

a.s.r.
de nederlandse
verzekerings
maatschappij
voor alle
verzekeringen

2017

SFCR ASR Schadeverzekering N.V.

a.s.r.

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2017

SFCR ASR Schadeverzekering N.V.

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Introduction

The structure of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) has been prepared as described in annex XX of the Solvency II Directive Delegated Regulation. Directive Delegated Regulation. The subjects addressed are based on article 51 to 56 of the Solvency II Directive and act 292 up to and including 298 of the Delegated Regulation. Furthermore, the figures presented in this report are in line with the supervisor's reported Quantitative Reporting Templates.

All amounts in this report, including the amounts quoted in the tables, are presented in millions of euros (€ million), being the functional currency of ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. (hereafter referred to as a.s.r. schade), unless otherwise stated.

Summary

The 2017 Solvency and Financial Condition Report provides ASR Schadeverzekering N.V.'s stakeholders insight in:

A. Business and performance

The Solvency II ratio stood at 185% as at 31 December as a result of € 1,478 million Eligible Own Funds and € 800 million Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

a.s.r. schade generated € 1,910 million in Gross Written Premiums (GWP) in 2017 (2016: € 1,840). Profit for 2017 (€ 184 million) was € 50 million higher than in 2016 due to favourable P&C figures in chapter A.2. Total expenses decreased by € 2 million (1%) to € 173 million (2016: € 175 million). As a result, the combined ratio decreased to 93,6% (2016: 94,4%).

Full details on the a.s.r. schade's business and performance are described in chapter A *Business and performance* (page 11).

B. System of governance

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for the solo entity.

General

a.s.r. is a public company with limited liability under Dutch Law. The company has a two-tier board system; with a Supervisory Board and an Executive Board. a.s.r. has been listed on Euronext Amsterdam since 10 June 2016. a.s.r. applies the full two-tier regime (volledige structuurregime).

The Supervisory Board performs its duties on the basis of three roles; the supervisory role, the advisory role and the employer's role. The Supervisory Board supervises the policy pursued by the Executive Board and the general course of affairs at a.s.r. and its group entities. Specific powers are vested in the Supervisory Board, including the approval of certain decisions taken by the Executive Board.

Risk management

It is of great importance to a.s.r. that risks within all business lines are timely and adequately controlled. In order to do so, a.s.r. has implemented a Risk Management framework based on internationally recognised and accepted standards. With the aid of this framework, material risks that a.s.r. is, or can be, exposed to are identified, measured, managed, monitored and evaluated. The framework is both applicable to a.s.r. group and the underlying business entities.

Control environment

In addition to risk management, a.s.r.'s Solvency II control environment consist of an internal control system, an actuarial function, a compliance function, and an internal audit function. The system of internal control includes the management of risks at different levels in the organisation, both operational and strategic. Internal control at an operational level centres around identifying and managing risks within the critical processes that pose a threat to the achievement of the business line's objectives. The actuarial function is responsible for expressing an opinion on the adequacy and reliability of reported technical provisions, reinsurance and underwriting. The mission of the compliance function is to enhance and ensure a controlled and sound business operation where impeccable, professional conduct is self-evident. The Audit Department provides a professional and independent assessment of the governance, risk management and internal control processes with the aim of aiding management in achieving the company's objectives. The Audit Department evaluates the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control processes, and gives practical advice on process optimisation.

Full details on the a.s.r.'s system of governance are described in chapter B *System of governance* (page 19).

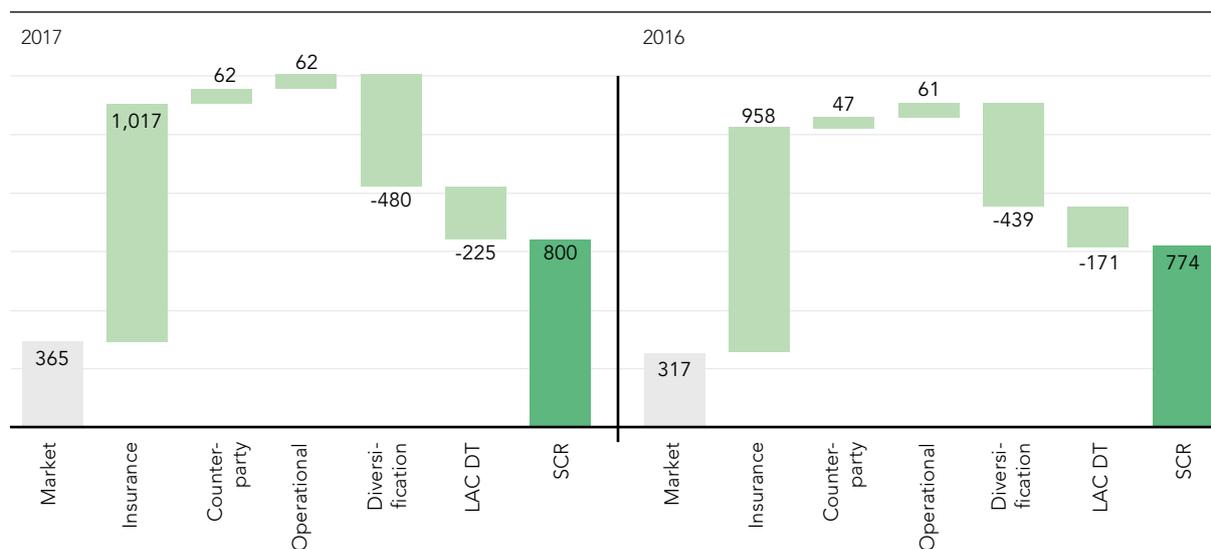
C. Risk profile

a.s.r. schade applies an integrated approach in managing risks, ensuring that our strategic goals (customer interests, financial solidity and efficiency of processes) are maintained. This integrated approach ensures that value will be created by identifying the right balance between risk and return, while ensuring that obligations towards our stakeholders are met. Risk management supports a.s.r. schade in the identification, measurement and management of risks and monitors to ensure adequate and immediate actions are taken in the event of changes in a.s.r. schade's risk profile.

a.s.r. schade is exposed to the following types of risks: market risk, counterparty default risk, insurance risk, strategic risk and operational risk. The risk appetite is formulated at both group and legal entity level and establishes a framework that supports an effective selection of risks.

The solvency capital requirement is build up as follows:

SCR



Full details on the a.s.r. schade's risk profile are described in chapter C *Risk profile* (page 45).

D. Valuation for Solvency purposes

a.s.r. schade values its Solvency II balance sheet items on a basis that reflects their economic value. Where the IFRS fair value is consistent with Solvency II requirements, a.s.r. schade follows IFRS for valuing assets and liabilities other than technical provisions.

The reconciliation of IFRS equity and Excess Assets over Liabilities (Solvency II basis) can be summarised as follows:

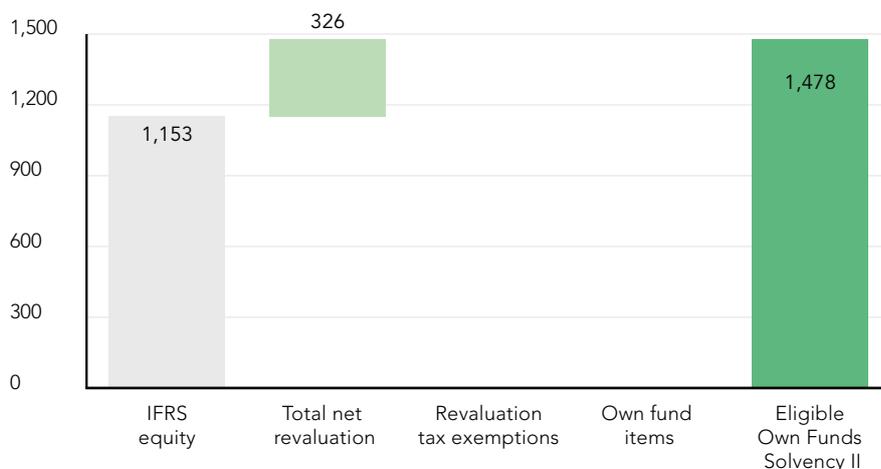
- derecognition of items on the Solvency II economic balance sheet which are admissible on the IFRS balance sheet, for instance goodwill, pre-paid commissions and other intangible assets;
- revaluation differences on mainly insurance liabilities and other assets which are valued other than fair value in the IFRS balance sheet;

To reconcile from Solvency II equity to EOF, the following movements are taken into consideration:

- foreseeable dividends and distributions: dividends for 2017 that are approved after the reporting date are deducted from the available capital position as foreseeable dividends and distributions.

A graphical representation of the reconciliation from Solvency II equity to EOF is presented below:

Reconciliation total equity IFRS vs EOF Solvency II



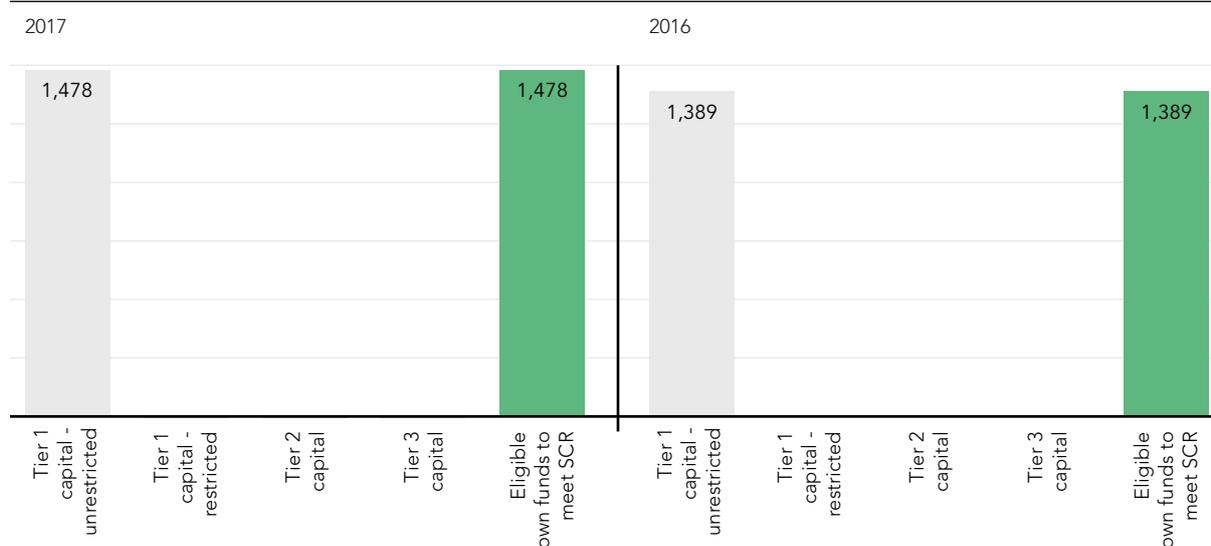
Full details on the reconciliation between a.s.r. schade's economic balance sheet based on Solvency II and consolidated financial statements based on IFRS are described in chapter D *Valuation for solvency purposes* (page 69).

E. Capital management

Overall capital management is administered at group level. Capital generated by operating units and future capital releases will be allocated to profitable growth of new business or repatriated to shareholders, beyond the capital that is needed to sustain commercial capital levels at management's targets.

a.s.r. schade has no partial internal model and follows the default method for the determination of the group solvency. a.s.r. schade maintains an internal minimum and management target for the Solvency II ratio. The internal minimum Solvency II ratio for a.s.r. schade as formulated in the risk appetite statement is 110%. The management threshold level for the Solvency II ratio is above 150% a.s.r. only distributes cash dividends if the interest of the policyholders has been ensured (i.e. a Solvency II ratio above 130%). The Solvency II ratio stood was 185% at 31 December 2017. The EOF are build up as follows:

Eligible Own Funds



Full details on the capital management of a.s.r. schade can be found in chapter E *Capital Management* (page 80).

A Business and performance

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Profile

Object of the company

ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. (hereinafter: a.s.r. schade) is part of ASR Nederland N.V. (hereinafter: a.s.r.)

a.s.r. schade intends to enable people to insure themselves against risks they are unable or unwilling to bear themselves. a.s.r. schade is convinced that its raison d'être is justified by thinking in terms of customer interests and perception. The products and services of a.s.r. schade must be in line with this. Understandability and simplicity combined with efficient business processes and a solid financial position are essential. Customers can count on their risk coverage being held by an insurer that avoids waste, listens to them, thinks along with them and is accessible through various channels.

Customers need transparent products, clear communication and personal service. a.s.r. schade has made it its top priority to meet these needs. For example, activities and objectives of a.s.r. schade are tested against the interests of the customer and products are presented to customer panels. Customer journeys and the wishes expressed by customers are included in product development. Ultimately, this is reflected in the valuation of customers as measured by the Net Promoter Score (NPS). The NPS measures the extent to which customers would recommend a.s.r. schade to their surroundings.

Core activities

a.s.r. schade offers all forms of Non-life insurance to consumers and entrepreneurs. These cover the risks of damage to motor vehicles, in the event of fire, travel and recreation, liability, legal assistance, absenteeism and occupational disability.

a.s.r. schade focuses on individuals and entrepreneurs and serves them with four strong brands: a.s.r., De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen, Ditzo and Europeesche Verzekeringen, both via the intermediary channel and the direct channel. These brands have their own distinct roles and they reinforce each other in that role.

- Through the brand of a.s.r. Non-life products are offered to private customers and entrepreneurs. The values associated with the brand a.s.r. are: helping people by doing and avoiding waste. The focus is on co-operation with consultants who are best suited to the different customer groups. The account managers play a key role in this. An account manager is available for each advisor. Depending on the intensity of the relationship, this is a field staff member or an internal desk account manager.
- The brand De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen offers products and services particularly tailored to business customers aimed at prevention and reintegration in the field of illness and occupational disability at a fair and realistic price. De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen offers independent entrepreneurs a number of Individual Disablement Insurance policies and offers Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) up to 250 employees insurance in the areas of continued payment of wages and 'WIA' (Work and Income (Capacity for Work) / 'WGA' (Resumption of Work (Partially Fit Persons) Regulation). For larger companies, De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen offers suitable propositions in the field of WIA/WGA. Among other things, De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen offers private individuals an insurance policy to enable them to continue to pay (part of) their fixed costs (such as mortgage, rent, study costs or alimony) in the event of illness or occupational disability.
- Ditzo is the online provider of Non-life insurance for individuals who like to arrange everything themselves online.
- Europeesche Verzekeringen provides mainly travel insurance, cancellation insurance, business travel insurance and recreational insurance for motorcycles, vintage cars, boats, caravans and motorhomes.

a.s.r. schade embraces the hybrid distribution model in particular. The hybrid model is designed to meet the needs of the customer who alternates between doing things himself and a need for advice. This way, customers can always contact a.s.r. schade – depending on the brand – by phone, via the website, chat and/or social media.

Legal structure of the company

a.s.r. schade is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASR Nederland N.V. (a.s.r.). a.s.r. is a public limited company under Dutch law having its registered office located at Archimedeslaan 10, 3584 BA in Utrecht, the Netherlands. a.s.r. has chosen the Netherlands as 'country of origin' (land van herkomst) for the issued share capital and corporate bonds which are listed on Euronext Amsterdam and the Irish Stock Exchange. As of 10 June 2016 a.s.r. is listed on Euronext Amsterdam (Ticker: ASR NL).

Internal organisational structure and staffing

a.s.r. schade consists of three components, each with its own MT. The organisation of the Non-life operations is divided into the following departments: Acceptance, Claims Handling, Technical Product Management, Proxies, Sales, Europeesche Verzekeringen and Claims Information Management.

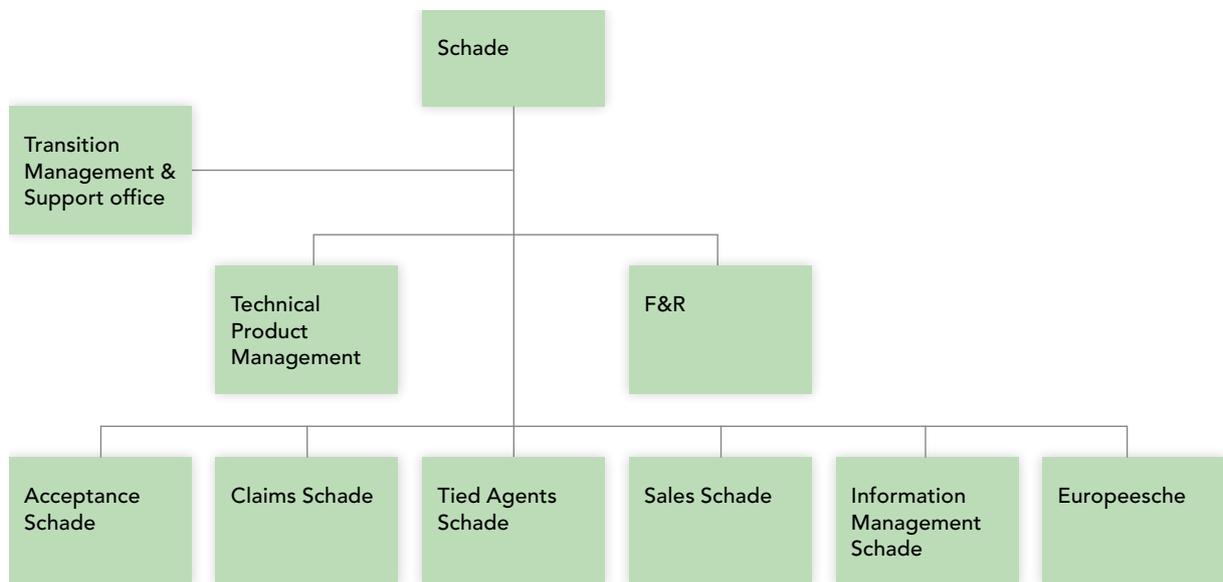
The organisation of the ODI (occupational disability insurance) company, which operates under the brand name of De Amersfoortse Verzekeringen, is divided into the following segments: ODI Collective, ODI Individual, Consultancy Services, Sales, Marketing and ODI Information Management. ODI Collective comprises the departments of Administration, Claims Handling, Contract Management, Case Management, Process Management and Reintegration Management. ODI Individual is divided into Acceptance, Claims, Service, Occupational Service, Medical Service and Accounts Receivable Management. Consultancy Services include the departments of Consultancy, Legal Consultancy, Product Management and Business Intelligence. Sales is spread over three regions. The Marketing segment was added to the ODI product line in 2017.

The organisation of Ditzo is divided into the departments Marketing, Value Control, IT and Customer Service.

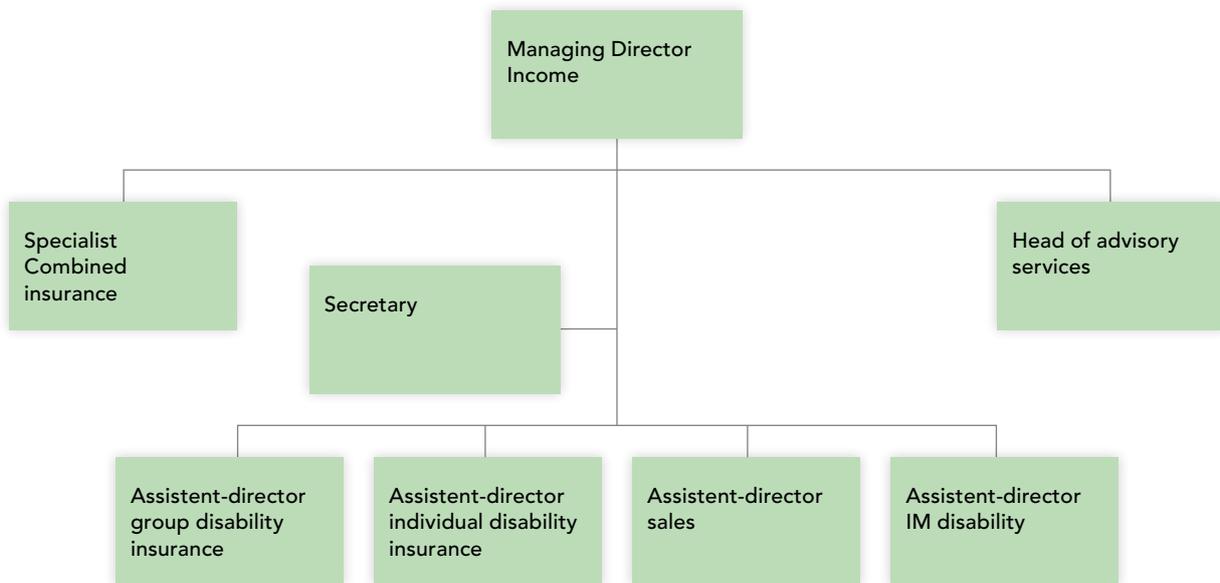
Organisational charts

Below, the organisational charts of the three productions lines within a.s.r. Schade are presented:

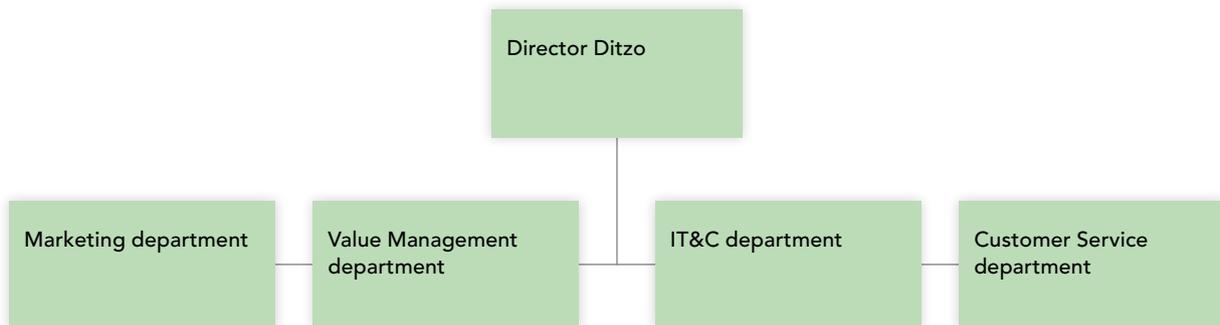
Structure Schade



Structure De Amersfoortse verzekeringen



Structure Ditzo



Headcount

All employees of a.s.r. schade are employed by a.s.r. At year-end 2017, 1,266 FTEs were employed by a.s.r. schade, divided over:

- Non-life company: 678 FTEs
- ODI product line: 549 FTEs
- Ditzo: 39 FTEs

Key elements of pursued policy

On the P&C insurance front, a.s.r. endeavours to leverage its existing strengths and to achieve a combined ratio of less than 98%. The P&C business is expected to grow in line with GDP development. While leveraging existing strengths and distinctive profitability, a.s.r. aims to further develop its expertise in pricing, underwriting and claims handling and good service, which a.s.r. believes are its key drivers for sustainable value creation.

a.s.r. chooses to continuously improve customer service based on daily assessments by customers and advisors.

