	393,608	92,258
Units in equity UCITS	490,383	490,383	491,276	893	290,592	290,592	293,409	2,817
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	15,105	15,105	15,085	-20	33,591	33,591	15,085	-18,506
Units in UCITS holding exclusively fixed-income securities	8,105	8,105	8,699	594	8,105	8,105	8,378	273
Other investments	221	221	222	1	408	408	410	2
TOTAL	3,326,550	3,120,282	3,586,651	466,369	3,285,347	3,008,408	3,543,557	535,149

The net carrying amount of the non-consolidated equity investments by other companies (€238.7 million) mainly corresponds to the equity investments held by Holding Malakoff Humanis.

OPCI Vivaldi

Given the MH Group's closing deadlines, the financial statements of OPCI Vivaldi included in the combination are based on the best estimates available at the time, particularly with regard to the valuation of its assets.

For the 2024 financial year, the receipt of final valuations of certain assets led the entity to close its statutory financial statements at a higher level.

In this context, the main impacts, not taken into account, on the MH Group financial statements are broken down by item as follows:

- Non-insurance investments: -€2.8 million
- Own funds (group share): -€3.4 million
- Net income (group share): -€0.3 million.

Equity-accounted investments

None: no entity is accounted for by the equity method.

Reinsurers' share of technical provisions

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
in € thousands	**Life**	**Non-life**	**Total**	**Life**	**Non-life**	**Total**
Reserves for unearned premiums	-	-	**0**	-	-	**0**
Life insurance reserves	742,439	-	**742,439**	704,675	-	**704,675**
Claims reserves	453,545	1,438,411	**1,891,956**	569,979	1,498,888	**2,068,867**
Policyholder participation reserves	303,583	120,981	**424,564**	311,885	138,692	**450,577**
Equalisation reserves	-	-	**0**	-	-	**0**
Other technical provisions	259	1,367,432	**1,367,691**	-	1,403,835	**1,403,835**
Unit-linked reserves	42,568	-	**42,568**	27,396	-	**27,396**
TOTAL	**1,542,394**	**2,926,824**	**4,469,218**	**1,613,935**	**3,041,415**	**4,655,350**

Contractual equalisation reserves were reclassified as reserves for policyholder participation of €423.6 million.

Statement of receivables by maturity

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024 Gross amount	Provi-sions	Net amount	< 1 year	>1 year / < 5 years	> 5 years	31 Dec 2023 Net amount
Receivables arising from insurance or reinsurance transactions	**3,927,759**	**-73,403**	**3,854,356**	**2,883,082**	**810,078**	**161,196**	**4,160,867**
Premiums earned not written	1,739,118		1,739,118	1,739,118			1,878,862
Other receivables arising from direct insurance transactions	568,471	-73,403	495,068	443,980	11,361	39,727	451,841
Receivables arising from reinsurance transactions	1,620,170		1,620,170	699,984	798,717	121,469	1,830,164
Other receivables	**427,819**	**-8,724**	**419,095**	**314,704**	**72,789**	**31,602**	**245,243**
Employee related receivables	13		13	13			42
State, social bodies and public authorities	83,926		83,926	82,264	838	824	27,031
Deferred tax assets	49,954		49,954		47,374	2,580	49,954
Sundry debtors	293,926	-8,724	285,202	232,427	24,577	28,198	168,216
TOTAL	**4,355,578**	**-82,127**	**4,273,451**	**3,197,786**	**882,867**	**192,798**	**4,406,110**

Deferred policyholder participation, included under “Other receivables from direct insurance transactions”, amounts to €45 million.

They originate from:

- The elimination of capital gains realised on the sale of assets to OPCI Vivaldi by MHP (€2.4 million), QUATREM (€22.8 million) and CMAV (€14.3 million).
- Elimination of the capital gain on the sale of shares to HMH by LFM (€4.9 million).