Another important part of the strategy is to further simplify the product portfolio and infrastructure. The new Non-life platform will lead to the improvement and digitisation of services to customers and intermediaries. It will also reduce costs, which further strengthens a.s.r.'s competitive position. Various policy terms & conditions are also being rationalised. For customers and distribution partners, this makes the product range simple and clear. Meanwhile, the first portfolio has been successfully converted to this new platform.

In order to implement the growth strategy, to diversify the company, to further the interests of customers and to strengthen its position with customers and distribution partners, a.s.r. announced in 2017 that it will take over Generali Nederland. The shares will come into the possession of a.s.r. and the integration will start in the course of 2018. The 350 Generali employees will be housed at a.s.r. in the course of 2018. This means that the Generali Nederland office in Diemen will be closed. The Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM) gave their approval for this acquisition and the transaction was conducted on 5 February 2018.

In the case of Europeesche Verzekeringen, the integration with the Non-life company was further fleshed out in 2017; this will also be implemented in the coming period. At Europeesche Verzekeringen, the focus over the past period has been on continuous improvement of services based on customer signals. For example, a start was made with Service Recovery based on customer satisfaction measurement (NPS). This means that customers are called back in response to feedback they give. This offers an opportunity to learn and to restore the relationship if customers are dissatisfied with a service.

Ditzo has been an independent unit within a.s.r. schade since 2014. The customer is also central in Ditzo's strategy. Ditzo wants to continuously address the (latent) problems in the market. To this end, it goes back to its core business of providing insurance based on the theme 'redesigning, because things can be done better'. In this context, Ditzo touches on socially relevant themes such as the use of social media in traffic. For example, Ditzo has conducted a campaign with media company RUMAG against the use of mobile phones in traffic.

Central themes in the strategy of Ditzo include:

- Continuous optimisation of customer acquisition costs through online channels;
- Focus on customer satisfaction through Ditzo's customer service (especially WhatsApp);
- Increasing product ownership of existing customers for both health and Non-life insurance policies;
- Increasing diversity in Non-life products through increased non-motor related sales.

In 2017, Ditzo began the transition to a new administration platform with a revised product portfolio. Migration to the new platform will be completed in the first half of 2018. The P&C companies including a.s.r., Ditzo and Europeesche Verzekeringen are migrating to a single platform. This will result in cost savings at P&C level, simplification and a shorter time-to-market.

Market and distribution developments

The Non-life market consists of many insurers with similar products, especially in the private Non-life insurance market. This has led to fierce price competition. The Non-life market in general has been loss-making in recent years. The losses in the market resulted in premium increases.

Consolidation of other insurers have also affected a.s.r.'s position in the Dutch market. Insurers distribute their insurance policies through intermediaries (80% of the market volume) and directly (20% of the market volume). In the private market, online distribution has become more important. This mainly involves simple products such as car insurance. Consumers increasingly use the internet to orientate themselves, compare and purchase products. Customers who opt for online buying of insurance are usually customers for a shorter period of time and more frequently switch to another insurer. With the introduction of social media and WhatsApp, customers' service needs are changing.

In the SME market, advisors continue to maintain their dominant position, in particular due to the more complex products involved. For simple, comparable products, consumers are increasingly using the internet to gather information, orientate themselves and take out an insurance.

In contrast to previous years, the size of the ODI market in 2017 is stable. The slight contraction in size at ODI Individual and ODI Collective is compensated by an increase in Proxies, Income and Absenteeism Insurance. The total business and releases development of the ODI product line compared to the market is good. The economic conditions, the further decline in the number of bankruptcies and the number of job-seekers, the increase in the number of jobs and wage developments justify a slight optimism.

Internal control of processes and procedures

The quality of internal control is assured within a.s.r. schade by means of a Risk and Control Matrix (RCM) as part of the Operational Risk Management (ORM) policy. This framework has been developed from an integral risk management perspective and, based on the framework and the a.s.r. ORM policy, the effectiveness of the key controls in the core processes is periodically tested and management is informed of the results.

Every quarter, the outcomes are reported to the Business Risk Committees of the relevant product lines, as well as to the Non-Financial Risk Committee of a.s.r. This report also focuses on the management of strategic and compliance risks.

New products and services with the corresponding customer brochures are subjected to an internal 'Product Approval and Review Process (PARP)'. Submitting products and services to customer and intermediary panels is often part of this before the PARP board gives its approval. It is assessed to what extent the wishes and ideas of customers can be included in the product development.

Existing products and services are regularly tested against the changing customer needs based on PARP. In addition, work processes at customers are tested on the basis of a 'customer journey'. In this context, a process (for example, making a notice of a claim) from the first to the last step is presented to customers and their comments are taken into account in order to improve the process so that it better meets the needs and expectations of the customer. Ultimately, this is reflected in the customer's valuation as measured by the Net Promoter Score (NPS).

In addition to this customer survey, the customer has also been asked since 2013 to give his opinion after direct contact with a.s.r. schade. This 'Closed Loop Feedback' has shown a continuously rising trend line in customer appreciation since 2014.

Quality control

a.s.r. schade is a financial service provider that prioritises the protection of everything that is important to customers. After all, providing security to customers is our *raison d'être*.

a.s.r.'s quality management is aimed at putting the client's interests first and achieving the highest possible customer satisfaction. The quality management contains policies, guidelines and principles about how a.s.r. wants to serve (internal and external) customers and wants to cooperate with business partners. This is put into practise in all contacts with customers and business partners. The policy aims to set a standard for a.s.r. It is used in actively complying with the quality standards for providing customer-focused insurance and a continuous improvement of service provision.

In order to achieve this, the customer-oriented objectives were translated into operational KPIs that are managed on a daily basis. The results are shared periodically at all levels within a.s.r. Quality management is assured by means of the Management in Control framework referred to above.

Finance

Overall capital management is administered at Group level. Capital generated by operating units and future capital releases will be allocated to profitable growth of new business or repatriated to shareholders, beyond the capital that is needed to sustain commercial capital levels at management's targets. a.s.r. schade actively manages its in-force business, which is expected to result in substantial free capital generation over time. Additionally, business improvement and balance sheet restructuring should improve the capital generation capacity while advancing the risk profile of the company. a.s.r. schade is capitalised separately, and excess capital over management's targets are intended to be up-streamed to the holding company to the extent this is allowed by local regulations and within the internal risk appetite statement. In 2017, a capital upstream of € 99 million to the holding company took place.

A.1.2 General information

General information

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is presented in euros (€), being the functional currency of ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. All amounts quoted in the tables contained in the SFCR are in millions of euros, unless otherwise indicated.

The SFCR has been prepared by and is the sole responsibility of the Company's management. Selected Own Funds and SCR information are also reported in a.s.r. financial statements. EY has examined the 2017 financial statements and issued a report thereon.

Name and contact details of the supervisory authority

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 Visiting address: Westeinde 1, 1017 ZN Amsterdam
 Phone number (general): +31 800 020 1068
 Phone number (business purposes): +31 20 524 9111
 Email: info@dnb.nl

Name and contact details of the external auditor

Name: EY
 Visiting address: Cross Towers, Antonio Vivaldistraat 150, 1083 HP Amsterdam
 Phone number: +31 88 407 1000

A.2 Underwriting performance

Key figures

- The net results amounted to € 184 million (2016: € 134 million);
- Gross written premium increased by 4% to € 1,910 million (2016: € 1,840 million);
- Operating costs decreased by 1% to € 173 million (2016: € 175 million);
- Combined ratio improved to 93.6% (2016: 94.4%).

Key figures ASR Schadeverzekering N.V.

| Key figures (€ million) | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Gross written premiums | 1,909 | 1,840 |
| Operating costs | -173 | -175 |
| Result before tax | 232 | 168 |
| Taxes | -48 | -34 |
| Net result for the year | 184 | 134 |
| Net result attributable to holders of equity instruments | 184 | 134 |
| Claims ratio | 64.9% | 64.8% |
| Commission ratio | 19.8% | 20.0% |
| Expense ratio | 28.7% | 29.6% |
| Combined ratio | 93.6% | 94.4% |

Gross written premiums

Gross written premiums increased in 2017 by 4% to € 1,909 million. The gross written premium of the Non-life company increased both within the authorised agents channel and within provincial businesses. Turnover also increased at Ditzo. At the ODI product line, gross written premiums increased in 2017 due to growth in Absenteeism and Authorised Agents, which more than offset the reduction in premiums at Collective and Individual.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses (including investment costs) decreased by approx. € 2 million (1%) to € 173 million (2016: € 175 million).

Profit/(loss) for the year

The net result for 2017 (€ 184 million) is € 50 million higher than for 2016. The Non-life company saw an increase in the net result. The improvement was most visible in the P&C business with relatively low level of large claims, favorable weather conditions in H1 and the absence of calamities.

Combined ratio

The combined ratio improved to 93.6% (2016: 94.4%). The product lines of P&C and Europeesche Verzekeringen contributed to this improvement while ODI had an increase in COR, but still better than market. Ditzo showed a slight increase of COR. The COR of P&C improved by 3.1% point predominantly due to favorable weather conditions in H1 2017 without calamities in the whole of 2017. The improvement is also the result of hail and water damage claims of € 25 million in H1 2016. A continuous focus of P&C on poorly performing Authorised Agent offices and critical assessments of new business also contributed to an efficiency improvement. The COR of ODI increased compared to last year due to, amongst other things, lower reduction in disability percentage with higher claims especially for individual and absenteeism policies.

Solvency

Overall capital management is administered at Group level. Capital generated by operating units and future capital releases will be allocated to profitable growth of new business or repatriated to shareholders, beyond the capital that is needed to sustain commercial capital levels at management's targets.

The Solvency II ratio stood at 185% at 31 December 2017 (2016: 180%), which was comfortably higher than the lower limit solvency target of 130% and the management target of above 150%.

A.3 Investment performance

a.s.r. Schade's investment policy is aimed at striking a balance between generating returns and preventing risks. Protecting the solvency position is an important factor in this context

A.3.1 Financial assets and derivatives

Investments

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Investments (financial assets) | | |
| Available for sale | 4,012 | 4,292 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 364 | 20 |
| Total | 4,376 | 4,312 |

Breakdown of investments

| | 31 December 2017 | | | 31 December 2016 | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Available for sale | Fair value through profit or loss | Total | Available for sale | Fair value through profit or loss | Total |
| Government bonds | 1,964 | - | 1,964 | 2,263 | - | 2,263 |
| Corporate bonds | 1,532 | - | 1,532 | 1,587 | - | 1,587 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 12 | - | 12 | 13 | - | 13 |
| Other asset-backed securities | 23 | - | 23 | 33 | - | 33 |
| Equities | 462 | 18 | 480 | 381 | 20 | 401 |
| Real estate equity funds | - | 346 | 346 | - | - | - |
| Other participating interests | 12 | - | 12 | - | - | - |
| Other | 7 | - | 7 | 15 | - | 15 |
| Total investments available for sale | 4,012 | 364 | 4,376 | 4,292 | 20 | 4,312 |

All investments at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such by a.s.r. upon initial recognition. Investments in real estate equity fund are related to the associates, for which a.s.r. applies the option to measure these associates as at fair value through profit or loss under IAS 39.

Investment income

Breakdown of investment income per category

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Interest income from investments | 76 | 87 |
| Interest income from amounts due from customers | 1 | 1 |
| Interest income from trade receivables and derivatives | 2 | - |
| Other interest income | 2 | 1 |
| Interest income | 81 | 89 |
| Dividend on equities | 13 | 10 |
| Dividend on real estate equity funds | 9 | - |
| Rentals from investment property | 3 | - |
| Dividend and other investment income | 25 | 10 |
| Total investment income | 106 | 99 |

The effective interest method has been applied to an amount of € 78 million of the interest income from financial assets not classified at fair value through profit or loss (2016: € 88 million).

A.3.2 Company statement of comprehensive income

Company statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December

| (in € millions) | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Profit for the year | 184 | 134 |
| Unrealised change in value of available for financial assets | 4 | 107 |
| Realised gains/(losses) on available for sale assets reclassified to profit or loss | -53 | -49 |
| Shadow accounting | 59 | -70 |
| Income tax on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | 5 | 2 |
| Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | 15 | -10 |
| Total other comprehensive income for the year, after tax | 15 | -10 |
| Total comprehensive income | 199 | 124 |
| Attributable to: | | |
| - Shareholders of the parent | 199 | 124 |

A.3.3 Information about investments in securities

As a.s.r. schade has no investments in securitisation, no further information is included here.

A.4 Performance of other activities

No other activities are material.

A.5 Any other information

In September 2017, a.s.r. announced the acquisition of 100% of the shares in Generali Nederland N.V., an insurer focusing on Non-life and life insurances. The closing for the transaction of Generali Nederland took place on 5 February 2018. A.s.r. Schadeverzekering N.V. acquired Generali Schade N.V. from a.s.r. directly after the closing.

B System of governance

In the case where the text below refers to 'the company', a.s.r. schade is meant.

B.1 General information on the system of governance

B.1.1 Corporate governance

Executive Board

The Executive Board is collectively responsible for the day-to-day conduct of business of a.s.r. as a whole and for its strategy, structure and performance. In performing its duties, the Executive Board is guided by a.s.r.'s interests, which include the interests of the businesses connected with a.s.r., which, in turn, include the interests of customers, shareholders, employees and society in general. For the performance of its duties, the Executive Board is accountable to the Supervisory Board and to the General Meeting of shareholders.

The Executive Board consists of four members. The General Meeting of Shareholders appoints the members of the Executive Board and may suspend or dismiss any member of the Executive Board at any time.

The Supervisory Board may also suspend any member of the Executive Board. A suspension by the Supervisory Board may be raised by the General Meeting of Shareholders at any time.

Apart from the Executive Board, each division of a.s.r. schade each have its own management team (MT).

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board performs its duties on the basis of three roles; the supervisory role, the advisory role and the employer's role. The Supervisory Board supervises the policy pursued by the Executive Board and the general course of affairs at a.s.r. and its group entities. Specific powers are vested in the Supervisory Board, including the approval of certain decisions taken by the Executive Board.

The Supervisory Board consists of four members. The General Meeting of Shareholders appoints the members of the Supervisory Board and may suspend or dismiss any member of the Supervisory Board at any time.

B.1.1.1 Supervisory Board Committees

There are three committees that support the Supervisory Board; the Audit & Risk Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Selection & Appointment Committee. The committees are responsible for preparing items delegated to them on which the chair of each committee verbally reports the main points of discussion and the resulting recommendations in the next meeting of the Supervisory Board. The records of the committees are also shared with the members of the Supervisory Board.

Audit and Risk Committee

The composition of the Audit & Risk Committee is such that specific business expertise, financial accounting expertise and related financial management expertise (risk and control) in the activities of a.s.r. is present. The Audit & Risk Committee has three members; Cor van den Bos, a financial expert with a deep experience in finance matters in insurance, is the Chairman and the other two members are Annet Aris and Herman Hintzen.

In 2017, the Committee held seven meetings. In accordance with the Audit & Risk Committee Rules, these meetings were also attended by the CFO, the Director of Group Risk Management, the Director of Group Accounting, Reporting & Control, the Director of Finance & Risk, the Director of Compliance, the Director of Audit and the independent external auditor. The standing agenda items included the financial (quarterly) results and the quarterly risk, compliance and audit reports. In addition, the Committee addressed issues specific to the supervised entities, including the impact of changing market conditions and the report related to Solvency II matters. Also, the management letter of the external auditor highlighting key internal control observations was discussed in the fourth quarter.

During the year, outside the regular meetings, the Committee met on two occasions with the Audit, Compliance, Risk Management and Actuarial Functions in their roles as countervailing powers. The Chairman of the Committee had two one-on-one meetings with each of the directors of Audit, Compliance and Group Risk Management and had two meetings with the External Auditor EY.

After each quarter end, the Committee met to discuss the financial results based on detailed risk, compliance and internal and external audit reports and analyses. Progress on the recommendations of the internal and external auditor was monitored. The full 2017 reporting year was discussed in the first quarter of 2018 on the basis of the press release, the Annual Report, the financial statements, the Board Report and the actuarial report. The Committee advised the Supervisory Board positively. The discussion of the actuarial report was also attended by the Actuarial Function. The Committee issued positive opinions on the Annual Report and the financial statements to the Supervisory Board.

The Audit & Risk Committee specifically focused on the effectiveness of the audit, compliance, risk and actuarial functions within a.s.r. The Committee discussed and approved the annual plan for 2018 of the Compliance department, Group Risk Management, including Actuarial Function. The updated Compliance Charter, the Charters of the Risk Management Function and the Actuarial Function were adopted in 2017. After positive advice of the Committee the Supervisory Board approved the annual plan and charter of the Audit department. The Committee also approved the independent external auditor's audit plans for 2017.

In 2017 the outcomes of the SCR calculations and the ORSA were discussed by the Committee. The UFR effect within the Solvency II framework was highlighted and special attention was paid to the economic UFR scenario that has been defined by a.s.r. At year-end, the Audit & Risk Committee also discussed the updated risk appetite statement for 2018, which is based on a detailed risk assessment. The risk appetite for 2018 was approved by the Supervisory Board. The a.s.r. risk appetite is based on a prudent approach to risk management and translates the risk appetite into requirements for solvency, liquidity and returns; solvency takes priority over profit and profit takes priority over premium income. Furthermore, a.s.r.'s updated capital and dividend policy was discussed and positive advice for approval was given to the Supervisory Board.

The Committee discussed the potential issuance of Tier 1 capital in the second half of 2017. Also, the key changes due to the forthcoming implementation of IFRS9 and IFRS17 were highlighted in a special meeting. The Committee periodically monitored the status of the risk appetite during the year via a.s.r.'s Integrated Risk Dashboard and the status report on the management of risk priorities. The Committee was informed of the outlines of the reinsurance programme. Also, the internal control structure (Management in Control 2.0) was a regular item of discussion by the Committee. The structure allows the management of a.s.r. to verifiably manage the principal risks that pose a threat to achieving the company's strategic targets.

To conclude, in December, the multi-year budget for 2018-2020 and the investment plan for 2018 were discussed at length, after which the multi-year budget was adopted by the Supervisory Board.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee advises the Supervisory Board on, among other things, the remuneration policy regarding the Executive Board, the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Executive Board, and it reviews the remunerations of members of senior management.

The Remuneration Committee was in session on five occasions in 2017 and the members of the Remuneration Committee are Annet Aris (chair) and Kick van der Pol. Its meetings are also attended by the CEO (except when issues relating to the Executive Board are discussed) and the Human Resources Director, who doubles as secretary. The Committee solicits support and advice from departments such as Group Risk Management, Compliance, Audit and Human Resources. Where needed, it calls in the expertise of independent legal and pay & benefit experts.

In accordance with the policy, the Committee advised the Supervisory Board on target setting, performance appraisals and the ex-post assessments of variable payments awarded to identified staff. The remuneration policy was updated in line with new rules and regulations and the Remuneration Committee discussed the implementation of the remuneration policy for our subsidiaries and participations. The results of the audit plan on the application of a.s.r.'s remuneration policy were discussed.

In 2017, the Remuneration Committee used the services of Korn Ferry for a benchmark of the remuneration for the Executive Board (periodic three-year benchmark). In the run-up to the sell down, the Remuneration Committee held extensive discussions on the remuneration of the Executive Board and the fact that, after the sell down, the remuneration policy can be applied to the members of the Executive Board (as also applied to the employees of a.s.r.). Various scenarios were discussed. The interests of various stakeholders were weighed up, such as those of customers, employees, directors and shareholders. At year-end 2017, the Supervisory Board decided to gradually increase the remunerations of the members of the Executive Board with effect from 1 January 2018.

To conclude, the Committee was informed about the outline of the new collective labour agreement, which was a process in co-creation with the trade unions.

Selection & Appointment Committee

Among other things, the Selection & Appointment Committee advises the Supervisory Board on selection and appointment procedures, on the compositions of the Boards and it prepares (re)appointments of members. The Selection & Appointment Committee was in session on four occasions in 2017 and its members are Annet Aris (chair) and Kick van der Pol. Its meetings are also attended by the CEO (except when issues relating to the Executive Board are being discussed) and the Human Resources Director, who doubles as secretary.

The committee decided and advised on topics such as the procedure of (re)appointing members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board, the Succession plan and the Diversity Policy. At the beginning of 2017, the Supervisory Board discussed the composition of the Board. The term of appointment of the current Chairman will end at the 2019 General Meeting and the Vice-Chairman, also Chairman of ARC, at the 2020 General Meeting. The committee prepared the search for future members of the Supervisory Board and chose an independent executive search firm to conduct the search. As part of the selection process, several candidates met with both members of the Supervisory Board and members of the Executive Board. The interviews resulted in two strong (female) candidates who enjoy the trust of all Board members in a nomination. During the 2018 General Meeting of Shareholders, the Supervisory Board will nominate the two candidates for appointment for a four-year period.

A possible reappointment of the CFO was also discussed and prepared. The proposed reappointment of Chris Figeo as CFO for a four-year period will be placed on the 2018 AGM agenda for discussion.

To conclude, the Selection and Appointment Committee discussed the annual assessments of senior management. A nine-box grid was used to evaluate senior managers and to discuss their individual development and possible successors. The Selection and Appointment Committee was also informed about the results of the Denison scan, a new tool to measure the success of the organisation.

B.1.1.2 Corporate Governance

General

a.s.r. is a public company with limited liability under Dutch Law. The company has a two-tier board structure; it has a Supervisory Board and an Executive Board. a.s.r. has been listed on Euronext Amsterdam since 10 June 2016. Since the listing, a.s.r. has applied a full two-tier board structure.

History

In the autumn of 2008, the Dutch State acquired the Dutch entities of Fortis Group and spun off Fortis Verzekeringen Nederland N.V., which now operates as a.s.r. Although a.s.r. was acquired by the Dutch State as a result of the nationalisation of Fortis Group, a.s.r. never received state aid.

In September 2011, the Dutch State transferred all of its shares to NLFI in exchange for depositary receipts for the shares. NLFI was responsible for managing the shares and exercising all rights associated with these shares under Dutch Law, including voting rights. In November 2015, NLFI and the Dutch Minister of Finance agreed that all conditions for a privatisation of the Group had been met. In January 2016, the Dutch Parliament agreed to the exit strategy proposed by the Dutch Minister of Finance based on the NLFI advice, after which the Dutch Minister of Finance formally asked NLFI and a.s.r. to start the sale process through an IPO.

On 13 May 2016, NLFI confirmed its intention to proceed with the next step towards an IPO and the listing of the ordinary shares of the Group on Euronext Amsterdam. a.s.r. became a listed company on Friday 10 June 2016 and the price was set at € 19.50 per offered share.

Structure

ASR Nederland N.V. is the Group's holding company. The supervised entities (OTSOs) within the Group are ASR Levensverzekering N.V., ASR Schadeverzekering N.V., ASR Basis Ziekttekostenverzekeringen N.V., ASR Aanvullende Ziekttekostenverzekeringen N.V., ASR Bank N.V. and, since the acquisition of Generali Nederland on 5 February 2018, also Generali levensverzekering maatschappij N.V. and Generali schadeverzekering maatschappij N.V. The last two companies are intended to merge legally with ASR Levensverzekering N.V. and ASR Schadeverzekering N.V., respectively, in 2018. ASR Utrecht N.V. (before Generali Nederland N.V.) is the holding company of the Generali entities. The Executive Board and Supervisory Board members are the same as of those of ASR Nederland N.V.

The Executive Board members and Supervisory Board members of ASR Levensverzekering N.V. and ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. are the same as those of ASR Nederland N.V. The Executive Board of Generali levensverzekering maatschappij N.V. and Generali schadeverzekering maatschappij N.V. is also the same as that of ASR Nederland N.V. These companies have dispensation for having a Supervisory Board. ASR Basis Ziekttekostenverzekeringen N.V., ASR Aanvullende Ziekttekostenverzekeringen N.V. and ASR Bank N.V. have their own Executive Board. The Supervisory Board of these entities consists of a combination of members of the Executive Board and members of the Supervisory Board of ASR Nederland N.V.

B.1.1.3 Executive Board

The Executive Board is collectively responsible for the day-to-day conduct of business of a.s.r. as a whole and for its strategy, structure and performance. In performing its duties, the Executive Board is guided by a.s.r.'s interests, which include the interests of the businesses connected with a.s.r., which, in turn, include the interests of customers, shareholders, employees and society in general. For the performance of its duties, the Executive Board is accountable to the Supervisory Board and to the General Meeting of shareholders.

Certain resolutions of the Executive Board require approval of the Supervisory Board and/or the General Meeting. These resolutions are outlined in the articles of association of a.s.r. and in the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board. Both are available on asrnl.com.

Composition

According to the articles of association, the Executive Board consists of a minimum of two members, including at least a CEO and CFO. The Supervisory Board appoints the Executive Board members and may suspend or dismiss any member of the Executive Board at any time. The Supervisory Board notifies the General Meeting of proposed appointments. Only candidates found to meet the 'fit and proper test' under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act are eligible for appointment. In 2017, there were no changes in the composition of the Executive Board.

Apart from the Executive Board, each division of a.s.r. schade each have its own management team (MT).

Remuneration

Information on the remuneration policy for members of the Executive Board and their individual remunerations can be found in the Remuneration report.

Education and evaluation

With a view to innovation, the members of the Executive Board spent a week in Silicon Valley, California, in early 2017, visiting Singularity University and several innovative companies. During this trip, the members of the Executive Board were informed about the latest developments and gained inspiration to work on certain themes within a.s.r., such as robotisation and developments in the field of health.

Sessions were also organised jointly with the Supervisory Board. The first session was a training of the defence manual led by a commercial bank and law firm. All disciplines that have a role in the defence manual were involved. The second session concerned a note to IFRS 17, the new accounting standard for insurance contracts. The new rules will affect the future external reporting on insurance contracts. The implementation of IFRS 17 within a.s.r. is an extensive project that will have a major impact.

The Executive Board evaluated its own performance regularly in 2017 by holding what are known as Executive Board team conduct evaluation sessions. Furthermore, a specific self-evaluation session was held after the results of a 360-feedback questionnaire was received. With this 360-feedback, the Executive Board (as a whole) received feedback from members of the Supervisory Board, senior management, two members of the Works Council and from themselves. In the context of the 360-feedback questionnaire, the leadership themes from 'the story of a.s.r.' were specifically asked for; dilemmas, dialogue, clear frameworks and actions. The outcome of the questionnaire was discussed within the Executive Board under the guidance of an employee of the supplier of the 360 tooling to further interpret the results. The overall impression that emerged from this self-assessment was positive. It turned out that the Executive Board is more critical of itself than other providers of feedback are. Positive points include the open and interested attitude of the Executive Board and its decisiveness/execution power. Recommendations include providing clearer frameworks to senior management and openly discussing dilemmas that divide the Executive Board and for which more time is needed in decision-making.

In addition to the self-evaluation, the performance of the members of the Executive Board was also assessed by the Supervisory Board within the scope of the annual assessment round. In that context, interviews are held twice a year with the individual members of the Executive Board (by two members of the Supervisory Board each time).

B.1.1.4 Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board performs its duties on the basis of three roles; the supervisory role, the advisory role and the employer's role. The Supervisory Board supervises the policy pursued by the Executive Board and the general course of affairs at a.s.r. and its group entities. Specific powers are vested in the Supervisory Board, including the approval of certain decisions taken by the Executive Board.

Composition

The Supervisory Board consists of four members. The General Meeting of Shareholders appoints the members of the Supervisory Board and may suspend or dismiss any member of the Supervisory Board at any time.

The composition of the Supervisory Board of ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. is the same as that of ASR Nederland N.V.

Education and evaluation

The Supervisory Board performs an annual self-assessment. A self-assessment with external guidance is carried out every three years. The self-assessment for 2017 was performed with external guidance. The assessment was based on written and oral input from the members of the Supervisory Board, the members of the Executive Board, the Corporate Secretary and several senior managers. The following aspects were assessed:

- Composition of the Supervisory Board;
- Communication, information-gathering and decision-making;
- Interaction and dynamics; and
- Important supervisory issues.

The outcome of the assessment was discussed by the members of the Supervisory Board and the external assessor. The overall impression that emerged from this self-assessment was positive. The Supervisory Board is seen as an effective / impactful team in terms of content, with a balanced and high-quality composition. This was also considered closely in the context of the end of current terms of appointment. The atmosphere is open and the relationship with the Executive Board is good. One recommendation made was to improve an open dialogue on relevant strategic issues at an early stage. In this context, the actions taken were to tighten the content-related meeting schedule for Supervisory Board meetings and create room for this dialogue. It was also discussed to devote more attention to succession management. To conclude, the reports received by the Supervisory Board were improved last year.

In 2017, two continuing education (CE) sessions were organised for the members of the Supervisory Board together with the members of the Executive Board. The first session was a defence manual training, led by an investment bank and a law firm. The second session concerned an explanation of IFRS 17, the new accounting standard for insurance contracts. The new regulations will impact the external reporting on insurance contracts in the future. The implementation of IFRS 17 within a.s.r. is a major project.

B.1.1.5 Governance Codes and regulations

Professional oath

On 1 January 2013, the Dutch financial sector introduced a mandatory oath for Executive and Supervisory Board members of financial institutions licensed in the Netherlands. With respect to insurance companies, apart from the Executive and Supervisory Board members, persons with a management position directly below the Executive Board who are responsible for persons that may have a significant influence on the risk profile of the insurance company, are also required to take the oath, as are certain other employees. This includes persons that may (independently) significantly influence the risk profile of the undertaking as well as those persons that are or may be involved in the provision of financial services.

Regardless of the above, a.s.r. has decided that employees and other persons performing activities under its responsibility must take the oath. New employees take the oath within three months of joining the company.

Decision on disclosure of non-financial information and Decision on disclosure of diversity policy

a.s.r. also wants to be transparent about non-financial information in its Management Report. Since the reporting year 2017, the relating legal requirements have been tightened up for large companies of public interest. These organisations, including a.s.r., are expected to make clear how they deal with environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery in their business operations and value chain. Large listed companies must also provide insight into the diversity policy regarding the Executive Board and Supervisory Board.

B.1.2 Remuneration report

The principles followed for drafting, adopting, applying and enforcing the Group Remuneration Policy are described below.

1. HR policy:

- The remuneration policy strikes a balance between trust in intrinsic motivation on the one hand and agreement on clear targets and assessment of performance on those targets on the other.
- The total pay-and-benefits package enables the company to compete in the labour market and to attract and retain competent people.

2. Sound remuneration policy:

- The remuneration policy, including the pension policy, ties in with the corporate strategy and with the company's objectives, values and long-term interests. Any changes in strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests are taken into account when updating the remuneration policy.
- The remuneration policy is ethical, sound and sustainable, in line with the company's risk appetite, risk management strategy and risk profile, contributes to robust and effective risk management, and does not encourage a greater risk appetite than is acceptable to the business.
- The remuneration policy has been designed in such a way that allowance is made for the internal workings of the company, its subsidiaries and group companies, and for the nature, scale and complexity of the risks attached to the business.
- The remuneration policy does not restrict the company's scope to maintain and strengthen its robust regulatory capital, solvency margin or own funds.

3. Protection of customers and safeguarding integrity and long-term enterprise value:

- The remuneration policy encourages employees to act in accordance with the company's long-term interests.
- The remuneration policy has been designed in such a way that consumers, clients or members are treated with due care.
- Performances delivered by employees and by the company itself are measured based on both financial and non-financial indicators.
- The remuneration policy does not encourage employees to take excessive risks.
- The remuneration policy seeks to prevent conflicts of interest.
- The company does not apply constructions or methods that facilitate the evasion of the remuneration policy or the relevant legislation and regulations.
- Employees are expected not to make use of personal hedging strategies or of any insurance policies linked to remuneration and liability to undermine the risk management effects embedded in their remuneration schemes.

4. Transparency:

- The design, governance and methodology of the remuneration policy are clear, transparent and applicable to all employees.

5. Compliance:

- The remuneration policy complies with prevailing national and international legislation and regulations (see also Section 1.4). It is evaluated periodically and modified, if necessary, to ensure compliance with new legislation and regulations or market standards.
- The compliance of the remuneration policy and the related procedures with the relevant rules and regulations is checked at least once a year by a centralised and independent internal body.

Governance

- The Annual General Meeting (AGM) has decision-making powers relating to the remuneration policy of the Executive Board and the individual remuneration of the supervisory directors. In addition, the Supervisory Board informs the AGM of the individual remuneration of the executive directors.
- The Supervisory Board has decision-making powers relating to setting the individual remuneration of the members of the Executive Board. In addition, the Supervisory Board has responsibilities regarding the remuneration policy for all groups of employees and monitors same. The Supervisory Board also approves the remuneration policy and its underlying principles before they are adopted and the selection of identified staff.
- The Supervisory Board has an Audit and Risk Committee (ARC Committee) and as of the moment of the IPO the Selection, Appointment and Remuneration Committee was split in the Selection and Appointment Committee and the Remuneration Committee. These committees are composed of members of the Supervisory Board. The full Supervisory Board remains responsible for any decisions taken, even if they have been prepared by a committee.

- The duties, composition, expertise, independence and organisation of the committees of the Supervisory Board are described in further detail in their rules of procedure, which are included in two appendices to the Rules of Procedure of the Supervisory Board.
- The Remuneration Committee provides the Supervisory Board with support and advice in relation to its duties and responsibilities regarding remuneration policy and remuneration practices. Decisions taken by the Supervisory Board in this area are prepared by the Remuneration Committee.
- Without prejudice to the duties of the Remuneration Committee, the ARC Committee examines whether the incentives created by the remuneration system take account of risk, capital, liquidity and the probability and staggering of profit forecasts, for the purpose of supporting the introduction of sound remuneration policy and practices. The ARC Committee also provides input for the selection of identified staff.
- The Executive Board has decision-making powers and responsibilities relating to the remuneration policy in respect of all employees, with the exception of the Executive Board itself and the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board also decides on the individual remuneration of senior managers (SMs, job levels 22-23).
- Control functions (also known as key functions) are departments that are responsible for the control and supervision of operations as well as the risks arising from those operations, and in doing so operate independently from the rest of the organisation. They advise and support the Executive Board and Supervisory Board, and report directly to the Executive Board and Supervisory Board on compliance with applicable legislation and regulations and internal codes. Employees in control functions are defined as senior and/or managerial employees working in the compliance, audit, risk management and actuarial functions. The compliance, audit and risk management functions also play an active role in the context of the remuneration policies and practices relating to other groups of employees.
- The human resources function is very closely involved with the implementation of the remuneration policy. It also coordinates the preparation and evaluation of the remuneration policy and suggests what the policy should look like. In keeping with the control functions, the human resources function provides input for the ex-ante and ex-post risk adjustments of variable remuneration.
- The control functions and the human resources function collaborate actively on a regular basis. They share information and provide input for each other's activities in the area of the remuneration policy.

Remuneration groups

Except where stated otherwise, the regulations contained in the remuneration policy apply to all employees who work under the responsibility of the group. The specific groups mentioned are:

- Identified staff
- Employees in control functions (key functions)
- Policymakers
- Senior managers subject to the Dutch Financial Undertakings (Remuneration) Act (Wbfo)
- Executive directors and supervisory directors
- Senior and higher management

Key features of the remuneration system

Until 1 July 2014, the income of senior management, higher management and the CBA (Collective Bargaining Agreement) population (back-office and front-office) consisted of a fixed and a variable component. The Executive Board has received no variable remuneration since financial year 2011 based on Sections 1:128 and 1:129 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wft) and the corresponding transitional provisions. Following the collective bargaining negotiations with the trade unions, the variable remuneration for the CBA population was converted as of 1 July 2014 into a salary increase and a fixed supplement. The conversion was also implemented pro rata for a.s.r. as a whole, including higher and senior management. From 1 July 2014 onwards, the income of all salary groups including identified staff has consisted only of a fixed salary, with the exception of 115 front-office staff. This group has a fixed pay component and a target-related pay award of up to 20%.

Executive Board

The pay awarded to the members of the Executive Board comprises a fixed amount per month, including holiday allowance. The pay is indexed in accordance with the CBA for the insurance industry.

Other employees

The fixed pay awarded to employees consists of a fixed gross monthly salary, a fixed allowance (as a result of the conversion of variable pay for those employed at a.s.r. on 1 July 2014), 8% holiday allowance and a year-end bonus. The level of fixed pay depends on the weight attributed to an employee's role, the related salary group and the employee's general performance rating (assessment of deliverables and agreements on appropriate conduct). Fixed pay is adjusted for structural wage developments in accordance with the CBA for back-office positions in the insurance industry. The objectives pursued as part of how employees perform their duties are extrapolated from

a.s.r.'s strategic targets. a.s.r.'s strategy is based on helping by taking action. This is reflected in KPIs relating to such issues as a customer dashboard, the Customer-Oriented Insurance Quality Mark and the Net Promoter Score. These KPIs form the basis of inspiring individual targets.

Identified staff

Variable remuneration awarded to identified staff before 1 July 2014 will be paid in instalments over the next few years. Identified staff are conditionally awarded a material share (i.e. 50%) of their variable pay in the form of cash and non-cash instruments. The conditional variable pay is deferred for three years; a reappraisal is performed at the end of the three-year period, after which the cash component is paid out. The non-cash component is subject to an additional retention period of two years. Some of the unconditional variable pay is paid out in cash immediately. The non-cash component of the unconditional variable pay is also retained for two years.

This group is also subject to a claw-back mechanism, a fairness clause and a penalty scheme, meaning that the Supervisory Board can claw back any variable pay already awarded if it was determined and awarded based on incorrect information.

In addition, the Supervisory Board has the right to adjust the level of the conditional variable pay if leaving the payment unchanged would go against the principles of reasonableness and fairness.

At a.s.r., the following specific variable remuneration schemes may apply to groups of employees:

- Target-related remuneration for front-office positions: employees may be entitled to variable remuneration under the CBA job classification and pay structure for front-office positions at a.s.r.
- Variable remuneration at ASR Vastgoed Vermogensbeheer B.V. and ASR Vastgoed Ontwikkeling N.V.: As a transitional measure, a variable remuneration scheme applies to a small group of employees working at ASR Vastgoed Vermogensbeheer B.V. and ASR Vastgoed Ontwikkeling N.V. who are not identified staff.
- Incidental bonuses: A variable remuneration scheme in which a small amount of remuneration is linked to specific performance that goes beyond their job description applies to employees who come within the scope of the ASR Remuneration Policy but are not identified staff.

Retention bonuses

Prior written permission from DNB for retention bonuses exceeding the bonus cap of 20% may only be requested by a.s.r.'s HR department after it has obtained the prior consent of the Remuneration Committee.

Guaranteed variable remuneration, welcome bonuses and buy-outs

a.s.r. does not award guaranteed variable remuneration except within the legal bounds and only if prior permission has been obtained from the HR Director.

In accordance with the Group Remuneration Policy, a.s.r. applies the ex-ante and ex-post risk adjustment to variable remuneration.

- Ex-ante risk adjustment
- The human resources function (HR Director) applies the ex-ante risk adjustment, based on input received from the control functions.
- Penalty
- Following a proposal from the Remuneration Committee and based on input from the human resources function and the control functions, the Supervisory Board decides whether the penalty is to be applied.
- Claw-back
- Following a proposal from the Remuneration Committee and based on input from the human resources function and the control functions, the Supervisory Board decides whether the claw-back clause is to be applied.

Severance pay

No severance pay, either fixed or variable, may be awarded to an employee in the following cases:

- In the event that the employment relationship is terminated early at the employee's own initiative, except where this is due to serious culpable conduct or neglect on the part of the company.
- In the event of serious culpable conduct or neglect in the performance of his or her role by the employee.

Additionally, the following conditions apply with respect to severance pay for policymakers.

- The maximum severance pay is 100% of the fixed annual remuneration.
- No severance pay is awarded in the event of the company's failure.
- No severance pay that can be classified as variable is awarded to policymakers of a.s.r. or banks and insurers that are part of the group.

- No fixed severance pay may be awarded to this group of employees unless this severance pay was agreed before 7 February 2015 (or before 20 June 2012 in the case of members of the a.s.r. Executive Board) or is agreed when the employee in question commenced his or her activities as a policy-maker after 7 February 2015.

No employee may receive total variable remuneration that exceeds 20% of his or her total fixed annual remuneration. This ratio is also referred to as the '20% bonus cap'.

Pension

The principal features of the pension scheme were as follows in 2016:

1. Average-pay pension plan;
2. Retirement age: 67 years;
3. Accrual rate for old-age pension: 1.875% for all salary groups;
4. Pensionable salary: fixed annual salary on 1 January of any year (capped at € 101.519 gross, this is offset by a contribution for the accrual of a net pay pension);
5. Partner's pension: 70% of projected old-age pension;
6. Orphan's pension: 14% of projected old-age pension;
7. Employee contribution: 6% of pensionable earnings;
8. Flexible elements: early retirement, deferred retirement, exchange, high/low, part-time;
9. a.s.r. does not allow for the award of discretionary pensions.

Pre-pension allowance

As a result of statutory pre-pension regulations, a.s.r. removed all pre-pension elements from its pension plans in 2006. Employees who joined a.s.r. before 1 January 2006 were initially compensated for this removal through optimisation of their accrual rate and the state pension offset. Where such compensation was inadequate, the employees were awarded a pre-pension allowance, the amount of which varied based on their age and the original pension commitment. The pre-pension allowance for employees who joined a.s.r. after 1 January 2006 was 1% of their pensionable salary.

As a result of the change to the pension plan agreed with the Works Council, an additional pre-pension allowance was introduced with effect from 1 January 2015 for employees who had a pension accrual rate of 2.25% at year-end 2013. The supplementary pre-pension allowance has been set at 2.25%.

The allowance is paid until the end date of the (regular) pre-pension allowance, subject to a maximum of five years.

Once every three years, an independent consultancy is hired to perform a market comparison (remuneration benchmark).

For the complete a.s.r. remuneration policy please see: asrnl.com.

B.1.3 Related party transactions

A related party is a person or entity that has significant influence over another entity, or has the ability to affect the financial and operating policies of the other party. Parties related to a.s.r. schade include a.s.r. and its subsidiaries, associates, NLF1 and the Dutch State for the period until 13 September 2017, members of the Executive Board, members of the Supervisory Board, close family members of any person referred to above, entities controlled or significantly influenced by any person referred to above and any other affiliated entity.

a.s.r. schade regularly enters into transactions with related parties during the conduct of its business. These transactions mainly involve loans and receivables and allocated expenses, and are conducted on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The remuneration of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board of a.s.r. schade are described in chapter 2.6.5 (Remuneration of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board);

- The operating expenses, are predominantly intercompany, consisting of allocated expenses from head office, support functions and expenses related to personnel;
- Transactions with a.s.r. concern the payment of taxes as a.s.r. heads the fiscal unity.

Positions and transactions between a.s.r. schade, associates and other related parties

The table below shows the financial scope of the related party transactions a.s.r. schade:

- Associates;
- Other related parties (including a.s.r. and its subsidiaries).

Financial scope of a.s.r.'s related party transactions

| | Associates | Other related parties | Total |
|--|------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2017 | | | |
| Balance sheet items with related parties as at 31 December | | | |
| Other assets | - | 59 | 59 |
| Transactions in the income statement for the financial year | | | |
| Interest income | - | 1 | 1 |
| FV Gains and Losses | - | 1 | 1 |
| Commission expenses | - | 26 | 26 |
| Operating expenses excluding restructuring provision expenses | - | 4 | 4 |
| 2016 | | | |
| Balance sheet items with related parties as at 31 December | | | |
| Loans and receivables | 3 | 23 | 26 |
| Other assets | 10 | - | 10 |
| Other liabilities | 6 | - | 6 |
| Transactions in the income statement for the financial year | | | |
| Interest income | - | 1 | 1 |

No provisions for impairments have been recognised on the loans and receivables for the years 2017 and 2016. During the reporting period, a.s.r. schade paid a dividend to a.s.r. in the amount of € 99 million (2016: € 87 million). In 2017 a.s.r. schade sold the participation in ASR Nederland Vastgoed Maatschappij N.V. (ANVM) to ASR Levensverzekering N.V.

B.1.4 Remuneration of Supervisory Board and Executive Board

The members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board of a.s.r. schade are the same members in the Executive Board and Supervisory Board of a.s.r. The amount of compensation paid for the services provided by the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board of a.s.r. was not charged to a.s.r. schade, and is subsequently not accounted for in the result of a.s.r. schade

The remuneration policy of the Executive and Supervisory Board members is determined in accordance with the current Articles of Association of ASR Nederland N.V. An overview of these remunerations is described in the consolidated financial statements of a.s.r. group.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for the solo entity. The policy pursued by a.s.r. concerning fit and proper requirements for persons who effectively run the undertaking and other key functions contributes to a controlled and sound business operations and promotes the stability and integrity of a.s.r. as well as customer confidence.