Other assets

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023
in € thousands	Gross amounts	Amortisation	Net amounts	Net amounts
Operating property, plant and equipment	**24,677**	**-18,599**	**6,078**	**4,148**
Property, plant and equipment	2,176		2,176	2,178
Other operating property, plant and equipment	22,501	-18,599	3,902	1,970
Current accounts and cash	**564,591**		**564,591**	**641,504**
TOTAL	**589,268**	**-18,599**	**570,669**	**645,652**

No fixed assets are covered by a finance lease.

Accruals – Assets

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Deferred acquisition costs	**1,940**	**2,466**
Life	1,939	2,158
Non-life	1	308
Interest and rent earned but not yet due	**265,263**	**172,777**
Other accruals – assets	**26,940**	**694**
TOTAL	**294,143**	**175,937**

Deferred acquisition costs recorded in the combined financial statements correspond to those in the individual financial statements.

Combined own funds

In € thousands	Capital and equivalent funds	Pre-miums	Combined reserves	Profit (loss) for the year	Total own funds
Position as of 1st January 2022	26,413	0	5,352,269	221,563	**5,600,245**
Appropriation of net income			238,285	-238,285	**0**
2022 net income – group share				167,739	**167,739**
Other changes			98,587	16,722	**115,309**
Position as of 31 December 2022	26,413	0	5,689,141	167,739	**5,883,293**
Appropriation of net income			167,739	-167,739	**0**
2023 net income – group share				183,392	**183,392**
Other changes			-326,519		**-326,519**
Position as of 31 December 2023	26,413	0	5,530,361	183,392	**5,740,166**
Appropriation of net income			177,897	-177,897	**0**
2024 net income – group share				210,825	**210,825**
Other changes	2,475		1,010,505	-5,495	**1,007,485**
Position as of 31 December 2024	28,888	0	6,718,763	210,825	**6,958,476**

Change in capital and equivalent funds (€2.5 million):

- SGAM MH start-up fund: +€1.4 million paid by LFM
- LFM start-up fund: +€1.1 million

OPCI Vivaldi: impact not taken into account in the combined financial statements of +€7 million.

Contribution of entities to combined own funds

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Combined entities	**6,202,727**	**4,836,201**
SGAM Malakoff Humanis	184,334	163,366
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance (MHP)	3,212,671	3,012,295
Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle (MMH)	675,815	548,944
CMAV	117,111	113,717
INPR	397,343	386,569
CAPREVAL	23,957	24,459
Energie Mutuelle	15,332	13,536
Malakoff Humanis Nationale (MHN)		85,378
Mobilité Mutuelle	65,568	62,971
IPSEC	48,905	50,206
Radiance Mutuelle	95,174	89,403
Mutuelle Médicis	289,420	285,357
La France Mutualiste	1,077,097	
Consolidated entities	**755,750**	**903,965**
TOTAL	**6,958,477**	**5,740,166**

Contribution of entities to the capitalisation reserve

The impact of the capitalisation reserve in the combined reserves amounts to €476 million and represents 6.8% of own funds.

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance (MHP)	252,587	263,546
CMAV	6,361	6,322
INPR	76	76
CAPREVAL	149	149
Malakoff Humanis Retraite Supplémentaire (MHRS)	3,713	3,713
IPSEC	0	0
Radiance Mutuelle	250	250
QUATREM	43,847	45,755
Malakoff Humanis Assurance (MHA)	0	710
Auxia	24,040	24,050
La France Mutualiste	144,875	
TOTAL	**475,898**	**344,571**

Minority interests

In € thousands	OPCI Vivaldi	Sienna Gestion	EPSENS	Total minority interests
Position at 1 January 2022	6,889	8	16,499	23,396
2022 net income - Minority interests	-163			-163
Acquisition of minority interests by the group	-396			-396
Other changes	835	-8		827
Dividends paid to minority interests	183		236	419
Position as of 31 December 2022	7,348	0	16,735	24,083
2023 net income - Minority interests	-162			-162
Acquisition of minority interests by the group	-7,185		-16,732	-23,917
Other changes				0
Dividends paid to minority interests				0
Position as of 31 December 2023	1	0	3	4
2024 net income - Minority interests				0
Acquisition of minority interests by the group				0
Other changes	-1		1	0
Dividends paid to minority interests				0
Position as of 31 December 2024	0	0	4	4