The fit and proper requirements that are imposed on persons who effectively run the undertaking and other key functions are included in the job profile, which is used as a basis for recruitment. Each year, an assessment is made of the extent to which an employee requires training to perform its duties. In addition, a.s.r. has developed a training plan for the continuing education of persons who effectively run the undertaking and other key functions. a.s.r. assesses all prospective employees for their reliability and integrity prior to their appointment.

B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment Risk Management System

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for the solo entity. It is of great importance that risks within all business lines are timely and adequately controlled. In order to do so, a.s.r. has implemented a Risk Management framework based on internationally recognised and accepted standards (such as COSO ERM and ISO 31000:2009 risk management principles and guidelines). Using this framework, material risks that a.s.r. is, or can be, exposed to, are identified, measured, managed, monitored and evaluated. The framework is both applicable to a.s.r. group and the underlying (legal) business entities.

B.3.1 Risk Management Framework

The figure below is the risk management framework as applied by a.s.r. The framework is based on the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model by COSO¹.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework



Risk Management framework

The Risk Management (RM) framework consists of risk strategy (including risk appetite), risk governance, systems and data, risk policies and procedures, risk culture, and risk management process. The RM framework contributes to achieving the strategic objectives as set out by a.s.r.

Risk strategy (incl. risk appetite)

Risk strategy is defined to contain at least the following elements:

- Strategic objectives that are pursued;
- The risk appetite in pursuit of those strategic objectives.

a.s.r.'s risk strategy aims to ensure that decisions are made within the boundaries of the risk appetite, as stipulated annually by the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board (see chapter B.3.1.1 Risk strategy and risk appetite).

Risk appetite

The risk appetite is defined as the level and type of risk a.s.r. is willing to bear in order to meet its strategic, tactical and operational objectives. Risk preferences in the form of qualitative risk appetite statements and risk tolerances presented by quantitative risk appetite statements, guide the organisation in the selection of risks. Risk appetite statements are implemented within the business through the use of risk limits.

¹ ISO 31000:2009 risk management principles and guidelines

Risk governance

Risk governance can be seen as the way in which risks are managed, through a sound risk governance structure and clear tasks and responsibilities, including risk ownership. a.s.r. employs a risk governance framework that entails the tasks and responsibilities of the risk management organisation and the structure of the Risk committees (see chapter B.3.1.2 Risk governance).

Systems and data

Systems and data support the risk management process and provide management information to the risk committees and other relevant bodies. Strategic decisions are based on the management information provided. a.s.r. finds it very important to have qualitatively adequate data and systems in place, in order to be able to report and steer correct figures and to apply risk-mitigating measures timely. To ensure this, a.s.r. has designed a policy for data quality in line with Solvency II. Tools, models and systems are implemented to support the risk management process by giving guidance to and insights into the key risk indicators, risk tolerance levels, boundaries and actions, and remediation plans to mitigate risks (see chapter B.3.1.3 Systems and data).

Risk policies and procedures:

Risk policies and procedures at least¹:

- Define the risk categories and the methods to measure the risks;
- Outline how each relevant category, risk area and any potential aggregation of risk is managed;
- Describe the connection with the overall solvency needs assessment as identified in the Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA), the regulatory capital requirements and the risk tolerances;
- Provide specific risk tolerances and limits within all relevant risk categories in line with the risk appetite statements;
- Describe the frequency and content of regular stress tests and the circumstances that would warrant ad-hoc stress tests.

The classification of risks within a.s.r. is performed in line with, but is not limited to, the Solvency II risks. Each risk category consists of a policy that explicates how risks are identified, measured and controlled within a.s.r. (see chapter B.3.1.4 Risk policies and procedures).

Risk culture

An effective risk culture is one that enables and rewards individuals and groups for taking risks in an informed manner. It is a term describing the values, beliefs, knowledge, attitudes and understanding about risk. All the elements of the RM framework combined make an effective risk culture.

Within a.s.r. risk culture is an important element that emphasises the human side of risk management. The Executive Board has a distinguished role in expressing the appropriate norms and values (tone at the top). a.s.r. employs several measures to increase the risk awareness and, in doing so, the risk culture (see chapter B.3.1.5 Risk culture).

Risk management process

The risk management process contains all activities within the RM processes to structurally 1) identify risks; 2) measure risks; 3) manage risks; 4) monitor and report on risks; and 5) evaluate the risk profile and risk management framework. At a.s.r., the risk management process is used to implement the risk strategy in the steps mentioned. These five steps allow for the risks within the company to be managed effectively (see chapter B.3.1.6 Risk Management process).

B.3.1.1 Risk strategy and risk appetite

The risk strategy of a.s.r. aims to ensure that management decisions lead to a risk profile that remains in line with the mission of the organisation. The risk strategy entails all processes to manage identified risks and to take advantage of opportunities should they arise. In order to achieve this, a risk appetite is established so that the risk profile can be managed within the limits as determined by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. These risk boundaries are set with the goal of remaining a solid insurance company with the right balance between risk and return. The risk appetite describes the level of risk a.s.r. is willing to bear in order to meet its strategic objectives. Risk exposures are actively managed to ensure that the risks will stay within the defined limits. Risk appetite is defined at both group level and at legal entity level for financial and non-financial risks. Risk tolerances, limits and targets are set for all risk appetite statements. Objectives of the risk appetite are:

1 EIOPA-BoS-253-Guidelines_on_System_of_Governance_EN.pdf

- To serve as an important steering instrument on a daily basis: a pragmatic approach at both group-, legal entity- and business unit level. This helps to develop a vision with respect to risk, which is used in the day-to-day decision-making process;
- To link the risk appetite to the strategic goals, in order to indicate a.s.r.'s willingness to take risks.

The risk appetite is based on a.s.r.'s mission, vision and strategy, determined by the Executive Board. The overall mission is to offer transparent insurance solutions as a trusted partner to customers, while creating a sustainable and stable value for a.s.r.'s stakeholders. This mission is translated into the prioritisation of simple and transparent products, clear communication and fair treatment of customers. The strategy is derived from the mission and is based on four pillars: meeting customer needs, pricing discipline and underwriting excellence, cost effectiveness and maintaining a cash generative business model. a.s.r. strives to execute these four strategic pillars within all of the group's segments.

Meeting customers' needs

a.s.r. aims to offer customers simple, transparent products that fulfil their needs.

Excellence in pricing, underwriting and claims handling

a.s.r. intends to maintain a disciplined pricing strategy focusing on further expanding its knowledge of customer behaviour and continuing to enhance and further develop its experience and skills in respect of pricing and underwriting.

Cost Effectiveness

a.s.r. aims to continuously focus on effectively managing its costs.

Cash Generating Business Model

a.s.r.'s objective is to maintain its operation on a cash generative business model backed by a sound investment policy and investment mix to deliver robust, high-quality earnings underpinned by strong capital generation.

Through a top-down strategic risk analysis at group level and bottom-up control risk self-assessments from the legal entities, the most important strategic risks are identified. For each of these risks an estimation of the likelihood and impact is made to prioritise the risks. The outcomes of these analyses are used as input for defining the level of risk the organisation is willing to take in order to achieve strategic goals. The risk appetite is formulated to provide guidance and direction to the management of the strategic risks. The risk appetite contains a number of qualitative and quantitative risk appetite statements. The statements point out the risk preferences and tolerances of the organisation and are viewed as key elements for the realisation of our strategy. With the use of hard and soft limits the boundaries for accepting risks are objective and evident. Soft limits are used as early warning signals to prevent risk taking beyond the hard limits. The performance against these statements is monitored in the risk committees. The statements and limits are evaluated regularly to maintain alignment with the strategy. For more information on the risk appetite statements, see the Policy on Risk Appetite.

B.3.1.2 Risk governance

a.s.r.'s risk governance can be described by:

- risk ownership;
- the implemented three lines of defence model and associated (clear delimitation of) tasks and responsibilities of key function holders; and
- the risk committee structure to ensure adequate strategic decision making.

Risk ownership

The Executive Board has the final responsibility for risk exposures and management within the organisation. Part of the responsibilities have been delegated to persons that manage the divisions where the actual risk-taking takes place. Risk owners are accountable for one or more risk exposures that are inextricably linked to the department they are responsible for. Through the risk committee structure, risk owners provide accountability for the risk exposures.

Three lines of defence

The risk governance structure is based on the 'three lines of defence' model. The 'three lines of defence' model consists of three defence lines with different responsibilities with respect to the ownership of controlling risks. The model below provides insight in the organisation of the three lines of defence within a.s.r.

Three Lines of Defence Model

| Three lines of defence | | |
|--|--|--|
| First line of defence | Second line of defence | Third line of defence |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Board • Management teams of the business lines and their employees • Finance & risk decentral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Risk Management department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk management function - Actuarial function • Integrity department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compliance function | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Audit department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal audit function |
| Ownership and implementation | Policies and monitoring implementation by 1st line | Independent assessment of 1st and 2nd lines |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the identification and the management of risks in the daily business • Has the day-to-day responsibility for operations (sales, pricing, underwriting, claims handling, etc.) and is primarily responsible for implementing risk frameworks and policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges the 1st line and supports the 1st line to achieve their business objectives in accordance with the risk appetite • Has sufficient countervailing power to prevent risk concentrations and other forms of excessive risk taking • Responsible for developing risk policies and monitoring the compliance with these policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing dedicated assurance services and oversees and assesses the functioning and the effectiveness of the first two lines of defence |

Positioning of key functions

Within the risk governance, the key functions (compliance, risk, actuarial and audit) are organised in accordance with Solvency II regulation and play an important role as countervailing power of management in the decision-making process. The four key functions are independently positioned within a.s.r. The risk and actuarial function are positioned under responsibility of the CFO; the compliance and audit function under the responsibility of the CEO. All functions are executed in the central risk committees. None of the functions has voting rights in the committees, in order to remain fully independent as countervailing power. All functions have direct communication lines with the Executive Board and can escalate to the chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. Furthermore, the key functions have regular meetings with the supervisors of the Dutch Central Bank and/or The Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM).

Group Risk Management

Group Risk Management is responsible for the execution of the risk management function and the actuarial function. The department is led by the CRO. Group Risk Management consists of the following sub-departments:

- Enterprise Risk Management;
- Financial Risk Management (including Actuarial Function).

Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Management is responsible for second-line operational (including IT) risk management and the enhancement of the risk awareness within the organisation. The responsibilities with regards to strategic risk management include the development of risk policies, the annual update of the risk strategy (risk appetite), the coordination of the CRSA process leading to the risk priorities and ORSA scenarios and the monitoring of the non-financial strategic risk profile. For the management of operational risks, a.s.r. has a solid Risk-Control framework in place that contributes to its long-term solidity. The RMF monitors and reviews the non-financial operational risk profile on a frequent basis. The quality of the framework is continuously enhanced by the analysis of operational incidents, periodic assessments and monitoring by the RMF. Enterprise Risk Management actively promotes risk awareness at all levels to contribute to the vision of staying a socially relevant insurer.

Financial Risk Management

Financial Risk Management (FRM) is responsible for the second line financial risk and supports both the Actuarial Function and Risk Management Function. An important task of FRM is to be the countervailing power to the Executive Board and management in managing financial risks for a.s.r. and its legal entities. FRM assesses the accuracy and reliability of the market risk, counterparty risk, insurance risk and liquidity risk, risk margin and best estimate liability. Other responsibilities are model validation and policies on valuation and risk. FRM is also responsible for the actuarial function. As part of the actuarial function, FRM reviews the technical provisions, monitors methodologies, assumptions and models used in these calculations, and assesses the adequacy and quality of data used in the calculations. Furthermore, the Actuarial Function expresses an opinion on the underwriting policy and determines if risks related to the profitability of new products are sufficiently addressed in the product development process. The actuarial function also expresses an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements.

Compliance

Compliance is responsible for the execution of the compliance function. An important task of Compliance is to be the countervailing power to the Executive Board and management in managing compliance risks for a.s.r. and its subsidiaries. The mission of the compliance function is to enhance and ensure a controlled and sound business operations where impeccable, professional conduct is self-evident.

As second line of defence, Compliance encourages the organisation to comply with relevant rules and regulations, ethical standards and the internal standards derived from them ('rules') by providing advice and devising policy. Compliance supports the first line in the identification of compliance risks and assess the effectiveness of risk management on which Compliance reports to the relevant risk committees. In doing so, Compliance uses a compliance risk and monitoring framework. In line with risk management, Compliance also creates further awareness in order to promote a culture of integrity. Compliance coordinates contacts with regulators in order to maintain an effective relationship and keeps oversight of the current topics.

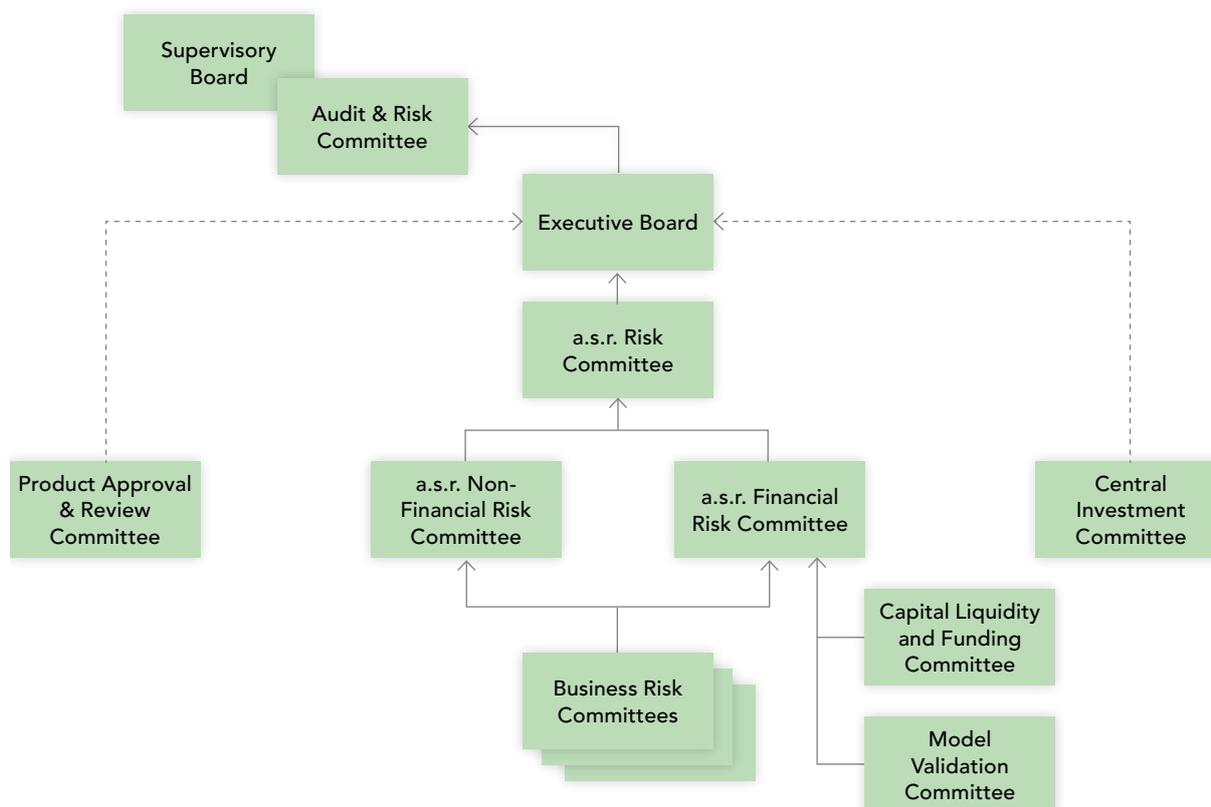
Audit

The Audit department, the third line of defence, provides an independent opinion on governance, risk and management processes, with the goal of supporting the Executive Board and other management of a.s.r. in achieving the corporate objectives. To that end, Audit evaluates the effectiveness of governance, risk and management processes, and provides pragmatic advice that can be implemented to further optimise these processes. In addition, senior management can engage Audit for specific advisory projects.

Risk committee structure

a.s.r. has established a structure of risk committees with the objective to monitor the risk profile for a.s.r. group, its legal entities and its business lines in order to ensure that it remains within the risk appetite and the underlying risk tolerances and risk limits. When triggers are hit or likely to be hit, risk committees make decisions regarding measures to be taken, being risk-mitigating measures or measures regarding governance, such as the frequency of their meetings. For each of the risk committees a statute is drawn up in which the tasks, composition and responsibilities of the committee are defined.

Risk Committee Structure



Audit & Risk Committee

The Audit & Risk Committee was established by the Supervisory Board to gain support in the following matters:

- Assessment of the risk appetite proposal based on the financial and non-financial risk reports;
- Assessment of the annual report, including the financial statements;
- The relationship with the independent external auditor, including the assessment of the qualities and independence of the independent external auditor and the proposal by the Supervisory Board to the AGM to appoint the independent external auditor;
- The performance of the audit function, compliance function and the risk management function;
- Compliance with rules and regulations; and
- The financial position.

The Audit & Risk Committee has three members of the RvC, one of whom acts as the chairman.

a.s.r. Risk Committee

The a.s.r. Risk Committee (a.s.r. RC) is a sub-committee of the Executive Board and monitors a.s.r.'s overall risk profile on a quarterly basis. At least annually, the a.s.r. RC determines the risk appetite statements, limits and targets for a.s.r. and business lines. This relates to the overall a.s.r. risk appetite and the subdivision of risk appetite by financial and non-financial risks. The risk appetite is then submitted to the a.s.r. Audit & Risk Committee, which advises the Supervisory Board on the approval of the risk appetite. The a.s.r. RC also monitors the progress made in managing risks included in the Risk Priorities of the Executive Board.

All members of the Executive Board participate in the a.s.r. RC, which is chaired by the CEO. The involvement of the Executive Board ensures that risk decisions are being addressed at the appropriate level within the organisation. In addition to the Executive Board, the CRO, Director of Audit and Director of Integrity are members of the Committee.

Non-Financial Risk Committee

The Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) discusses, advises and decides upon non-financial risk policies. The most relevant risk policies are approved by the a.s.r. RC. The NFRC monitors that non-financial risks are managed adequately and monitors that the risk profile stays within the agreed risk limits. If the risk profile exceeds the limits, the NFRC takes mitigating actions. The NFRC reports to the a.s.r. RC. The Chairman of the NFRC is one of the COO's (who is also a member of the Executive Board).

Financial Risk Committee

The Financial Risk Committee (FRC) discusses and decides upon financial risk policies. The most relevant financial risk policies are approved by the a.s.r. RC. The FRC monitors and controls financial risks (market, insurance (Life and Non-life), liquidity and counterparty default risk). The FRC also monitors whether the risk profile stays within the risk limits. If the risk profile exceeds these limits, the FRC takes mitigating actions. The FRC reports to the a.s.r. Risk Committee. The Chairman of the FRC is the CFO.

Capital, Liquidity and Funding Committee

The Capital, Liquidity and Funding Committee (CLFC) is a subcommittee of the FRC. As such, the CLFC prepares and assesses the technical analysis of capital, liquidity and funding positions, rating policy, rating model reporting, and treasury activities. The Chairman of the CLFC is the Director of Group Asset Management.

Model Validation Committee

The model validation committee (MVC) is a subcommittee of the FRC and is responsible for the execution and update of the model validation policy and the approval of validation of existing or newly developed models. The MVC receives all required information for the validation of models (e.g. model documentation and validation reports) prepared by the validation board (MVB) that assures the quality of the validation process. The chairman of the MVC is the CRO.

Business Risk Committees

The business lines manage and control their risk profile through the Business Risk Committees (BRC). The BRC's monitor that the risk profile of the business lines stays within the risk appetite, limits and targets, as formulated by the Executive Board. The BRC reports to the FRC and the NFRC. The Chairman of the BRC is the Managing Director of the business line.

Central Investment Committee

In addition to the risk committee structure, the Central Investment Committee (CIC) monitors tactical decisions and the execution of the investment policy. It takes investment decisions within the boundaries of the strategic asset allocation as agreed upon in the FRC. The CIC bears particular responsibility for investment decisions exceeding the mandate of the investment department. The CIC is chaired by the COO Life (member of the Executive Board).

Product Approval and Review Process Board

The Product Approval & Review Process Board (PARP Board) is responsible for the final decision-making process around the introduction of new products and adjustments in existing products. The committee evaluates if potential risks in newly developed products are sufficiently addressed. New products need to be developed in such a way that they are cost efficient, reliable, useful and secure. New products also need to have a strategic fit with a.s.r.'s mission to be a solid and trustful insurer. In addition, the risks of existing products are evaluated, as requested by the product approval and review process as a result of product reviews.

B.3.1.3 Systems and data

Tools, models and systems are implemented to support the risk management process by giving guidance and insight into the key risk indicators, risk tolerance levels, boundaries and actions and remediation plans to mitigate risks. The availability, adequacy and quality of data and IT systems is important in order to ensure that correct figures are reported and risk mitigating measures can be taken in time. It is important to establish under which conditions the management information that is submitted to the risk committees has been prepared and which quality safeguards were applied in the process of creating this information. This allows the risk committees to ascertain whether the information is sufficient to base further decisions upon.

a.s.r. has a Data Governance and Quality policy in place to support the availability of correct management information. This policy is evaluated on an annual basis and revised at least every three years to keep the standards in line with the latest developments on information management. The quality of the information is reviewed based on the following aspects, based on Solvency II:

- completeness (including documentation of accuracy of results);
- adequacy;
- reliability;
- timeliness.

The preparatory body or department checks the assumptions made and the plausibility of the results, and ensures coordination with relevant parties. When a preparatory body has established that the information is reliable and

complete, it approves and formally submits the document(s) to a risk committee.

The information involved tends to be sensitive. To prevent unauthorised persons from accessing it, it is disseminated using a secure channel or protected files. a.s.r.'s information security policy contains guidelines in this respect.

a.s.r.'s information security policy is based on ISO 27002 'Code of practice for information security management'. This Code describes best practices for the implementation of information security.

The aim of the information security policy is to take measures to ensure that the requirements regarding availability, reliability and integrity and confidential use of systems and data are met.

- Information availability refers to the degree to which the information is at hand as soon as the organisation needs it, meaning, for instance, that the information should be retrievable on demand and that it can be consulted and used at the right time;
- The integrity, i.e. reliability, of information is the degree to which it is up-to-date, complete and error-free;
- 'Confidential use' refers to the degree to which the information is available to authorised persons only and the extent to which it is not available to unauthorised persons.