Subordinated liabilities

Date of issue	Maturity	Interest rate	Currency	Legal form	Issuers	Subscribers	Amounts in €k as of 31 December 2024
22/12/00	Perpetual	4.00%	Euro	Non-voting loan stock	Energie Mutuelle	SCOR	742
22/12/00						Mutuelle Générale	183
22/12/00						FNMF	343
22/10/15	22/10/25	5.75%	Euro	Redeemable subordinated notes	MHP	Multiple	246,100
TOTAL							247,368

Energie Mutuelle redeemable subordinated notes

Redemption possible at the issuer's initiative from the 7th year (i.e. December 2007).

MHP redeemable subordinated notes

The issuer has an early redemption option subject to the prior approval of the ACPR from the 6th year (i.e. October 2020) and in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in the subscription form.

There is no method for setting the amount of the redemption of the redeemable subordinated notes by the issuer.

Technical provisions

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
In € thousands	Life	Non-life	Total	Life	Non-life	Total
Gross technical provisions	**23,372,864**	**9,934,522**	**33,307,386**	**16,053,808**	**10,061,850**	**26,115,658**
Reserves for unearned premiums	-	10,089	10,089	-	14,966	14,966
Life insurance reserves	19,711,739	-	19,711,739	13,071,814	-	13,071,814
Claims reserves	2,160,546	6,227,731	8,388,277	1,780,309	6,374,914	8,155,223
Reserves for unexpired risks	-	-	0	-	-	0
Policyholder participation reserves and deferred participation liabilities	1,499,978	369,365	1,869,343	1,201,460	358,643	1,560,103
Of which deferred participation liabilities	*667*	*603*	*1,270*	*1,372*	*666*	*2,038*
Reserves for increasing risks	-	549,469	549,469	-	552,668	552,668
Equalisation reserves	-	-	0	-	-	0
Other technical provisions	601	2,777,868	2,778,469	225	2,760,659	2,760,884
Technical provisions - Unit-linked	**1,064,155**	-	**1,064,155**	**482,613**	-	**482,613**
TOTAL	**24,437,019**	**9,934,522**	**34,371,541**	**16,536,421**	**10,061,850**	**26,598,271**

Contractual equalisation reserves are reclassified as policyholder participation reserves of €1,296 million.

The €1.3 million deferred participation liabilities recognised at MHP is due to the elimination of capital losses realised on the transfer of assets to OPCI Vivaldi.

Provisions for liabilities and charges

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Provisions for employee benefit commitments	**111,566**	**109,235**
Retirement benefits	108,396	106,205
Long service awards	3,170	3,030
Other employee benefit commitments		
Deferred tax liability	**0**	**0**
Other provisions for liabilities and charges	**53,145**	**44,795**
TOTAL	**164,711**	**154,030**

Provisions for employee benefit commitments mainly correspond to retirement benefits covered by intra-group insurance policies taken out with CMAV, MHRS, Quatrem and MHP, amounting to €108 million.

The table does not include employee benefit commitments outsourced to non-Group entities, which amount to €68.8 million.

In accordance with regulation 2024-05 relating in particular to negative goodwill, this is reclassified under accruals and deferred income.