There are technical solutions for accomplishing this, by enforcing a layered approach (defence-in-depth) of technical measures to avoid unauthorised persons (i.e. hackers) to compromise a.s.r. corporate data and systems. In this perspective, one may think of methods of logical access management, intrusion detection techniques, in combination with firewalls are aimed at preventing hackers and other unauthorised persons from accessing information stored on a.s.r. systems. Nevertheless, confidential information can also have been committed to paper. In addition to technical measures there are physical measures part of the information security environment.

When user defined models (e.g. spreadsheets) are used for supporting the RM Framework, the 'a.s.r. Standard for End user computing' - in addition of the general security policy - defines and describes best practices in order to guard the reliability and confidentiality of these tools and models. a.s.r. recognises the importance of sound data quality and information management systems. In 2017, a.s.r. took a number of actions to enhance the measurement and reporting on data quality for the purposes of financial reporting. In 2018 a.s.r. will take further steps on this.

The management of IT and data risks of the implemented tools, models and systems (including data) is part of the Operational IT risk management.

B.3.1.4 Risk policies and procedures

a.s.r. has established guidelines, including policies that cover all main risk categories (market, counterparty default, liquidity, insurance, strategic and operational). These policies address the accountabilities and responsibilities regarding management of the different risk types. Furthermore, the methodology for risk measurement is included in the policies. The content of the policies is aligned to create a consistent and complete set. The risk policy landscape is maintained by Group Risk Management and Compliance. These departments also monitor the proper implementation of the policies in the business. New risk policies or updates of existing risk policies are approved by the risk committees as mentioned previously.

B.3.1.5 Risk culture

Risk awareness is a vital component of building a sound risk culture within a.s.r. that emphasises the human aspect in the management of risks. In addition to gaining sufficient knowledge, skills, capabilities and experience in risk management, it is essential that an organisation enables objective and transparent risk reporting in order to manage them more effectively.

The Executive Board clearly recognises the importance of risk management and is therefore represented in all of the major group level risk committees. Risk Management is involved in the strategic decision-making process, where the company's risk appetite is always considered. The awareness of risks during decision-making is continually addressed when making business decisions, for example by discussing and reviewing risk scenarios and the positive and/or negative impact of risks before finalising decisions.

It is very important that this risk awareness trickles down to all parts of the organisation, and therefore management actively encourages personnel to be aware of risks during their tasks and projects, in order to avoid risks or mitigate them when required. The execution of risk analyses is embedded in daily business in, for example, projects, product design and outsourcing.

In doing so, a.s.r. aims to create a solid risk culture in which ethical values, desired behaviours and understanding of risk in the entity are fully embedded. Integrity is of the utmost importance at a.s.r.: this is translated into a code of conduct and strict application policies for new and existing personnel, such as taking an oath or promise when entering the company, and the 'fit and proper' aspect of the Solvency II regulation, ensuring that a.s.r. is overseen and managed in a professional manner.

Furthermore, a.s.r. believes it is important that a culture is created in which risks can be discussed openly and where risks are not merely perceived to be negative and highlight that risks can also present a.s.r. with opportunities. Risk Management (both centralised and decentralised) is positioned as such, that it can communicate and report on risks independently and transparently, which also contributes to creating a proper risk culture.

B.3.1.6 Risk management process

The risk management process typically comprises of five important steps: 1) identifying; 2) measuring; 3) managing; 4) monitoring and reporting; and 5) evaluating¹. a.s.r. has defined a procedure for performing risk analyses and standards for specific assessments. The five different steps are explained in this chapter.

Identifying

Management should endeavour to identify all possible risks that may impact the strategic objectives of a.s.r., ranging from the larger and/or more significant risks posed on the overall business, down to the smaller risks associated with individual projects or smaller business lines. Risk identification comprises of the process of identifying and describing risk sources, events, and the causes and effects of those events.

Measuring

After risks have been identified, quantitative or qualitative assessments of these risks take place to estimate the likelihood and impact associated with them. Methods applicable to the assessment of risks are:

- Sensitivity analysis;
- Stress testing;
- Scenario analysis;
- Expert judgments (regarding likelihood and impact); and
- Portfolio analysis.

Managing

Typically, there are five strategies to managing risk:

- Accept: risk acceptance means accepting that a risk might have consequences, without taking any further mitigating measures;
- Avoid: risk avoidance is the elimination of activities that cause the risk;
- Transfer: risk transference is transferring the impact of the risk to a third party;
- Mitigate: risk mitigation involves the mitigation of the risk likelihood and/or impact;
- Exploit: risk exploitation revolves around the maximisation of the risk likelihood and/or increasing the impact if the risk does happen.

Risk management strategies are chosen in a way that ensures that a.s.r. remains within the risk appetite tolerance levels and limits.

Monitoring and reporting

The risk identification process is not a continuous exercise. Therefore, risk monitoring and reporting are required to capture changes in environments and conditions. This also means that risk management strategies could, or perhaps should, be adapted in accordance with risk appetite tolerance levels and limits.

Evaluating

The evaluation step is twofold. On the one hand, evaluation means risk exposures are evaluated against risk appetite tolerance levels and limits, taking (the effectiveness of) existing mitigation measures into account. The outcome of the evaluation could lead to a decision regarding further mitigating measures or changes in risk management strategies. On the other hand, the risk management framework (including the risk management processes) is evaluated by the risk management function, in order to continuously improve the effectiveness of the risk management framework as a whole.

¹ Based on COSO ERM and ISO 31000:2009.

B.3.2 a.s.r.'s risk categories

a.s.r. is exposed to a variety of risks. There are six main risk categories that a.s.r. recognises, as described below. These descriptions are based on a.s.r. level, not all risks are applicable for a.s.r. schade.

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that premium and/or investment income or outstanding reserves will not be sufficient to cover current or future payment obligations, due to the application of inaccurate technical or other assumptions and principles when developing and pricing products. a.s.r. schade recognises the following insurance risks:

- Health
- Non-life insurance risk

Market risk

The risk of changes in values caused by market prices or volatility of market prices differing from their expected values. The following types of market risk are distinguished:

- Interest rate risk
- Equity risk
- Property risk
- Spread risk
- Currency risk
- Concentration risk/market concentration risk

Counterparty default risk

Counterparty default risk is the risk of losses due to the unexpected failure to pay or credit rating downgrade of counterparties and debtors. Counterparty default risk exists in respect of the following counterparties:

- Reinsurers
- Consumers
- Intermediaries
- Counterparties that offer cash facilities
- Counterparties with which derivatives contracts have been concluded

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a.s.r. is not able to meet its financial obligations to policyholders and other creditors when they become due and payable, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses caused by weak or failing internal procedures, weaknesses in the action taken by personnel, weaknesses in systems or because of external events. The following subcategories of operational risk are used:

- Compliance
- Business process
- Information technology
- Outsourcing
- Financial reporting

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk of a.s.r. or its business lines failing to achieve the objectives due to incorrect decision-making, incorrect implementation and/or an inadequate response to changes in the environment. Such changes may arise in the following areas:

- Climate
- Demographics
- Competitive conditions
- Technology
- Macroeconomic conditions
- Laws and regulations and ethical standards
- Stakeholders
- Group structure (for product lines only)

Strategic risk may arise due to a mismatch between two or more of the following components: the objectives (resulting from the strategy), the resources used to achieve the objectives, the quality of implementation, the economic climate and/or the market in which a.s.r. and/or its business lines operate.

B.4 Internal control system

Within a.s.r., internal control is defined as the processes, affected by the board of directors, senior management, and other personnel within the organisation, implemented to obtain a reasonable level of certainty with regard to achieving the following objectives:

- High-level goals, aligned with and supporting the organisation's mission
- Effective and efficient use of resources
- Reliability of operational and financial reporting
- Compliance with applicable laws regulations and ethical standards
- Safeguarding of company assets

B.4.1 Strategic and operational risk management

The system of internal control includes the management of risks at different levels in the organisation, both operational and strategic. Internal control at an operational level centres around identifying and managing risks within the critical processes that pose a threat to the achievement of the business line's objectives. The use of controls helps to mitigate or even completely eliminate identified risks. This increases the business line's chances of achieving its objectives and demonstrates that it is in control. Business lines report on the effectiveness of their controls on a quarterly basis. The effectivity of controls is important input for the sign off that each business line provides on the financial figures.

At a strategic level, the major risks are identified and assessed periodically with a strategic risk analysis from the group and control risk self-assessments at business lines. After the analysis a list of risk priorities is established and risk management actions are assigned. The progress of these actions is monitored in the a.s.r. Risk Committee.

B.4.1.1 Strategic risk management

Strategic risk management aims to identify and manage the most significant risks that may impact a.s.r.'s strategic objectives. Subsequently, the aim is to identify and analyse the risk profile as a whole, including risk interdependencies. The ORSA process is designed to identify, measure, manage and evaluate those risks that are of strategic importance to a.s.r.:

Identifying

Through the ORSA process, identification of risks is structurally organised through the Control Risk Self Assessments (CRSA's) and Strategic Risk Analysis (SRA). This approach combines a bottom up (CRSA's) and top Down (SRA) method to identify risks. The outcomes of the CRSA's and SRA are jointly translated into risk scenarios and 'risk priorities', in which the most significant risks for a.s.r. are represented.

Measuring

Through the ORSA process, the likelihood and impact of the identified risks are assessed, taking into account (the effectiveness of) risk mitigating measures and planned improvement actions. Information from other processes is used to gain additional insights into the likelihood and impact. One single risk scenario takes multiple risks into account. In this manner, the risk scenarios provide (further) insights into risk interdependencies.

Managing

As part of the CRSA processes, the effectiveness of risk mitigating measures and planned measures of improvement is assessed. This means risk management strategies are discussed, resulting in refined risk management strategies.

Monitoring and reporting

The output of the ORSA process is translated into day-to-day risk management and monitoring and reporting, both at group level and product line levels. At group level, the risk priorities are discussed on a quarterly basis in the a.s.r. Risk Committee. At the level of the product lines, risks are discussed in the Business Risk Committees.

Evaluating

Insights regarding likelihood and impact are evaluated against solvency targets. Based on this evaluation, conclusions are formulated regarding the adequacy of solvency objectives at group and individual legal entity level.

B.4.1.2 Operational risk management

Operational Risk Management (ORM) involves the management of all possible risks that may influence the achievement of the business goals and that can cause financial or reputational damage. ORM includes the identification, analysis, prioritisation and management of these risks in line with the risk appetite. The policy on ORM is drafted and periodically evaluated under the coordination of Enterprise Risk Management. The policy is implemented in the decentralised business entities under the responsibility of the management boards. A variety of risks is encountered with the ORM policy: IT risk, outsourcing, data quality, claim handling etc.

Identifying

With the operational targets as a starting point, each business entity performs risk assessments to identify events that could influence these targets. In each business entity the business risk manager facilitates the periodic identification of the key operational risks. All business processes are taken into account to identify the risks. All identified risks are prioritised and recorded in a risk-control framework.

The risk policies prescribe specific risk analyses to be performed to identify and analyse the risks. For important IT systems, SPRINT (Simplified Process for Risk Identification) analyses have to be performed and for large outsourcing projects a specific risk analysis is required.

Measuring

All risks in the risk-control frameworks are assessed on likelihood of defaults and impact. Where applicable, the variables are quantified, but often judgments of subject matter experts are required. Based on the estimation of the variables, each risk is labelled with a specific level of concern (1 to 4). Risks with a level of concern 3 or 4 are considered 'key'.

Managing

For each risk, identified controls are implemented into the processes to keep the level of risk within the agreed risk appetite (level of concern 1 or 2). In general, risks can be accepted, mitigated, avoided or transferred. A large range of options is available to mitigate operational risks, depending on the type. For each control an estimation is made of the net risk, after implementing the control(s).

Monitoring and reporting

The effectiveness of operational risk management is periodically monitored by the business risk manager at each business line or legal entity. For each key control in the risk-control framework a testing calendar is established, based on accounting standards. Each control is tested regularly and the outcomes of the effectiveness of the management of key risks are reported to the management board. Outcomes are also reported to the NFRC and a.s.r. RC.

Evaluating

Periodically, yet at least annually, the risk-control frameworks and ORM policies are evaluated to see if revisions are necessary. The risk management function also challenges the business lines and legal entities regarding their risk-control frameworks.

Operational incidents

Large operational incidents are reported to Group Risk Management, in accordance with the operational risk policy. The causes of losses are evaluated in order to learn from these experiences. An overview of the largest operational incidents and the level of operational losses is reported to the NFRC. Actions are defined and implemented to avoid repetition of operational losses.

ICT

Through IT risk management, a.s.r. devotes attention to the efficiency, effectiveness and integrity of ICT, including End User Computing applications. The logical access control for key applications used in the financial reporting process remains a high priority in order to enhance the integrity of applications of data. The logical access control procedures also prevent fraud by improving segregation of duties and by conducting regular checks of actual access levels within the applications. Proper understanding of information, security and cyber risks is essential, reason for which actions are carried out to create awareness among employees and business lines.

Business Continuity Management

Operational management can be disrupted significantly by unforeseen circumstances or calamities which could ultimately disrupt the execution of critical and operational processes. Business Continuity Management enables a.s.r. to continue its daily business uninterruptedly and to react quickly and effectively during such situations.

Critical processes and activities and the tools necessary to use for these processes are identified during the Business Impact Analysis. This includes the resources required to establish similar activities at a remote location. The factors that can threaten the availability of those tools necessary for the critical processes are identified in the Threat Analysis.

a.s.r. considers something a crisis when one or more business lines are (in danger of being) disrupted in the operational management, due to a calamity, or when there is a reputational threat. In order to reduce the impact of the crisis, to stabilise the crisis, and to be able to react timely, efficiently and effectively, a.s.r. has assigned a crisis organisation.

Each business line has their own crisis team led by the director of the management team. The continuity of activities and the recovery systems supporting critical activities are regularly tested and crisis teams are trained annually. The objective of the training is to give the teams insights into how they function during emergencies and to help them perform their duties more effectively during such situations. The training also sets out to clarify the roles, duties and responsibilities of the crisis teams.

Recovery Planning

a.s.r.'s Recovery Plan helps to be prepared and have the capacity to act in various forms of extreme financial stress. To this end, the Recovery Plan describes and quantifies the measures that can be applied to live through a crisis situation. These measures are tested in the scenario analysis, in which the effects of each recovery measure on a.s.r.'s financial position (solvency and liquidity) are quantified. The required preparations for implementing the measures, their implementation time and effectiveness, potential obstacles and operational effects are also assessed. The main purpose of the Recovery Plan is to increase the chances of successful early intervention in the event of a financial crisis situation and to further guarantee that the interest of policyholders and other stakeholders are protected.

Reasonable assurance and model validation

a.s.r. aims to obtain reasonable assurance regarding the adequacy and accuracy of the outcomes of models that are used to provide best estimate values and solvency capital requirements. To this end, multiple instruments are applied, including model validation. Materiality is determined by means of an assessment of impact and complexity. Impact and complexity is expressed in terms of High (H), Medium (M), or Low (L).

In the pursuit of reasonable assurance, model risk is mitigated and unpleasant surprises are avoided, against acceptable costs.

B.4.2 Compliance function

The mission of the compliance function is to enhance and ensure a controlled and sound business operation where impeccable, professional conduct is self-evident.

Positioning and structure of the compliance function

The compliance function is a centralised function and, together with Investigation, part of the Integrity department. The Integrity department is headed by a director who is appointed as the a.s.r. compliance officer for both a.s.r. and the supervised entities. The compliance function, the second line of defence, is considered a key function in accordance with the Solvency II regulation. The CEO of ASR Nederland N.V. has ultimate responsibility for the compliance function. The a.s.r. Compliance Officer reports directly to the CEO of ASR Nederland N.V. The Integrity Director, in addition to the direct reporting obligation to the CEO and the boards under the articles of association, has also a formal reporting obligation to the Chairman of the a.s.r. Audit and Risk Committee or the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of ASR Nederland N.V. to safeguard the independent position of the compliance function and enables it to operate autonomously. The a.s.r. Compliance Officer is entitled to upscale critical compliance matters to the highest organisational level or the Supervisory Board of ASR Nederland N.V.

Responsibilities and duties

The compliance function, as part of the second line of defence, is responsible for:

- Encouraging compliance with relevant rules and regulations, ethical standards and the internal standards
- derived from them ('rules') by providing advice and formulating policies;
- Monitoring compliance with rules;
- Managing compliance risks by developing adequate compliance risk management, including monitoring and, if necessary, making arrangements related to management actions to be taken

- Creating awareness about compliance with rules and social and ethical issues, in which context ethical behaviour within a.s.r. is self-evident;
- Coordinating contacts with regulators in order to maintain effective and transparent relationships with them.

Annual Compliance plan

Developments in rules, the management of high compliance risks and action plans provide the basis for the annual compliance plan and the compliance monitoring activities. a.s.r. continuously monitors changing legislation and regulations and assesses the impact and corresponding actions to be taken. In 2017, a.s.r. paid specific attention to:

- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): The privacy officer falls under Compliance and is a member of the central project group AVG. Compliance advises on privacy issues and monitors as second line of defence the progress made in implementing the AVG within the businesses and tests compliance with legislation and regulations;
- MiFID2: Legal Affairs in collaboration with Compliance has conducted a substantive test for compliance of the existing policy documents. It was established that these meet the MiFID 2 rules;
- Insurance distribution directive (IDD): Compliance and Legal Affairs together with representatives of the relevant businesses are taking stock of the impact of this directive, whose implementation has been postponed until October 2018;
- Compliance: In 2017, Compliance conducted a.s.r.-wide monitoring surveys into compliance with the sanction regulations and CDD policy, privacy and quality of customer contacts and underlying procedures.

Reporting

The compliance function reports quarterly on compliance matters and progress made on the relevant actions at group level, supervised entity level and division level. The quarterly report at division level is discussed with the responsible management and scheduled for discussion by the Business Risk Committee.

The quarterly report at Group level and supervised entity level is presented to and discussed with the a.s.r. Risk Committee, and submitted to the Audit & Risk Committee. The report is shared and discussed with the DNB, the AFM and the external auditor.

B.5 Internal audit function

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for a.s.r. schade. The Audit Department provides a professional and independent assessment of the governance, risk management and internal control processes with the aim of aiding management in achieving the company's objectives. The Audit Department evaluates the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control processes, and gives practical advice on process optimisation. This statement of duties has been set down in the Audit Charter for ASR Nederland N.V. and the legal entities. The Audit Department reports its findings to the Executive Board of ASR Nederland N.V., to the managing board of ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. and, by means of the quarterly management report, to the a.s.r. Audit and Risk Committee.

The Audit Department has an independent position within a.s.r., as set down in the Audit Charter. The supervisory board guarantees Audit and its employees an independent, impartial and autonomous position in order to execute the mission of Audit. The head of the Audit Department reports to the chairman of the Executive Board of ASR Nederland N.V. and has a direct reporting line to the chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee. The Chief Audit Executive is appointed by the Supervisory Board of ASR Nederland N.V. In order to maintain the independence and impartiality of the internal audit function, the audit function is not influenced by the Executive Board of ASR Nederland N.V. and managing board of a.s.r. schade in the execution of an audit and the evaluation of and reporting on audit outcomes. The audit function is not subjected to any inappropriate influence from any other function, including the key functions.

The persons carrying out the internal audit function do not assume any responsibility for any other (key) function. The Audit Department has periodic consultations with DNB to discuss the risk assessment, findings and audit plan. The Audit Department's risk assessment is performed in close consultation with the independent external auditor. The department also takes the initiative to organise a 'tripartite consultation' with DNB and the independent external auditor at least once a year. In 2017, two tripartite consultations were held.

The Audit Department sets up a multi-year audit plan based upon an extensive risk assessment. The audit plan is approved by the Audit & Risk Committee. At least once a year, the audit plan is evaluated and any changes to the plan must be approved by the Audit & Risk Committee.

All auditors took the oath for the financial sector and are subject to disciplinary proceedings. All auditors have committed themselves to the applicable code of conduct of a.s.r., follow the Code of Ethics of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and comply with the specific professional rules of the Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants (NBA) and the professional association for IT-auditors in the Netherlands (NOREA).

Audit applies the standards of the IIA, NBA and NOREA for the profession of internal auditing. Each year, Audit performs a self-assessment and an internal quality review and reports the results to the chairman of the board and to the members of the Audit and Risk Committee. In accordance with the standards of the IIA, an external quality review is performed every four years. During the last review in 2016, Audit was approved by the IIA and received the Institute's quality certificate.

B.6 Actuarial function

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for a.s.r. schade. The Actuarial Function (AF) is one of four key functions in a.s.r.'s system of governance.

The main tasks and responsibilities of the AF are to:

- coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
- ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies, underlying models and the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- compare best estimates against experience;
- inform the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system

The AF is part of the second line of defence and operates independently of both the first line (responsible for determining the technical provisions, reinsurance and underwriting), as well as the other three key functions (internal audit, risk management and compliance).

The AF for both ASR Nederland N.V. and the insurance legal entities, including a.s.r. schade is operationally part of a.s.r. Group Risk Management. The AF is performed by persons who have profound knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks present in a.s.r.'s businesses.

There are two function holders. One is responsible for the legal entities in the Life segment (Individual Life, Funeral and Pensions business lines) as well as for the overall Life segment of ASR Nederland N.V. The other for the entities in the Non-life segment (Property & Casualty, Disability and Health business lines) as well as for the overall Non-life segment of ASR Nederland N.V. The second-mentioned one acts as function holder for a.s.r. schade.

The AF function is represented in several risk committees. Each year, the AF drafts a formal report, which it discusses with the a.s.r. Risk Committee (or Executive Board) and the a.s.r. Audit and Risk Committee.

Independence of the AF is secured through several measures:

- The Actuarial function holders are nominated by the Chairman of the Board and appointed by the a.s.r. Audit and Risk Committee;
- The Actuarial function holders have unrestricted access to all relevant information necessary for the exercise of their function;
- The Actuarial function holders have a direct reporting line to the a.s.r. Risk Committee or Executive Board and the Audit and Risk Committee of a.s.r. The AF is free to report to one of the management or risk committees when considered necessary;
- The AF is free to report all relevant issues;
- In case of a conflict of interest with the CFO and/or CRO, the function holders may escalate directly to the CEO and to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee of a.s.r.;

- If the AF is asked to perform tasks that are outside the formal scope described in a charter, the function holder(s) assess if there is a conflict of interest. If so, the AF will not execute the task unless there are sufficient additional measures to mitigate conflicts of interest;
- The Internal Audit Department conducts an annual assessment of the functioning of the governance of a.s.r. and the (independent) operation of the Actuarial function;
- Target Setting and assessment of the function holders is done by the CFO and must be approved by the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee.