Retirement benefit calculation assumptions at 31 December 2024

Assumptions	IAS 19
Annual change in salaries	Target rate of 2.8% including inflation, with breakdown by age bracket according to the change observed between 2022 and 2023
Discount rate	3.34%
Rate of return on assets	According to the 2024 forecast rates sent by the insurers: AXA: 2.43%, MHRS: 2.18%
Retirement age	The assumed retirement age is the maximum age between: - The age defined by MH by socio-professional category - The minimum statutory age according to the generation - The age recalculated with the minimum number of quarters required for full pension according to the age at the start of professional activity defined by MH - The age calculated on the assessment date + 1 day Retirement age used: minimum age between the age obtained above and the minimum age for full pension.
Type of retirement for lump sum retirement benefits	100% voluntary
Social security and tax rates	60.00%
Mortality tables	Insee 2014-2016
Tables de turn over harmonisées	The rate used is the one observed on average over the last three years. It is calculated by age bracket and socio-professional category. It is zero after age 55 for all socio-professional categories. The reason for leaving is resignation.

Statement of liabilities by maturity

in € thousands	31 Dec 2024				31 Dec 2023
	Amount	< 1 year	>1 year / < 5 years	> 5 years	Amount
Liabilities arising from insurance or reinsurance transactions	**3,064,109**	**2,524,458**	**452,469**	**87,182**	**3,239,045**
Liabilities for cash deposits received from reinsurers	509,099	508,699	400		567,907
Liabilities arising from direct insurance transactions	446,039	428,482	16,462	1,095	391,489
Liabilities arising from reinsurance transactions	2,108,971	1,587,277	435,607	86,087	2,279,649
Amounts due to credit institutions	**58,393**	**58,393**	**0**	**0**	**61,427**
Other liabilities	**918,071**	**480,166**	**117,325**	**320,580**	**519,738**
Other borrowings, deposits and guarantees received	204,007	350	3,657	200,000	1,418
Staff	12,005	12,005			6,054
State, social bodies and public authorities	254,752	254,214	538		184,238
Deferred tax liabilities	0				0
Other liabilities	447,307	213,597	113,130	120,580	328,028
TOTAL	**4,040,573**	**3,063,017**	**569,794**	**407,762**	**3,820,210**

Accruals – liabilities

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Reinsurance technical assessments		
Deferred commissions received from reinsurers		
Other accruals – liabilities	5,087	17,678
Of which negative goodwill	0	0
TOTAL	**5,087**	**17,678**

Commitments received and given

Commitments received and given by insurance companies

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Commitments received	**5,950,872**	**4,695,026**
Securities received as collateral from reinsurers	2,250,193	2,383,343
Other securities held on behalf of third parties	3,700,679	2,311,683
Commitments given	**542,283**	**558,619**
Endorsements, sureties & credit guarantees given		
Securities and assets acquired with resale commitments		
Other commitments on securities, assets or income	533,380	538,612
Other commitments given	8,903	20,007

Commitments received from and given by other companies

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Commitments received	30,988	1,000
Securities received as collateral from reinsurers		
Other securities held on behalf of third parties		
Other commitments received	30,988	1,000
Commitments given	27,236	717,961
Endorsements, sureties & credit guarantees given	27,236	19
Securities and assets acquired with resale commitments		
Other commitments on securities, assets or income		
Other commitments given		717,942

Information on the income statement

Segment income statements

Non-life insurance technical account

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023
	Gross transactions	Disposals and retrocessions	Net transactions	Net transactions
Earned premiums	5,589,900	-768,371	4,821,529	4,697,392
Share of technical account in net investment income	223,812		223,812	208,441
Other technical income	6,071		6,071	6,073
Claims expenses	-4,699,716	765,680	-3,934,036	-4,133,393
- Benefits and expenses paid	-4,877,511	824,623	-4,052,888	-4,313,387
- Claims reserves expenses	177,795	-58,943	118,852	179,994
Expenses for other technical provisions	57,698	-48,306	9,392	211,786
Profit sharing	-130,855	844	-130,011	-96,809
Acquisition and administration costs	-824,020	99,542	-724,478	-703,385
- Acquisition costs	-437,144		-437,144	-409,903
- Administration costs	-386,876		-386,876	-411,316
- Commissions received from reinsurers		99,542	99,542	117,834
Other technical expenses	-51,954		-51,954	-54,166
Technical income of non-life insurance	170,936	49,389	220,325	135,939
Net investment income excluding share of technical account			70,008	58,079
Non-life current operating income			290,333	194,018

Life insurance technical account

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023
	Gross transactions	Disposals and retrocessions	Net transactions	Net transactions
Earned premiums	2,188,173	-251,538	1,936,635	1,342,600
Share of technical account in net investment income	713,552		713,552	441,813
Adjustments for ACAV variable capital contracts (capital gain)	53,825	0	53,825	38,366
Other technical income	9,436		9,436	9,332
Claims expenses	-2,421,988	104,400	-2,317,588	-1,442,983
- Benefits and expenses paid	-2,174,114	220,542	-1,953,572	-1,403,415
- Claims reserves expenses	-247,874	-116,142	-364,016	-39,568
Expenses for other technical provisions	526,854	47,626	574,480	364,977
- Life insurance reserves	583,414	32,991	616,405	408,460
- Reserves on unit-linked contracts	-56,560	15,173	-41,387	-43,949
- Other technical provisions		-538	-538	466
Profit sharing	-551,487	-3,354	-554,841	-442,097
Acquisition and administration costs	-357,201	27,167	-330,034	-219,332
- Acquisition costs	-226,043		-226,043	-131,717
- Administration costs	-131,158		-131,158	-126,517
- Commissions received from reinsurers		27,167	27,167	38,902
Adjustments for ACAV variable capital contracts (capital loss)	-7,043		-7,043	-8,139
Other technical expenses	-27,573		-27,573	-17,939
Technical income of life insurance	126,548	-75,699	50,849	66,598
Employee profit-sharing			-773	-520
Net investment income excluding share of technical account			98,540	60,580
Life current operating income			148,616	126,658

Breakdown of premiums by activity and by entity

Breakdown of gross premiums by entity

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
In € thousands	Non-life	Life	Total	Non-life	Life	Total
Combined entities	**3,813,289**	**1,385,321**	**5,198,610**	**3,761,222**	**830,145**	**4,591,367**
Malakoff Humanis Prévoyance (MHP)	2,768,469	648,486	3,416,955	2,763,790	748,898	3,512,688
Malakoff Humanis Mutuelle (MMH)	674,816	2,392	677,208	476,066	156	476,222
CMAV	1,251	3,940	5,191	1,638	4,219	5,857
INPR	16,546	7,036	23,582	19,894	8,889	28,783
CAPREVAL	5,713	1,187	6,900	6,046	1,202	7,248
Energie Mutuelle	53,829		53,829	47,913		47,913
Malakoff Humanis Nationale				164,793	2,398	167,191
Mobilité Mutuelle	90,764		90,764	82,090		82,090
IPSEC	129,984	28,112	158,096	130,704	26,358	157,062
Radiance Mutuelle	71,755	177	71,932	68,288	216	68,504
Mutuelle Médicis		40,480	40,480		37,809	37,809
La France Mutualiste	162	653,511	653,673			
Consolidated entities	**1,776,611**	**802,852**	**2,579,463**	**1,727,468**	**769,629**	**2,497,097**
QUATREM	1,739,400	454,246	2,193,646	1,625,842	446,641	2,072,483
Auxia	22,975	262,323	285,298	25,048	238,645	263,693
Auxia Assistance	14,236		14,236	14,211		14,211
Malakoff Humanis Retraite Supplémen-taire (MHRS)		86,283	86,283		67,861	67,861
Malakoff Humanis Assurance (MHA)				62,367	16,482	78,849
TOTAL	**5,589,900**	**2,188,173**	**7,778,073**	**5,488,690**	**1,599,774**	**7,088,464**