B.7 Outsourcing

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for the solo entity. a.s.r. has outsourced some of its operational activities. Despite this, a.s.r. remains fully responsible and accountable for these activities and the power of influence remains with a.s.r. To manage the risks related to outsourcing, a.s.r. has drafted a policy to safeguard a controlled and sound business operations. Solid risk management, governance and monitoring are essential to manage outsourced activities. The outsourcing policy outlines the relevant procedures and is applicable to a.s.r. and its subsidiaries.

To define the respective rights and obligations, a.s.r. drafts a written outsourcing contract with the service provider. Confidentiality, quality of service and continuity are key for a.s.r. in carrying out its activities. In addition, customer centricity and compliance with law and regulations are essential, regardless of who performs the activities. To safeguard the quality of outsourced activities, service providers are closely scrutinised prior to selection and during the services. Compliance with agreed obligations is monitored. The findings of the monitoring activities serve as input for the periodic consultation on operational, tactical and strategic level with the service provider.

a.s.r. Schade has outsourced certain critical and/or important activities that are part of material operational processes. Outsourced activities are related to front- or back office activities. In addition, the management and service of some supporting systems are also outsourced.

B.8 Any other information

Other material information about the system of governance does not apply.

C Risk profile

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is also applicable for the solo entity. Risk management is an integral part of our daily business operations. a.s.r. schade applies an integrated approach to managing risks ensuring that strategic objectives are met. Value is created by striking the right balance between risk, return and capital, whilst ensuring that obligations to stakeholders are met. The Risk Management Function (RMF) supports and advises a.s.r. schade in identifying, measuring and managing risks, and monitors that adequate and immediate action is taken in the event of developments in the risk profile.

a.s.r. schade is exposed to a number of risks, such as strategic risk, market risk, counterparty default risk, liquidity risk, insurance risk (Health and Non-life), and operational risk. Its risk appetite is formulated at both group and legal entity level and establishes a framework of risk appetite statements that supports effective risk selection and monitoring.

As of 1 January 2016, the Solvency II regime is in place. a.s.r. schade measures its risks based on the standard model as prescribed by the Solvency II regime and therefore the risk management framework and this chapter are fully aligned with Solvency II. The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) is determined as the change in own funds caused by a predetermined shock which is calibrated to a 1-in-200-year event. The basis for these calculations are the Solvency II technical provisions which are calculated as the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin.

Management of financial risks in 2017

a.s.r. schade strives to find an optimal trade-off between risk and return. Steering on capital, risk and return is applied in decision-making throughout the entire product cycle: from PARP (Product Approval Review Process) to the payment of benefits and claims. At a more strategic level, decision-making takes place through balance sheet management. A robust solvency position takes precedence over profit, premium income and direct investment income. Risk tolerance levels and limits are disclosed in the financial risk appetite statements (financial RAS) and monitored by the FRC. The FRC evaluates financial risk positions against the RAS on a monthly basis. Where appropriate, a.s.r. schade takes additional mitigating measures.

In 2017 the Actuarial Function performed its regulatory tasks on assessing the adequacy of the Solvency II technical provisions, giving an opinion on reinsurance and underwriting and contributing to the risk management. The actuarial function report relating to these areas was discussed in the executive Board as well as the Audit & Risk Committee. See Financial Statements for further information about a.s.r. schade's management of financial risks.

Management of non-financial risks in 2017

Non-financial risk appetite statements are in place to manage the risk profile within the limits determined by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. The a.s.r. Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC) monitors and discusses on a quarterly basis whether non-financial risks are adequately managed. Should the risk profile exceed the risk appetite, the NFRC will decide on actions to be taken. The financial and non-financial risk profiles are integrated on behalf of the a.s.r. Risk Committee. In the event of breaches, the a.s.r. Risk Committee is authorised to decide on corrective actions. The risk profile and internal control performance of each business is discussed on a quarterly basis with senior management in the business risk committees and the NFRC.

In 2017, a.s.r. schade took steps to further improve the effectiveness of its operational risk control framework by adopting a more risk-based approach. In 2017, a risk analysis project was carried out. The management of the businesses (re)evaluated their key risks and controls and redesigned and implemented their risk-control frameworks accordingly.

In order to enhance the uniformity, efficiency and effectiveness of the risk- and control cycle, a.s.r. schade additionally purchased and began the roll-out of the Governance and Risk Compliance (GRC) tool. In 2018, it will continue the roll-out of the tool throughout the organisation to include all the businesses. a.s.r. schade will naturally continue to look for opportunities to improve the management of its operational risks in 2018.

a.s.r. schade recognises the importance of sound data quality and information management systems. In 2017, a.s.r. schade took various actions to enhance the measurement and reporting on data quality for financial reporting purposes. In 2018 a.s.r. schade will take further steps on this topic. A further initiative addressing end-user computing risks and basic data, among other things, is currently under way.

Risk priorities

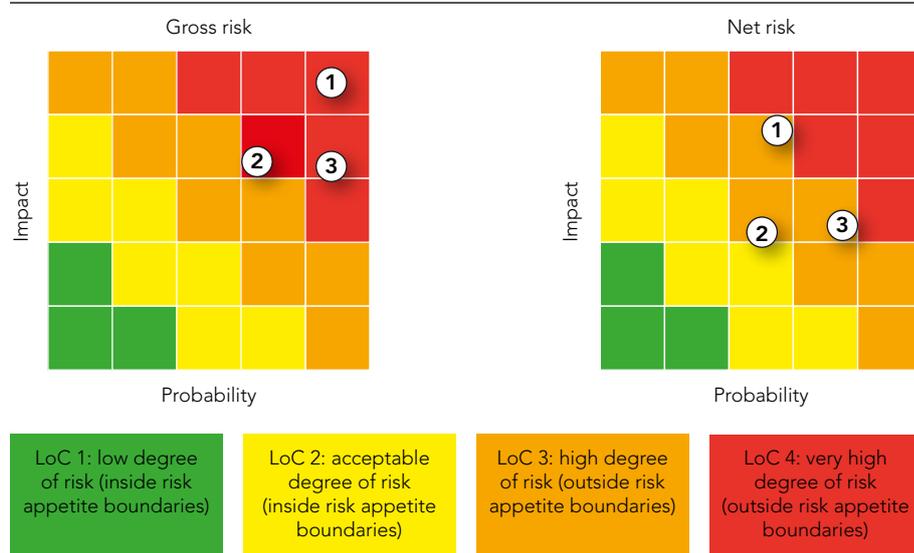
The risk priorities of a.s.r. are annually defined by the Executive Board based on the Strategic Risk Analysis and bottom-up Control Risk Self-Assessments of the legal entities. The most recent status of the risk priorities and progress on the defined actions are reported to the a.s.r. Risk Committee quarterly.

The risk priorities are:

1. Pressure on result and renewal of cash-generating business model;
2. Impact of supervision, laws and regulations;
3. Information (cyber) security risk.

To determine the degree of risk, a.s.r. uses a risk scale based on probability and impact (Level of Concern). For the risk priorities, the degree of risk is determined by the a.s.r. Risk Committee quarterly. The following table shows the degree of risk per 2017Q4.

Degree of risk per 2017Q4



a.s.r. takes measures to mitigate the risks outside the risk appetite boundaries. For each risk priority the measures are described in the text below.

Pressure on result and renewal of cash-generating business model

The insurance market is changing and the (cash-generating) business model of many insurers is under pressure due to shrinking customer demand, changes in customer behaviour, changes in distribution channels, the current economic climate (low interest rates), regulatory changes and technological developments. Competition in the current market is fierce and cost-consciousness is growing, which could lead to an increase in Non-life policy cancellations, loss of retention in the life business, a decline in new insurance contract sales and limited scalability of departments.

a.s.r. continually monitors and assesses its product portfolio and distribution channels for relevant alterations in order to meet the changing needs of customers and to achieve planned cost reductions as premiums fall. It is, for example, actively monitoring the market to study potential acquisitions and mergers, and has increased its market share through the acquisition of Generali Nederland. In the case of this acquisition a non-regular ORSA has been performed and Group Risk Management reviewed this ORSA. Other mitigating measures include the roll-out of capital-light initiatives (such as third party asset management and focus on pension DC) and the creation of an Innovation & Digital department through which it focuses on innovation.

Impact of supervision, laws and regulations

As a result of increasing political and regulatory pressure, there is the risk that:

Due to growing political and regulatory pressure, there is the risk that:

- a.s.r.'s reputation will come under pressure if new requirements are not met in time;
- Available resources will largely be utilised to align the organisation with new legislation, meaning there are fewer resources to spend on core customer processes;
- Processes will become less efficient and pressure on the workforce will increase;
- a.s.r. will have administrative fines or sanctions imposed on it for failure to comply with requirements (on time).

a.s.r. constantly monitors changing laws and regulations and assess their impact and the corresponding actions required (in cooperation with Compliance and Legal). Also the availability of capacity is monitored continuously to have sufficient resources to process all regulations in a timely manner. As mentioned under 'key trends', in 2017 a.s.r. set up a multidisciplinary legislation and regulation committee to help the various businesses signal and adopt legislative amendments in good time. The committee reports to the NFRC. a.s.r. has also set up an internal centralised project group to monitor legislation on data protection, Algemene Verordening Gegevensbescherming (AVG). This project group manages and supports processes, policy guidelines and the interpretation of privacy aspects throughout a.s.r. In addition, in 2017 knowledge sessions were again organised for the decentralised project organisations, a fit-gap analysis was conducted and policy guidelines were formulated. The set-up and approach used by a.s.r. to meet the stricter requirements imposed by the AVG (GDPR) in a timely manner were also assessed externally. a.s.r. must be fully compliant by 25 May 2018.

In May 2017, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published IFRS 17, the new IFRS standard for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will take effect on 1 January 2021, at which time it will replace the existing IFRS 4 standard. IFRS 17 is designed to facilitate comparability between insurers and increase transparency in relation to risks, contingencies, losses and embedded options in insurance contracts. IFRS 9 Financial instruments was published in July 2014 and has had a major impact on the processing of the financial instruments (investments). IFRS 9 will, like IFRS 17, be applied by a.s.r. group from 1 January 2021 in order to maintain cohesion between these two standards and guard against IFRS 9 being implemented twice. This postponement is not available to ASR Bank N.V., which therefore began applying IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018. In 2017, a.s.r. launched an internal programme to prepare for the implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 throughout the group. This programme will have a major impact on the group's primary financial processing and reporting and could have a significant effect on its capital, financial statements and related KPIs. Finance, risk, audit and the business have all been given responsibility in the programme due to the need to develop an integrated vision. For more information, see section 5.3.3 New standards, interpretations of existing standards or amendments to standards not yet effective in 2017.'

Information (cyber) security risk

Information (cyber) security risks have increased due to new technological developments – such as cloud computing, bring-your-own devices, social networks and online transactions with customers. In order to prevent cyber attacks and information security breaches, a.s.r. must be sufficiently aware of the potential threats posed to the organisation. a.s.r. runs the risk of new technological developments requiring different and increased expertise and other mitigating measures. The potential of confidential information becoming available to third parties, intentionally or unintentionally, is a risk facing both a.s.r. and its customers, and one which could ultimately lead to significant reputational harm. All our employees are therefore expected to be fully aware of the risks associated with the handling of confidential information regarding our customers, employees, financial information and strategy, and are asked to do their utmost to protect our assets.

The use of, and dependence on, IT is significant for both a.s.r. and its customers. Cybercrime could therefore have a major impact on a.s.r.'s security and continuity. The attempted cybercrime attacks we experienced in 2017, which included phishing, malware and ransomware attacks, have become a well-known phenomenon.

We made ongoing investments throughout 2017 to further strengthen our defences against cybercrime and to enhance the expertise of our teams. Our cybercrime experts closely monitor and evaluate developments in cybercrime, and take suitable measures where necessary. a.s.r. regularly tests the organisation's ability to detect and respond to cyber incidents (red team test). In 2017 this test was carried out by a leading security company in the Netherlands. An awareness programme to improve the ability of employees and management to recognise phishing and other cyber threats was conducted throughout 2017, and due to the importance of the different outsourcing initiatives, a.s.r. also screened the cyber controls of its own suppliers. As a result, we have succeeded in keeping obstacles to a minimum. Partnerships with other financial institutions and public agents, such as the Dutch National Cyber Security Center (NCSC), are crucial to mounting an effective defence against cybercrime, and a.s.r. is actively involved in this.

Key risk developments in 2017

In addition of the above mentioned risk priorities, asr Schadeverzekering N.V. identified the following key risks that are specific related to the operating company. The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), which forms part of the Solvency II rules, is performed on an annual basis. The ORSA makes it possible to form a judgement on the position of a.s.r. schade in terms of risk, solvency and capital, both now and in the future, under different stress scenarios and relative to the risk appetite. The ORSA provides insight into the robustness of the solvency position and the measures to be taken in diverse scenarios. The risk identification part of the ORSA process is facilitated by Risk Management. Representatives from a.s.r. schade taking part in the risk assessment sessions, the CRSA, and identification of the principal risks. The next step involves drawing up scenarios in which the company's ability to continue as a going concern could be jeopardised. The solvency impact of several stress scenarios was calculated as part of the ORSA. Based on these scenarios, the Managing Board of a.s.r. schade has defined mitigating measures that can be taken to continue meeting the solvency requirements in the event of the occurrence of a specific scenario. The risk identification part of the ORSA process has led to the following principal risks for a.s.r. schade:

Unexpected changes in distribution landscape

Because of these changes, less new customers would enter and more existing customers would lapse or shift to underwriting agents. This also poses the risk that large underwriting agents might switch to competitors. As a result, premium income and profitability may decline.

Complexity and inadequate operational performance of the IT chain

Insufficient flexibility of IT-systems combined with a switch to underwriting agents would negatively affect the cost base. As costs account for a large share of premiums, this will put increased pressure on profitability and/or premiums.

Increase in claims and costs due to government measures

Claim costs may increase due to government measures regarding privacy (e.g. for sick employees, making reintegration more difficult), asbestos and so forth. The risk is that higher expenditure may not be offset by a change in premiums.

Higher claims due to climate change

In due course, the customer portfolio may cease to be profitable if premiums cannot be sufficiently adapted to take account of the adverse effects of climate change.

At a.s.r., a.s.r. schade continuously investigates the effects of climate change in collaboration with experts in the Netherlands and our reinsurance partners. A special committee led by senior management continuously monitors the risk and assesses and implements measures to reduce the impact of the risk.

Changes to the social security system

The premium income and probability of income-protection insurers such as a.s.r. schade may come under pressure should changes in the social security system induce a shift from private to public insurance.

Solvency II sensitivities

The sensitivities of the solvency ratio as at 31 December 2017, expressed as the impact on the a.s.r. schade solvency ratio (in percentage points) are as presented in the table below. The total impact is split between the impact on the solvency ratio related to movement in the available capital and the required capital.

Solvency II sensitivities

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Scenario (%-point) | | | | | | |
| UFR -1% | -1 | -1 | - | - | -1 | - |
| Interest rate +1% (incl. UFR 4.2%) | +2 | -2 | +4 | -2 | +7 | -4 |
| Interest rate -1% (incl. UFR 4.2%) | -4 | +2 | -7 | -5 | -11 | -3 |
| Volatility Adjustment -10bp | -3 | - | -1 | +1 | -3 | +1 |
| Equity prices -20% | -7 | -6 | +5 | +3 | -2 | -3 |
| Property values -10% | -5 | -4 | +1 | +1 | -3 | -3 |
| Spread +75bps/VA +21bps | +1 | -2 | +1 | - | +2 | -2 |

Solvency II sensitivities - explanation

| Risk | Scenario |
|---|---|
| Interest rate risk – UFR | Measured as the impact of a 1%-point lower UFR. For the valuation of liabilities, the extrapolation to the UFR of 3.2% after the last liquid point of 20 years remained unchanged. |
| Interest rate risk (incl. UFR 4.2%) | Measured as the impact of a parallel 1% upward and downward movement of the interest rates. For the liabilities, the extrapolation to the UFR of 4.2% after the last liquid point of 20 years remained unchanged. |
| Volatility Adjustment | Measured as the impact of a 10 bps decrease in the Volatility Adjustment. |
| Equity risk | Measured as the impact of a 20% downward movement in equity prices. |
| Property risk | Measured as the impact of a 10% downward movement in the market value of real estate. |
| Spread risk (including impact of spread movement on VA) | Measured as the impact of an increase of spread on loans and corporate bonds of 75 bps. At the same time, it is assumed that the Volatility Adjustment will increase by 21 bps. |

The largest change in the Solvency II sensitivities was in the interest rate sensitivity. The change from -4 to +7 in the upward scenario (and from -3 to -11 in the downward scenario) is mainly caused by a change in the interest rate hedge policy.

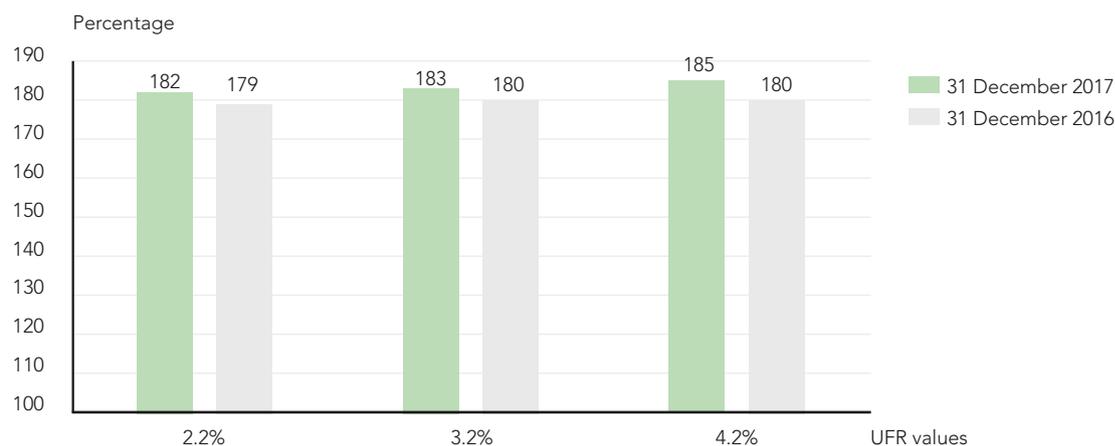
Expected development UFR

European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) may reduce the ultimate forward rate used to extrapolate insurers' discount curves to better reflect expected inflation and real interest rates. There are various scenarios regarding lowering the Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR).

Recently, EIOPA announced its decision on the Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR). The UFR will decrease from 2018 from 4.2% to 3.65% with steps of 15 basis points per year. In 2018 the UFR will be 4.05%. After the decline of the UFR by 15 basis points the solvency ratio will remain above internal solvency objectives.

Changes in the UFR have an almost linear effect on the solvency ratio. The impact on the solvency ratio of various UFR levels is stated below.

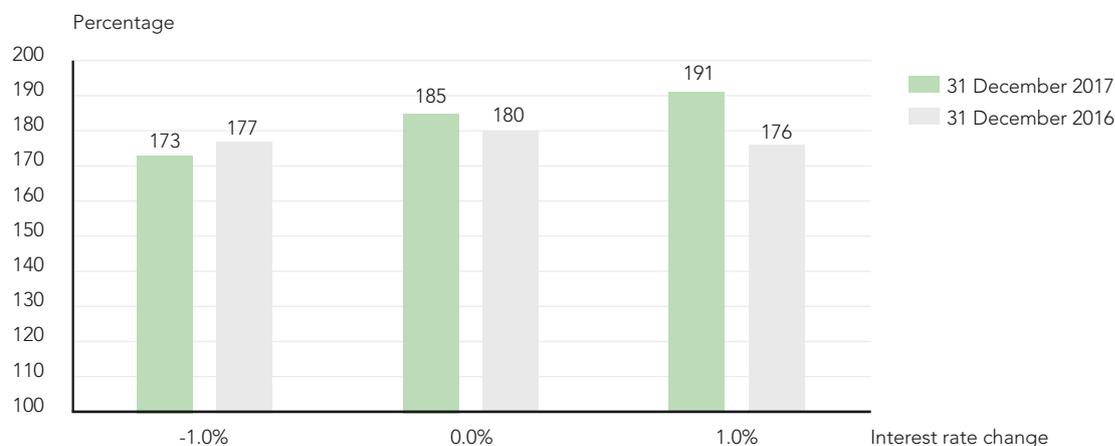
Sensitivity Solvency II ratio to UFR



Interest rate sensitivity of Solvency II ratio

The impact of the interest rate on the Solvency II ratio, including the UFR effect, is stated below. The UFR methodology has been applied to the shocked interest rate curve.

Sensitivity Solvency II ratio to interest rate



Equity risk

The 2017 the equity risk increased due to a larger equity portfolio and a smaller risk mitigating effect of put options and because of the diminishing effect of the transitional measure due to (i) higher risk charges and (ii) less equities qualifying for the transitional measure.

Spread risk

In 2017 a.s.r. schade the fixed income portfolio decreased, including corporates and financials. As a result the required capital for spread risk decreased.

In case of a scenario in which the average spread rises by 75 bps and the Volatility Adjustment (VA) rises by 21 bps, the solvency ratio increases +2%. As the VA is used in the calculation of the liabilities and spread movement only has an impact on the credit portfolio, the impact of the VA increase is bigger than the impact of the spread increase. Therefore, the solvency ratio rises in the event of an increase in the average spread.

Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax

a.s.r. uses the following methodology for the calculation of the Loss Absorbing Capacity Deferred Tax (LAC DT) benefit in euros of a.s.r. schade.

Relevant regulation and current guidance (Delegated Regulation, Level 3 guidelines, Dutch Central Bank Q&A's and IAS12) are taken into account in the development of the LAC DT methodology.

LAC DT Components

| Model sort | Applicable? |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Component 1 – Taxable profit (t) | ✓ |
| Component 2 – Taxable profit (t-1) | ✓ |
| Component 3 – Net DTA position | ✓ |
| Component 4a - Risk Margin | ✓ |
| Component 4b – Future taxable profit | ✗ |

The outcome is an unrounded LAC DT factor.

- The unrounded LAC DT factor is determined based on component 1 – 4a only. Please note that currently only part of the substantiation with component 4a is included in the applied LAC DT factor.
- Moreover, an outlook is made of the underpinning of the LAC DT factor in the upcoming quarters, divided over the separate components. This outlook will take into account potential risks not yet included in the model, also called a code of conduct. This code of conduct ensures financial stability in the LAC DT benefit for a.s.r. schade, resulting in financial stability of the solvency position of a.s.r. schade and its entities.
- The LAC DT factors and outlook are reviewed by the 2nd line.