Breakdown of gross premiums by category

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
Group	**5,744,961**	**73.9%**	**5,739,540**	**81.0%**
Personal protection	**2,198,208**	**28.3%**	**2,272,856**	**32.1%**
Life insurance	928,739	11.9%	1,005,706	14.2%
Non-life insurance (including long-term care)	1,269,469	16.3%	1,267,150	17.9%
Health	**3,348,569**	**43.1%**	**3,257,104**	**45.9%**
Retirement savings	**198,184**	**2.5%**	**209,580**	**3.0%**
Individual	**2,033,112**	**26.1%**	**1,348,924**	**19.0%**
Personal protection	**472,034**	**6.1%**	**455,225**	**6.4%**
Life insurance	364,760	4.7%	342,347	4.8%
Non-life insurance (including long-term care)	107,274	1.4%	112,878	1.6%
Health	**864,588**	**11.1%**	**851,558**	**12.0%**
Retirement savings	**696,490**	**9.0%**	**42,141**	**0.6%**
TOTAL	**7,778,073**	**100.0%**	**7,088,464**	**100.0%**

Net interest income

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
In € thousands	**Non-life**	**Life**	**Total**	**Non-life**	**Life**	**Total**
Investment income	**382,424**	**1,074,544**	**1,456,968**	**353,047**	**676,137**	**1,029,184**
Investment income	147,030	535,145	682,175	135,611	288,612	424,223
Other investment income	36,288	139,717	176,005	30,768	82,964	113,732
Income from disposal of investments	199,106	345,857	544,963	186,668	266,195	452,863
ACAV adjustments (capital gains)		53,825	53,825		38,366	38,366
Investment expenses	**-88,604**	**-215,670**	**-304,274**	**-86,527**	**-143,517**	**-230,044**
Internal and external investment management fees and interests	-21,620	-45,010	-66,630	-23,243	-25,314	-48,557
Other investment expenses	-17,719	-62,532	-80,251	-24,168	-49,975	-74,143
Losses on disposal of investments	-49,265	-101,085	-150,350	-39,116	-60,089	-99,205
ACAV adjustments (capital losses)		-7,043	-7,043		-8,139	-8,139
Net interest income	**293,820**	**858,874**	**1,152,694**	**266,520**	**532,620**	**799,140**
Of which non-technical financial income	70,008	98,540	168,548	58,079	60,580	118,659

Other net income

This heading includes the non-technical income and expenses of the insurance companies, as well as the operating and financial results of the other activities

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Other non-technical income and expenses of insurance companies	-85,187	-57,047
Of which social action	-63,141	-40,268
Operating income from other activities	400	-2,230
Financial income from other activities	10,861	-27,824
TOTAL	-73,926	-87,101

Operating income from other activities

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Operating income from other activities	**400**	**-2,230**
Revenue	52,724	26,607
Other operating income	1,995	1,881
External expenses	-48,880	-22,818
Personnel costs	-1,733	-1,250
Taxes and duties	-2,939	-5,462
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions (additions or reversals)	-767	-1,188
Financial income from other activities	**10,861**	**-27,824**
TOTAL	11,261	-30,054

Income from other activities mainly comprises income from brokerage, employee savings and real estate activities (OPCI Vivaldi and MH Puccini).

Non-recurring income

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Non-recurring income	193,319	38,684
Non-recurring expenses	-205,341	-29,363
TOTAL	-12,022	9,321

Other informations

Deferred taxes

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Deferred tax assets on tax loss carryforwards		
Deferred tax assets on deductible timing differences	49,954	49,954
Deferred tax liabilities on taxable timing differences		
TOTAL	**49,954**	**49,954**
Of which assets (other receivables)	49,954	49,954
Of which liabilities (provisions for liabilities and charges)		

Tax loss carryforwards give rise to the recognition of deferred tax assets only if it is highly probable that they will be offset against future taxable profits (see paragraph «Taxation»).

In accordance with ANC regulation 2020-01, the following is a list, for the most significant entities, of deferred tax assets not recognised as a precautionary measure.