- A proposal with the advised LAC DT factors will be presented to the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). The LAC DT factors to be used result.

Another source of stability can be found in the way the LAC DT factor is adjusted if a change is desired. In case the substantiation of the LAC DT is too low the factor is lowered immediately, taking into account the code of conduct. However, in case an increase is possible, it is only realised in case it is sustainable and significant.

C.1 Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that future insurance claims and benefits cannot be covered by premium and/or investment income, or that insurance liabilities are not sufficient, because future expenses, claims and benefits differ from the assumptions used in determining the best estimate liability. The Non-life portfolio covers the property and casualty, disability and healthcare sectors.

Risk-mitigating measures are used to reduce and contain the volatility of results or to decrease the possible negative impact on value as an alternative for the capital requirement. Proper pricing, underwriting, reinsurance, claims management, and diversification are the main risk mitigating actions for insurance risks.

The solvency buffer is held by a.s.r. schade to cover the risk that claims may exceed the available insurance provisions and to ensure its solidity. The solvency position of a.s.r. schade is determined and continuously monitored in order to assess if a.s.r. schade meets the regulatory requirements.

As of 1 January 2016, the Solvency II regime is in place. a.s.r. schade measures its risks based on the standard model as prescribed by the Solvency II regime. The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for each insurance risk is determined as the change in own funds caused by a predetermined shock which is calibrated to a 1-in-200-year event. The basis for these calculations are the Solvency II technical provisions which are calculated as the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin.

The insurance risk (SCR) arising from the insurance portfolio of a.s.r. schade is as follows.

Insurance risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Health insurance risk | 640 | 596 |
| Non-life insurance risk | 377 | 362 |
| Total excluding diversification between insurance risks | 1,017 | 958 |

Solvency II sensitivities

a.s.r. schade has assessed the impact of various sensitivities on the Solvency II ratio. The sensitivities as at 31 December 2017 expressed as impact on the a.s.r. schade solvency ratio (in percentage points) are as follows:

Solvency II sensitivities - insurance risks

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Type of risk (%-points) | | | | | | |
| Expenses -10% | +3 | +3 | - | - | +3 | +3 |
| Lapse rates -10% | +3 | +4 | - | - | +3 | +4 |
| Portfolio +1% (as of 2017) | -1 | - | - | - | -1 | - |
| Recovery rates portfolio | | | | | | |
| inactives -5% | -2 | - | - | - | -3 | - |

Solvency II sensitivities - explanation

| Risk | Scenario |
|-------------------------|---|
| Expense risk | Measured as the impact of a 10% decrease in expense levels. |
| Lapse risk | Measured as the risk of a 10% decrease in lapse rates. |
| Portfolio Non-life risk | Measured as the impact of windstorm, combined with an increase of 1% in the Non-life portfolio, on the ratio. |
| Recovery risk | Measured as the impact of a 5% decrease in the recovery rate for the disability portfolio of inactive. |

The most sensitive risk for Non-life insurance (a.s.r. schade P&C) is Windstorm. With a growing portfolio, the exposures will also increase and therefore the CAT Windstorm risk will also increase. When the portfolio will increase with 1%, the SCR CAT for Windstorm will increase with ca. € 2.5 million. This is without diversification.

The impact on the ratio is the opposite if a reversed scenario is taken into account. These shocks had no impact on the 2017 and 2016 total equity, or on the profit for these years, because a.s.r. schade still passed the IFRS Liability Adequacy Test (LAT). While the sensitivities result in a decrease of the surplus in the Liability Adequacy Test, the outcome is still positive.

C.1.1 Health insurance risk and Non-life insurance risk

C.1.1.1 Health insurance risk

The Health insurance portfolio of a.s.r. schade is diverse. The portfolio can be divided into two main product types:

- SLT Health portfolio (Similar to Life Techniques) Income Protection, which can be divided into
 - Individual Disability (Zelfstandigen)
 - Group Disability (WIA)
- NSLT Health portfolio (Similar to Non-life Techniques), which can be divided into
 - Income Protection (Sickness, and Individual and Group Accident)

The insurance contracts are sold primarily to retail, wholesale and private clients through intermediaries and proxies and direct to private clients.

The Health insurance portfolio of a.s.r. schade contains the following insurance risks:

- SLT Health risk
 - This risk is applicable to the SLT Health portfolio. The calculation is scenario-based. The scenarios are similar to the scenarios that are used to calculate the Life insurance risk.
- NSLT Health risk
 - This risk is applicable to the NSLT Health portfolio. The calculation is factor-based. The risk is calculated similarly to the Non-life insurance risk.
- Health Catastrophe risk
 - This risk is applicable to the entire Health portfolio. The calculation is scenario-based.

SLT Health Risk

Mortality risk

Mortality risk is associated with (re)insurance obligations, such as endowment or term assurance policies, where a payment or payments are made in case of the policyholder's death during the contract term. The increase in mortality rates is applied to (re)insurance obligations which are contingent on mortality risk. The required capital for this risk is calculated as the change in own funds of a permanent 15% increase in mortality rates for all ages and each policy. The current health-portfolio does not contain any products that are sensitive to Mortality risk.

Longevity risk

Longevity risk is associated with (re)insurance obligations where payments are made until the death of the policyholder and where a decrease in mortality rates results in higher technical provisions. The required capital is calculated as the change in own funds of a permanent 20% decrease in mortality rates. The decrease in mortality rates is applied to portfolios where payments are contingent on longevity risk.

Disability-morbidity risk

Morbidity or disability risk is the main risk to the SLT Health portfolio. The scenario analysis consists of a 35% increase in disability rates for the first year, 25% for subsequent years, combined with a decrease in revalidation rates of 20%.

Expense risk

A calculation is made of the effect of a permanent increase in costs, which is used for determining the best estimate. The scenario analysis contains an increase in the costs of 10% and an increase in the cost inflation of 1 percentage point per year.

Lapse risk

Lapse risk is the risk of losses (or adverse changes in the best estimate of the liabilities) due to an unanticipated (higher or lower) rate of policy lapses, terminations, changes to paid-up status (cessation of premium payment) and surrenders. The effect of the lapse risk is equal to the highest result of a permanent 50% increase in lapse rates, a permanent 50% decrease in lapse rates or a mass lapse event. For the SLT Health portfolio, the mass lapse event is dominant.

Future management action

According to the insurance conditions, a.s.r. schade has the ability to adjust the premiums and insurance conditions in the future. Therefore, a.s.r. schade applies a future management action, as noted in Article 23 of the Delegated Regulation, when calculating the SLT Health risk for the portfolios with contract boundaries exceeding three years.

NSLT Health Risk**Premium and reserve risk**

The premium risk is the risk that the premium is not adequate for the underwritten risk. The premium risk is calculated over the maximum of the expected written premium of the next year, and the written premium of the current year.

NSLT lapse risk

The basic and additional health insurance are compulsory insurance contracts for one year without intermediate possibility of termination and therefore lapse risk is negligible for the basic health insurance.

Health catastrophe risk**Income Protection**

This component is calculated for policies for which an increase in mortality rates or morbidity rates or disability rates leads to an increase in the best estimate. There are three scenarios, which are calculated for all SLT Health and portfolios.

1. Mass accident scenario

In this scenario, an accident takes place during a major public event. The risk is that 10% of the attendees are killed, 1.5% are permanently disabled, 5% are disabled for 10 years, 13.5% are disabled for 12 months and 30% need medical attention.

2. Accident concentration scenario

In this scenario, an accident takes place on site, with the most of our insured at the same location. The risk is that 10% of those present are killed, 1.5% are permanently disabled, 5% are disabled for ten years, 13.5% are disabled for 12 months and 30% need medical attention.

3. Pandemic scenario

In this scenario, there is a pandemic, which causes 1% of those affected to be hospitalised and 20% to see a local practitioner.

Health insurance risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Health SLT | 518 | 494 |
| Health Non-SLT | 162 | 149 |
| Catastrophe Risk (subtotal) | 76 | 43 |
| Diversification (negative) | -116 | -90 |
| Health (Total) | 640 | 596 |
| Mortality risk | - | - |
| Longevity risk | 19 | 10 |
| Disability-morbidity risk | 441 | 414 |
| Expense risk | 70 | 67 |
| Revision risk | 59 | 52 |
| Lapse risk | 134 | 151 |
| Diversification (negative) | -205 | -200 |
| Health SLT (subtotal) | 518 | 494 |
| Medical expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance | - | - |
| Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance | 162 | 149 |
| Diversification (negative) | - | - |
| Health Non-SLT (subtotal) | 162 | 149 |
| Mass accident risk | 15 | 7 |
| Accident concentration risk | 72 | 42 |
| Pandemic risk | 17 | 6 |
| Diversification (negative) | -28 | -12 |
| Catastrophe risk (subtotal) | 76 | 43 |

For the SLT Health portfolio, the provision at year-end can be broken down as follows under Solvency II:

SLT Health portfolio - technical provision

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Best estimate | 2,492 | 2,451 |
| Risk margin | 248 | 239 |
| Technical provision | 2,740 | 2,690 |

For the NSLT Health portfolio, the provision at year-end can be broken down as follows under Solvency II:

NSLT Health portfolio - technical provision

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Best estimate | 224 | 204 |
| Risk margin | 20 | 14 |
| Technical provision | 244 | 218 |

C.1.1.2 Non-life insurance risk

Non-life insurance risk can be broken down into:

- Premium and reserve risk
- Non-life catastrophe risk
- Lapse risk

Premium- and reserve risk

The premium risk is the risk that the premium is not adequate for the underwritten risk. The premium risk is calculated over the maximum of the expected written premium for the next year, and the written premium for the current year. The Premium and reserve risk is derived at the level of a legal entity based on the Standard Model. For the calculation of the Premium and reserve risk, several input data and parameters are necessary, as described in the Standard Model. The geographical spread, when a (re)insurer underwrites products in different countries, is not relevant for a.s.r. schade as there is no material exposure outside the Netherlands.

Non-life Catastrophe Risk Module

Catastrophe risk is defined as the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from significant uncertainty of pricing and provisioning assumptions related to extreme or exceptional events. The Non-life SCR Catastrophic Risk Module used consists of natural catastrophe risk (Windstorm and Hail), man-made catastrophe risk (Fire, Motor and Liability) and other Non-life catastrophe risk. The Non-life Catastrophe Risk Module is derived at the level of a legal entity based on the Standard Model.

Lapse risk

The lapse risk is the loss of basic own funds, caused by the discontinuance of 40% of the policies for which discontinuation would result in an increase in the basic own funds. The lapse risk is calculated as follows:

- Effect of expired future profits on existing contracts (which are already taken into account in the Best Estimate calculation of premium provision) by:
 - Deriving the level of (Solvency II) Line of Business (LOB) based on the assumption of a 40% lapse;
 - Solvency II LOB contains a group of products with the same risk profile which are modelled together;
 - Taking (Solvency II) LOBs into account in case of lapse with an increase in the provision.
- Effect of continuous fixed costs is not taken into account.

Non-life insurance risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Premium and reserve risk | 336 | 317 |
| Lapse risk | 31 | 29 |
| Catastrophe risk | 104 | 111 |
| Diversification (negative) | -94 | -95 |
| Non-life insurance risk | 377 | 362 |

For the Non-life portfolio, the provision at year-end 2016 can be broken down as follows under Solvency II:

| Non-life portfolio - technical provision per segment | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Motor vehicle liability insurance | | |
| Best estimate | 529 | 496 |
| Risk margin | 27 | 24 |
| Technical provision | 556 | 520 |
| Other motor insurance | | |
| Best estimate | 35 | 41 |
| Risk margin | 3 | 2 |
| Technical provision | 38 | 43 |
| Marine, aviation and transport insurance | | |
| Best estimate | 9 | 8 |
| Risk margin | 1 | 1 |
| Technical provision | 10 | 9 |
| Fire and other damage to property insurance | | |
| Best estimate | 99 | 101 |
| Risk margin | 7 | 7 |
| Technical provision | 106 | 108 |
| General liability insurance | | |
| Best estimate | 135 | 135 |
| Risk margin | 9 | 8 |
| Technical provision | 144 | 143 |
| Legal expenses insurance | | |
| Best estimate | - | 1 |
| Risk margin | - | - |
| Technical provision | - | 1 |
| Assistance | | |
| Best estimate | - | - |
| Risk margin | - | - |
| Technical provision | - | - |
| Miscellaneous financial loss | | |
| Best estimate | 29 | 33 |
| Risk margin | 2 | 2 |
| Technical provision | 31 | 35 |
| Total | | |
| Best estimate | 836 | 813 |
| Risk margin | 49 | 46 |
| Technical provision | 885 | 859 |

C.1.1.3 Managing Health and Non-life insurance risk

Health and Non-life insurance risk is managed by monitoring claims frequency, the size of claims, inflation, handling time, benefit and claims handling costs, and biometrical risks (disability, recovery, illness, death). Concentration risk also qualifies as an insurance risk.

In recent years, measures have been taken to improve profitability and reduce risk. Examples are: premium increases, stricter acceptance criteria, shorter claims filing terms and making use of the claims reassessment arrangement between the Dutch Association of insurers and social security institute UWV. Effects are being monitored closely and assessed to be effective. New legislation causes flex-workers to become in scope, in force from 1 January 2017. This will invoke market-wide changes to the product design, pricing and conditions, thereby creating both additional market opportunities and additional risks for a.s.r. schade.

Claims frequency, size of claim and inflation

To mitigate the risk of claims, a.s.r. schade bases its underwriting policy on claims history and risk models. The policy is applied to each client segment and to each type of activity. In order to limit claims and/or ensure that prices are adjusted correctly, the acceptance policy is continually refined using a number of indicators and statistical analyses. The product lines also use knowledge or expectations with respect to future trends to estimate the frequency, size and inflation of claims. The risk of unexpected major damage claims is contained by policy limits, the concentration of risk management and specific risk transfer contracts (e.g. reinsurance).

Handling time

The time required for handling and settling claims is an important factor. The settlement of claims that have a long handling time, such as liability claims, can take many years. Analyses are performed regularly and based on a.s.r. schade's experience in similar cases, historical trends – such as the pattern of liabilities – increases in risk exposure, payment of damages, the scale of current and not yet settled damage claims, court rulings and economic conditions.

Benefit and claims handling costs

Taking estimated future inflation into account, benefit and claims handling costs are managed based on regular reviews and related actions.

Disability risk

Disability risk is controlled by means of regular evaluation of historical claims patterns, expected future developments and price adjustments. Disability risk is mitigated by a.s.r. schade through underwriting criteria and a proactive reintegration policy. a.s.r. schade also mitigates its disability risk through suitable reinsurance.

Concentration risk

Geographically, the risk exposure of a.s.r. schade on its health and Non-life portfolio is almost entirely concentrated in the Netherlands. Concentration of insurance risks is particularly prevalent in the fire risk portfolio (i.e. home and content, with storm risk forming the most important factor). Storm risk is managed by means of suitable reinsurance (see also 'Reinsurance').

There is also a concentration of risk in group disability schemes. Group disability contracts are underwritten within the scope of disability cover for employees in the Netherlands (WIA).

Reinsurance

When deemed effective in terms of capital relief versus costs incurred, a.s.r. schade enters into reinsurance agreements to mitigate Non-life insurance risks. Reinsurance can be taken out for each separate claim (per risk), for the accumulation of claims due to natural disasters or to human actions (per event), or for both these risks.

The level of retention in the various reinsurance contracts is aligned with the size and the risk profile of the underlying portfolios, taking account of the cost of reinsurance on the one hand, and the risk that is retained on the other. By determining the retention, the impact on the statement of financial position is taken into account as well. The difference in the retention of disability depends on the structure of the contract (basic coverage or indexed).

To limit risk concentration, reinsurance contracts are placed with various reinsurance companies. a.s.r. schade requires the counterparties to be rated at least single A. The reinsurance programme has remained largely the same as in previous years in terms of cover and limits. The most significant reinsured risk is windstorm. In 2016, a.s.r. schade purchased excess of loss reinsurance for accident year 2017 for windstorm in excess of € 30 million with a limit of € 390 million.

C.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of potential losses due to adverse movements in financial market variables. Exposure to market risk is measured by the impact of movements in financial variables such as equity prices, interest rates and property prices. The various types of market risk which are discussed in this section, are:

- interest rate risk
- equity risk
- property risk
- currency risk
- spread risk
- concentration risk

Market risk reports are submitted to the FRC at least once a month. Key reports on market risk include the Solvency II and economic capital report, the interest rate risk report and the report on risk budgets related to the strategic asset mix.

A summary of sensitivities to market risks for the regulatory solvency, total equity and profit for the year is presented in the tables below.

Market risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest rate | 9 | 39 |
| Equity | 123 | 79 |
| Property | 125 | 93 |
| Currency | 39 | 41 |
| Spread | 146 | 168 |
| Concentration | - | - |
| Diversification (negative) | -77 | -103 |
| Total | 365 | 317 |

The main market risks of a.s.r. schade are spread, property and equity risk. This is in line with the risk budgets based on the strategic asset allocation study.

The value of investment funds at year-end 2017 was € 521 million (2016: € 170 million). a.s.r. schade applies the look-through approach for investment funds to assess the market risk.

The interest rate risk is the maximum loss of (i) an upward shock or (ii) a downward shock of the yield curve. a.s.r. schade the upward shock is dominant.

a.s.r. schade applies the transitional measure for equity risk for shares in portfolio at 31 December 2015. The SCR equity shock was 22% at 31 December 2015 and linear, increasing to (i) 39% + equity dampener for type I shares and (ii) 49% + equity dampener for type II shares. The equity dampener has a value between -10% and 10%. In the event of increasing equity prices, the equity dampener will have a smaller dampening effect.

The diversification effect shows the effect of having a well-diversified investment portfolio..

C.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of assets, liabilities or financial instruments will change due to fluctuations in interest rates. Many insurance products are exposed to interest rate risk; the value of the products is closely related to the applicable interest rate curve. The required capital for interest rate risk is determined by calculating the impact on the available capital due to changes in the yield curve. Both assets and liabilities are taken into account. The interest rate risk is the maximum loss of (i) an upward shock or (ii) a downward shock of the yield curve according to the prescribed methodology. a.s.r. schade applies a look-through approach for investment funds to assess the interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk is calculated by a relative shock up- and downward shock of the risk-free (basis) yield curve. All adjustments (credit spread, volatility adjustment) on this yield curve are considered constant. The yield curve is extrapolated to the UFR. The yield curve after shock is not extrapolated again to the UFR.

The used shocks vary by maturity and the absolute shocks are higher for shorter maturities (descending: 75% to 20% and ascending: -70% to -20%):

- the yield curve up shock contains a minimum shock of 100bps;
- the yield curve in after the downward shock is limited to zero (no negative interest rates);
- the yield curves of all currencies are shocked simultaneously.

Interest rate risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SCR interest rate risk up | 2 | -39 |
| SCR interest rate risk down | -9 | - |
| SCR interest rate risk | 9 | 39 |

a.s.r. schade has assessed various scenarios to determine the sensitivity to interest rate risk. The impact on the solvency ratio is calculated by determining the difference in the change in available and required capital.

Solvency II sensitivities - interest rate

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Scenario (%-point) | | | | | | |
| UFR -1% | -1 | -1 | - | - | -1 | - |
| Interest rate +1% (incl. UFR 4.2%) | +2 | -2 | +4 | -2 | +7 | -4 |
| Interest rate -1% (incl. UFR 4.2%) | -4 | +2 | -7 | -5 | -11 | -3 |
| Volatility Adjustment -10bp | -3 | - | -1 | +1 | -3 | +1 |

Interest rate risk is managed by aligning fixed-income investments to the profile of the liabilities. Among other instruments, swaptions and interest rate swaps are used for hedging the specific interest rate risk arising from interest rate guarantees and profit-sharing features in life insurance products.

An interest rate risk policy is in place for the group as well as for the registered insurance companies. All interest rate-sensitive balance sheet items are in scope, including the employee benefit obligations of the group. In principle, the sensitivity of the solvency ratio to interest rates is minimised. In addition, the exposure to interest rate risk or various term buckets is subject to maximum amounts.

C.2.2 Equity risk

The equity risk depends on the total exposure to equities. In order to maintain a good understanding of the actual equity risk, a.s.r. schade applies the look-through approach for investment funds to assess the equity risk.

The required capital for equity risk is determined by calculating the impact on the available capital due to an immediate drop in share prices. Both assets and liabilities are taken into account. Stocks listed in regulated markets in countries in the EEA or OECD are shocked by 39% together with the symmetric adjustment of the equity capital charge (type I). Stocks in countries that are not members of the EEA or OECD, unlisted equities, alternative investments, or investment funds in which the look-through principle is not possible, are shocked by 49% together with the symmetric adjustment of the equity capital charge (type II).

a.s.r. schade applies the transitional measure for equity risk for shares in portfolio at 31 December 2015. The SCR equity shock was 22% at 31 December 2015 and linear increasing in 7 years to (i) 39% + equity dampener for type I shares and (ii) 49% + equity dampener for type II shares.

Equity risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SCR equity risk - required capital | 123 | 79 |

In 2017, the equity risk increased on the one hand due to a larger equity portfolio and a smaller risk mitigating effect of put options. On the other hand, as a result of the diminishing effect of the transitional measure due to (i) higher risk charges and (ii) less equities qualifying for the transitional measure.

The sensitivity of the solvency ratio to changes in equity prices is monitored on a monthly basis. Sensitivity of regulatory solvency (Solvency II) to changes in equity prices is shown in the following table.