The total amount for 2024 is €94 million, of which:

- SGAM MH: €73 million
- MHP: €33 million
- QUATREM: -€16 million

Unrecognised deferred taxes mainly concerns transactions related to the so-called 209 0A tax provisions (early taxation of capital gains and losses on certain securities) and to non-deductible reserves (general reserves), the timing of which remains uncertain in terms of the Group's projected earnings.

Tax breakdown

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Current tax	-139,215	-58,803
Deferred taxes	0	0
TOTAL	**-139,215**	**-58,803**

Tax reconciliation

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Theoretical tax expense	**-77,212**	**-51,786**
Expense of premiums net of tax credits	2,647	4,317
Use of previous loss carryforwards	64,550	30,796
Change in deferred taxes	0	0
Theoretical corporate tax not capitalised on accounting losses	-12,202	-2,925
Timing and permanent differences	-105,392	-50,276
Tax consolidation bonus	9,860	42,468
Tax audits	-4,569	-15,133
Other differences	-16,897	-16,266
Employee profit-sharing	0	0
Income tax	**-139,215**	**-58,803**

Personnel costs

In € thousands	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Wages and salaries	391,930	346,705
Social security charges	166,910	145,474
Other expenses	43,210	35,316
TOTAL	**602,050**	**527,495**

Workforce	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Managers	2,891	2,671
Non-managers	3,369	3,397
TOTAL	**6,260**	**6,068**

The personnel costs and the workforce mentioned above represent the shares allocated to:

- The members of AMAP,
- The members of GIE Auxia Gestion (Auxia, Auxia Assistance, Laffitte Courtage).

Holding Malakoff Humanis does not have its own staff and receives services from AMAP under a de facto grouping agreement.

The other entities in the scope of consolidation have their own staff or, in some cases, have entered into agreements with AMAP or other group entities for the provision of personnel or services.

Amount of statutory auditors' fees

In accordance with the provisions of ANC Regulation No. 2016-07 of 4 November 2016 approved by the decree of 26 December 2016, the Malakoff Humanis group has chosen to publish information on statutory auditors' fees in the group's combined financial statements.

In this respect, the amount of 2024 expenses recognised by the companies included in the combination scope amounts to €2.5 million for statutory audit assignments and €0.2 million for additional audit assignments.

In addition, in order to comply with the ANC regulation amending the PCG (ANC, regulation 2016-07 of 4 November 2016, amending ANC regulation 2014-03 relating to the PCG, order of 26 December 2016, OJ of 28), information on the distribution of fees between the statutory auditors is now mandatory. For the group, in 2024, this breakdown is as follows:

- KPMG: €1.2 million,
- Mazars: €1.5 million,
- Grant Thornton: €125k.

Events after the balance sheet date

None.

03

STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT

FORVIS MAZARS SA
Tour Exaltis
61, rue Henri Regnault
92400 Courbevoie

Tour EQHO
2 Avenue Gambetta
CS 60055
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex

SGAM Malakoff Humanis

Statutory auditors' report on the combined financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the combined financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users.
This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the management report and other documents provided to shareholders.
This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

SGAM Malakoff Humanis
Head Office: 21 rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris
RCS Paris 844 914 887

Statutory auditors' report on the combined financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2024

To annual general meeting of SGAM Malakoff Humanis,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your annual general meeting, we have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of SGAM Malakoff Humanis for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the combined entities as at December 31, 2024 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit and Insurance Risk Committee .

Basis for Opinion

Audit framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements" section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) and in the French Code of Ethics (*Code de déontologie*) for statutory auditors for the period from January 1, 2024 to date of our report, and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the matter described in Note 2.16 to the combined financial statements relating to the declarative nature of certain health benefits.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Justification of Assessments – Key Audit Matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the combined financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the combined financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the combined financial statements.

Measurement of unlisted investments

Identified risk

As of December 31, 2024, the investments (refer to note 4.3 of the notes to the financial statements) represent € 31 919 million, including unlisted investments. The unlisted investments (refer to note 4.3.1.1 of the notes to the financial statements) represent € 3 651 million and are mainly real estate investments, equity securities and related corporate securities and unlisted funds.

The unlisted financial investments portfolio valuation is an inherent risk area because certain selected criteria used in the valuation models cannot be observed on a public market.

As a result, the valuation methods involve a degree of professional judgement regarding the methodologies and data used.

Because of the unlisted assets materiality and the use of professional judgement in their measurement, we consider the unlisted investments to be a key audit matter.

Audit procedures implemented in response to this risk

To assess the accuracy of the unlisted investments valuation, our audit approach relied on the provided information provided by your company, and we performed the following procedures:

- Assessing the valuation methodology for every type of unlisted security:
  - Assessing the relevance of the valuation methodologies used.
  - Assessing the calculation parameters in the discounted cash-flow valuations.
- Examining net asset values calculated by external real estate appraisers.
- Examining the specific documentation provided on unlisted funds.
- Assessing the impairment criteria.
- Ensuring the correct application of these criteria.
- Ensuring the correct impairment booking.
- Ensuring the accuracy of the disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Measurement of claims reserves

Identified risk

The claims reserves, totaling € 8 388 million in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, represent one of the most significant items of the liabilities (refer to note 4.12 of the notes to the financial statements).

They correspond to the estimated value of the expenses in principal and costs, both internal and external, necessary for the settlement of all claims incurred and not paid at the closing date of the financial year.

The claims reserves valuation notably relies on historical data used for projections to calculate the cost of outstanding claims (including claims incurred but not reported), using actuarial methods as described in note 2.12 to the financial statements.

The claims reserves valuation requires management's professional judgment for the choice of assumptions, the calculation models' selection and the related management costs estimate.

Given the materiality of these provisions in the balance sheet and the importance of management's judgement, we consider the claims reserves valuation to be a key audit matter.

Audit procedures implemented in response to this risk

To cover the risk on the measurement of claims reserves, our audit approach was based on the information provided and included the following:

- Examining the development of the previous year technical reserves including claims incurred but not reported.
- Examining the design and the effectiveness of key controls related to claims handling and claims reserves calculations.
- Reconciling the data from accounting, from management systems and from the data center used for the closing.
- Examining the valuation methods and their accuracy with the client portfolio.
- Performing an independent calculation of significant provisions based on a selection of risks.
- Verifying the correct accounting of claims reserves.
- Ensuring the accuracy of the disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the Group's information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to their fair presentation and their consistency with the combined financial statements.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of SGAM Malakoff Humanis by the consultative general meeting held on November 7, 2018 for KPMG SA and Forvis Mazars SA.

As at December 31, 2024, KPMG SA and Forvis Mazars SA were in the 7th year of total uninterrupted engagement.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the combined financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit and Insurance Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The combined financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements

Objectives and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the combined financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these combined financial statements.

As specified in Article L.821-55 of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his 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.
- Obtains 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 internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the combined financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the combined financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the combined financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the combined financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the combined financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these combined financial statements.

Report to the Audit and Insurance Risk Committee

We submit a report to the Audit and Insurance Risk Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit and Risk Insurance Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the combined financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit and Insurance Risk Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rule applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.821-27 to L.821-34 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) and in the French Code of Ethics (*code de déontologie*) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit and Insurance Risk Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

The statutory Auditors,

French original signed by:

Forvis Mazars SA	KPMG S.A.
Paris La Défense, April 30th, 2025	Paris La Défense, April 30th, 2025
DocuSigned by: DDDF36671F514E2...	DocuSigned by: Sébastien Galland EDB0D7D08A1B441...
Pierre DE LATUDE	Sébastien GALLAND

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SGAM MALAKOFF HUMANIS, Société de groupe d'assurance mutuelle, régie par le code des assurances • N°SIREN 844 914 887 • Siège : 21 rue Laffitte - 75009 Paris.

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