Solvency II sensitivities - equity prices

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Scenario (%-point) | | | | | | |
| Equity prices -20% | -7 | -6 | +5 | +3 | -2 | -3 |

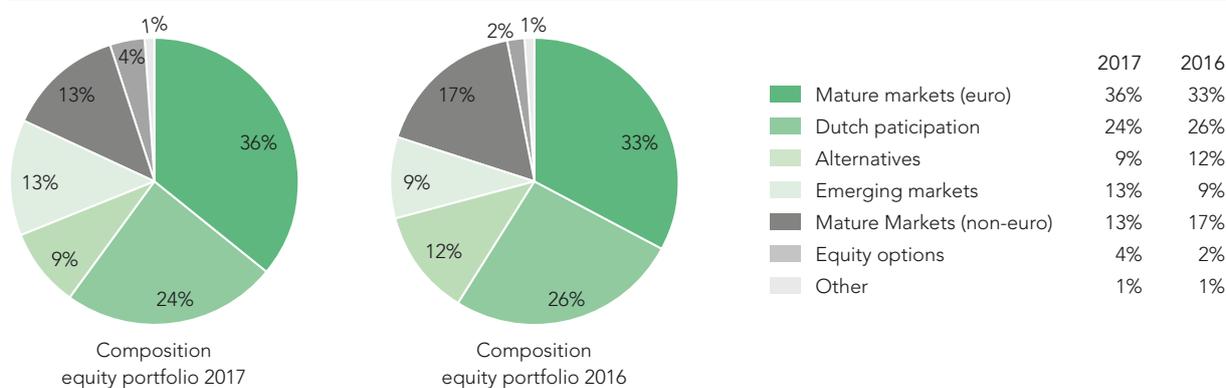
Composition of equity portfolio

The fair value of equities and similar investments at year-end 2017 was € 425 million (2016: € 339 million). The increase in 2017 was both due to higher equity prices and transactions.

The equities are diversified across the Netherlands (including participating interests), other European countries and the United States. A limited part of the portfolio consists of investments in emerging markets and alternatives. A portfolio of put options with an underlying value of € 2 million is in place to mitigate the equity risk.

The table below shows the exposure of the equity portfolio to sectors. The total value is including the equities in externally managed funds. In 2017 a.s.r. schade reduced the exposure to non-euro shares to limit the FX risk in the equity portfolio.

Composition of equity portfolio



C.2.3 Property risk

The property risk depends on the total exposure to real estate. In order to maintain a good understanding of the actual property risk, a.s.r. schade applies the look-through approach for investment funds to assess the property risk.

The required capital for property risk is determined by calculating the impact on the available capital due to an immediate drop in property prices by 25%. Both assets and liabilities are taken into account.

Property risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SCR property risk - required capital | 125 | 93 |

The 2017, the real estate investments increased due to property transactions and increases in property prices. As a result, the required capital for property risk increased.

The sensitivity of the solvency ratio to changes in property value is monitored on a monthly basis. Sensitivity of regulatory solvency (Solvency II) to changes in property prices is shown in the following table.

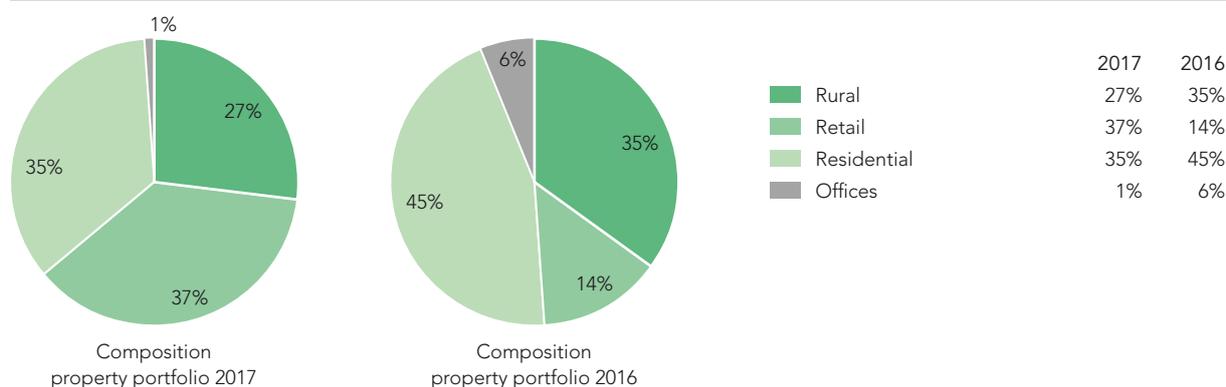
Solvency II sensitivities - property values

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Scenario (%-point) | | | | | | |
| Property values -10% | -5 | -4 | +1 | +1 | -3 | -3 |

Composition of property portfolio

The property risk depends on the total exposure to property, which includes both property investments and property held for own use. The fair value of property was € 499 million at year-end 2017 (2016: € 371 million). The increase in 2017 was a mainly the result of an increased participation in retail property.

The property investments are diversified across the Netherlands. In 2017 a.s.r. schade reduced the exposure to offices and increased the exposure to the other categories, especially retail.

Composition of property portfolio**C.2.4 Currency risk**

Currency risk measures the impact of losses related to changes in currency exchange rates. The policy of a.s.r. schade is in principle to hedge the currency risk excluding investments in equities and investments that are externally managed. However, certain currency exposures are permitted from a tactical perspective within a specific risk budget.

The required capital for currency risk is determined by calculating the impact on the available capital due to a change in exchange rates. Both assets and liabilities are taken into account and a look-through approach is applied for investment funds. For each currency the maximum loss due to an upward and a downward shock of 25% is determined except for a small number of currencies where lower shocks are applied (Danish crown; Bulgarian lev).

Currency risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SCR currency risk - required capital | 39 | 41 |

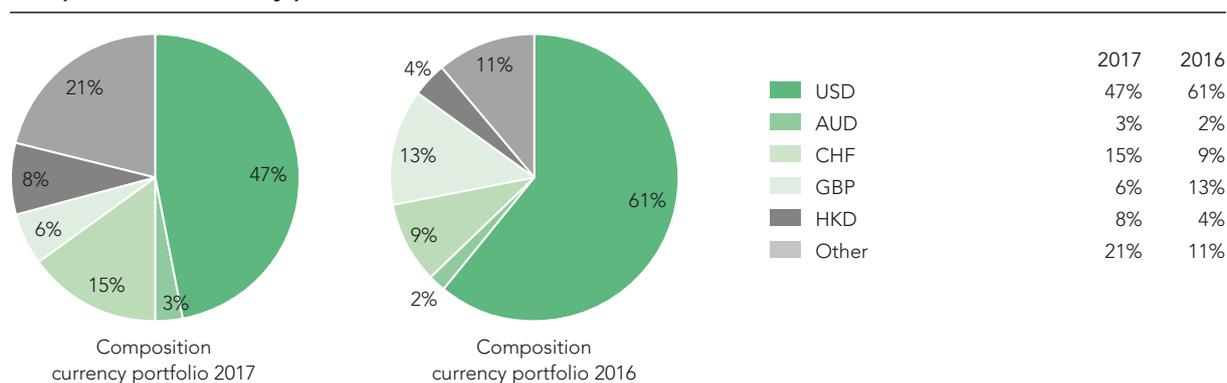
Currency risk has decreased € 3 mln. This is mainly caused by a decrease in foreign bonds in externally managed funds.

Specification currencies with largest exposure

The foreign currency position is monitored on a quarterly basis. The total net exposure in foreign currency is € 156 million (2016: € 167 million). The largest net-exposure is in USD, which mainly consists of investments in equities and bonds. The following figures show the currencies with the largest exposures, expressed in percentage of the above-mentioned total:

Foreign bonds in externally managed funds have substantially decreased in the following currencies: USD and GBP.

Composition of currency portfolio



C.2.5 Spread risk

Spread risk arises from the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the level of credit spreads on the relevant risk-free interest rates. a.s.r. schade has a policy of maintaining a well-diversified high-quality investment grade portfolio while avoiding large risk concentrations. Going forward, the volatility in spreads will continue to have possible short-term effects on the market value of the fixed income portfolio. In the long run, the credit spreads are expected to be realised and to contribute to the growth of the own funds.

The required capital for spread risk is determined by calculating the impact on the available capital due to the volatility of credit spreads over the term structure of the risk-free rate.

The required capital for spread risk is equal to the sum of the capital requirements for bonds, structured products and credit derivatives. The capital requirement depends on (i) the market value, (ii) the modified duration and (iii) the credit quality category.

Spread risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| SCR spread risk - required capital | 146 | 168 |

In 2017 a.s.r. schade the fixed income portfolio decreased, including corporates and financials. As a result, the required capital for spread risk decreased.

The sensitivity to spread risk is measured as the impact of an increase of spread on loans and corporate bonds of 75 bps. At the same time, it is assumed that the Volatility Adjustment which is applied to the liabilities will increase by 21 bps.

Solvency II sensitivities - spread risk

| Effect on: | Available capital | | Required capital | | Ratio | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Scenario (%-point) | | | | | | |
| Spread +75bps/VA +21bps | +1 | -2 | +1 | - | +2 | -2 |

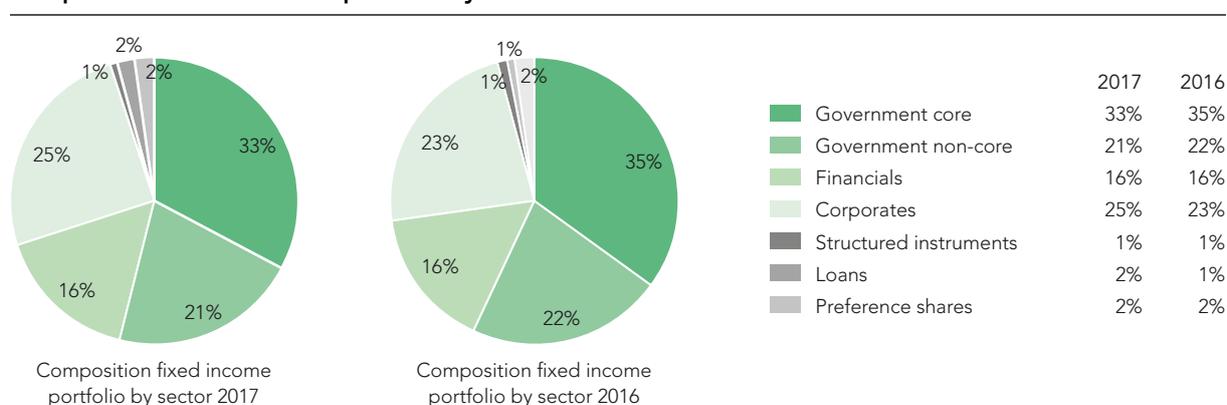
Composition of fixed income portfolio

Spread risk is managed on a portfolio basis within limits and risk budgets established by the relevant risk committees. Where relevant, credit ratings provided by the external rating agencies are used to determine risk budgets and monitor limits. A limited number of fixed-income investments do not have an external rating. These investments are generally assigned an internal rating. Internal ratings are based on methodologies and rating classifications similar to those used by external agencies. The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of the fixed-income exposure by (i) rating class and (ii) sector. Assets in scope of spread risk are, by definition, not in scope of counterparty default risk.

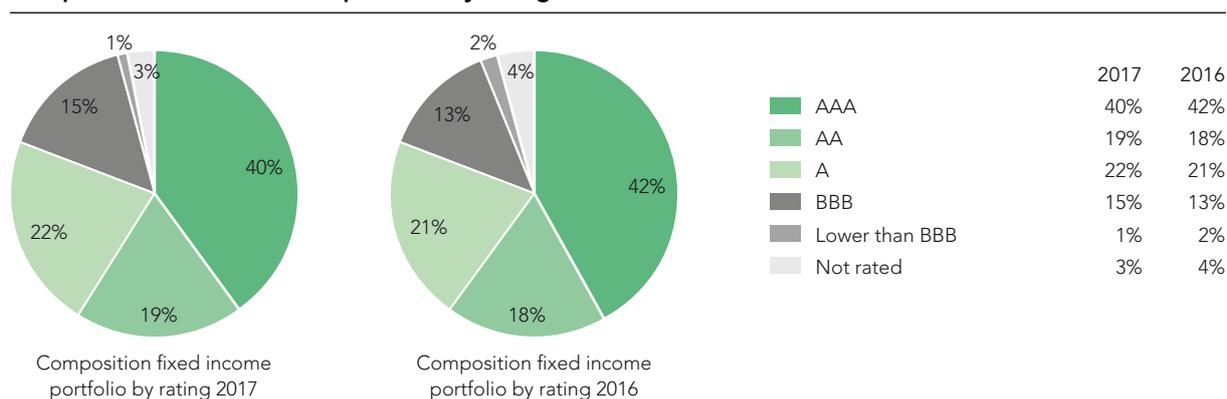
The total exposure of assets in scope of spread risk is € 3,673 million (2016: € 4,031 million). The decrease of the portfolio is mainly due to (i) the sale of core government bonds and (ii) the increase of the yield curve. These transactions lead to changes in the portfolio decomposition:

- the relatively amount of government bonds decreased and the relatively amount of corporates and financials increased;
- the relatively amount of AAA rated bonds decreased and the relatively amount of A and BBB rated bonds increased.

Composition of fixed income portfolio by sector



Composition of fixed income portfolio by rating



C.2.6 Market risk concentrations

Concentrations of market risk constitute an additional risk to an insurer. Concentration risk is the concentration of exposures to the same counterparty. Other possible concentrations (region, country, etc.) are not in scope. The capital requirement for concentration risk is determined in three steps:

1. determine the exposure above threshold. The threshold depends on the credit quality of the counterparty;
2. calculation of the capital requirement for each counterparty, based on a specified factor depending on the credit quality;
3. aggregation of individual capital requirements for the various counterparties.

According to the spread risk module, bonds and loans guaranteed by a certain government or international organisation are not in scope of concentration risk. Bank deposits can be excluded from concentration risk if they fulfil certain conditions.

In order to avoid concentrations in a single obligor, a.s.r. schade applies a limit on maximum exposure for (i) issuers with a single A rating and higher and (ii) for issuers with a BBB rating on group level. The limits apply to the total investment portfolio, where government bonds are not included, which is consistent with Solvency II. Beside the limits on single obligors, a.s.r. schade applies also limits on the total level of the required capital for market risk concentrations for ASR Schadeverzekeringen.

Due to a well-diversified investment portfolio, no market risk concentrations occur.

C.3 Counterparty default risk

Counterparty default risk reflects possible losses due to unexpected default or deterioration in the credit standing of counterparties and debtors. Counterparty default risk affects several types of assets:

- mortgages
- savings-linked mortgage loans
- derivatives
- reinsurance
- receivables
- cash and deposits

Assets that are in scope of spread risk are, by definition, not in scope of counterparty default risk and vice versa. The Solvency II regime makes a distinction between two types of exposures:

- Type 1: These counterparties generally have a rating (reinsurance, derivatives, current account balances, deposits with ceding companies and issued guarantee (letter of credit). The exposures are not diversified.
- Type 2: These counterparties are normally unrated (receivables from intermediaries and policyholders, mortgages with private individuals or SMEs). The exposures are generally diversified.

The total capital requirement for counterparty risk is an aggregation of the capital requirement for type 1 exposure and the capital requirement for type 2 exposure by taking 75% correlation.

Counterparty default risk - required capital

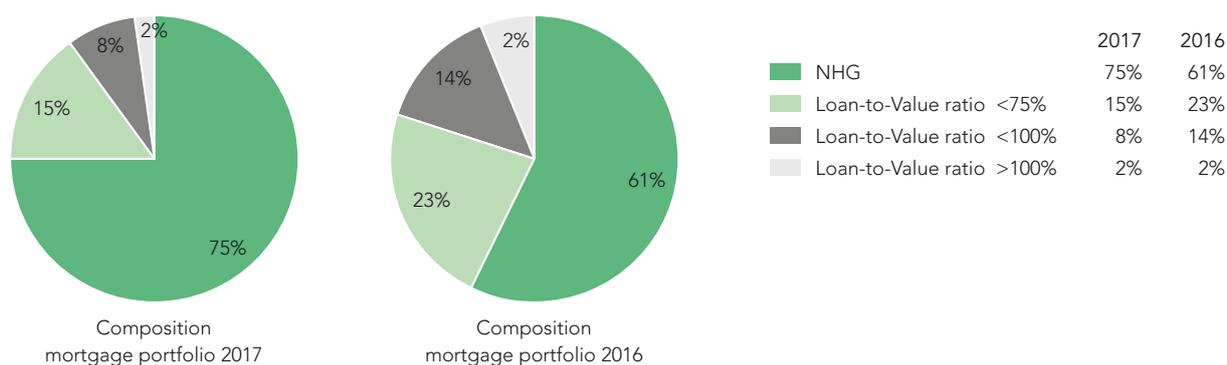
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Type 1 | 37 | 18 |
| Type 2 | 29 | 32 |
| Diversification (negative) | -4 | -3 |
| Total | 62 | 47 |

The increase of Counterparty Default Risk is almost entirely due to the increase of Type 1 risk, as the result of the increased cash position.

C.3.1 Mortgages

Mortgages are granted for the account and risk of third parties and for a.s.r. schade's own account. The a.s.r. schade portfolio consists only of Dutch mortgages with a limited counterparty default risk. The fair value of a.s.r. schade's mortgage portfolio was € 6 million at year-end 2017 (2016: € 7 million).

Composition of mortgage portfolio



The Loan-to-Value ratio is based on the value of the mortgage according Solvency II principals with respect to the a.s.r. schade calculated collateral.

The default percentage (i.e. the percentage of mortgages which is in arrears for over three months) has decreased from 0.34% in December 2016 to 0.21% in December 2017. This drop is a consequence of the improved economic circumstances and of the organisation of preventive management, whereby the flow of short-term arrears to longer delays could be reduced.

C.3.2 Savings-linked mortgage loans

a.s.r. schade has no saving loans on the balance sheet.

C.3.3 Derivatives

a.s.r. schade has a small portfolio of (i) interest rate swaps and (ii) put options to manage equity risk.

C.3.4 Reinsurance

When entering into reinsurance contracts for fire and catastrophe, a.s.r. schade requires the counterparty to be rated at least single A. With respect to long-tail business and other sectors, the minimum permitted rating is single A.

Composition reinsurance counterparties by rating

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| AAA | 0% | 0% |
| AA | 95% | 92% |
| A | 5% | 8% |
| NR | 0% | 0% |

The table above shows the exposure to reinsurers per rating. The total exposure to reinsurers at year-end 2017 was € 483 million (2016: € 447 million).

C.3.5 Receivables

Composition receivables

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Policyholders | 16 | 24 |
| Intermediaries | 69 | 59 |
| Reinsurance operations | 92 | 78 |
| Health insurance fund | - | - |
| Other | -2 | -12 |
| Total | 175 | 149 |

C.3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

The current accounts amounted € 419 million in 2017 (2016: € 105 million).

Composition cash accounts by rating

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| AAA | 0% | 0% |
| AA | 0% | 0% |
| A | 98% | 95% |
| Lower than A | 2% | 5% |

Total deposits amounted to € 19 million (2016: € 19 million).

Composition deposits by rating

| Deposits | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Secured deposits | 19 | 19 |
| AAA | - | - |
| AA | - | - |
| A | - | - |
| Total | 19 | 19 |

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a.s.r. schade is not able to meet its financial obligations to policyholders and other creditors when they become due and payable, at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Liquidity risk is not quantified in the Solvency Capital Requirement of a.s.r. schade and is therefore separately discussed here.

a.s.r. schade recognises different levels of liquidity management. Short-term liquidity, or daily cash management, covers the day-to-day cash requirements under normal business conditions and targets funding liquidity risk. Long-term liquidity management considers business conditions in which market liquidity risk materialises. Stress liquidity management looks at the ability to respond to a potential crisis situation as a result of a market event and an a.s.r. schade-specific event. Unexpected cash outflows could occur as result of lapses in the insurance portfolio, savings withdrawals or cash variation margin payments related to the ISDA/CSA agreements of derivatives. a.s.r. schade monitors its liquidity risk scenarios via different risk reporting and monitoring processes including daily cash management reports, cash flow forecasts and stress scenario liquidity reports.

a.s.r. schade's liquidity management principle consists of three components. First, a well-diversified funding base is necessary in order to provide liquidity for cash management purposes. A portion of assets must be invested in unencumbered marketable securities that can be used for collateralised borrowing or asset sales. Second, the strategic asset allocation should reflect the expected and contingent liquidity needs of liabilities. Finally, an adequate and up-to-date contingency liquidity plan is in place to enable management to act effectively and efficiently in times of crisis.

In managing the liquidity risk from financial liabilities, a.s.r. schade holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and investment grade securities for which there is an active and liquid market. These assets can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements. As at 31 December 2017, a.s.r. schade had cash (€ 412 million), short-term deposits (€ 19 million), liquid government bonds (€ 1,995 million) and other bonds and shares.

The following table shows the contractual cash flows of liabilities (excluding insurance contracts on behalf of policyholders) broken down in three categories. For liabilities arising from insurance contracts, expected lapses and mortality risk are taken into account. Profit-sharing cash flow of insurance contracts is not taken into account, nor are equities, property and swaptions.

Contractual cashflows

| | < 5 yrs | 5-10 yrs | 10-20 yrs | > 20 yrs |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 31 December 2017 | | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | -50 | - | - | - |
| Insurance Liabilities | -1,400 | -673 | -811 | -407 |
| Derivatives | -86 | -54 | 157 | - |
| Total | -1,536 | -727 | -654 | -407 |
| 31 December 2016 | | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | -51 | - | - | - |
| Insurance Liabilities | -1,338 | -617 | -758 | -395 |
| Derivatives | 112 | -64 | -45 | -17 |
| Total | -1,277 | -681 | -803 | -412 |

EPIFP

'The expected profit included in future premiums' ('EPIFP') means the expected present value of future cash flows which result from the inclusion in technical provisions of premiums relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts that are expected to be received in the future, but that may not be received for any reason, other than because the insured event has occurred, regardless of the legal or contractual rights of the policyholder to discontinue the policy.

EPIFP

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|-------|------------------|------------------|
| EPIFP | 222 | 296 |

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failing internal processes, persons and systems, or from external events (including legal risk). The main areas where operational risks are incurred are operations, IT, outsourcing, integrity and legal issues.

Operational risk - required capital

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| SCR operational risk - required capital | 62 | 61 |

The SCR for operational risk amounts to € 62 million at the end of 2017 and is determined with the standard formula under Solvency II. The operational risk is based on the basic solvency capital requirement, the volumes of premiums and technical provisions, and the amount of expenses.

C.6 Other material risks

As part of the regular ORSA process, the overall risk profile and associated solvency capital needs are assessed against a.s.r.'s actual solvency capital position. The most important risks to which a.s.r. is exposed, including risks that are not incorporated into the standard formula, are identified through a combined top-down (strategic risk assessment) and bottom-up (control risk self-assessments) approach. After assessment of the effectiveness of the mitigating measures, the risks with the highest 'Level of Concern' or 'LoC' are translated to the a.s.r. risk priorities and relevant risk scenarios for the ORSA.

The following risks, outside the scope of the standard formula, are recognised by a.s.r. as being potentially material:

- Inflation risk;
- Reputation risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Contagion risk;
- Legal environment risk;
- Model risk;
- Risks arising from non-insurance activities (non-OTSOs);
- Strategic risk;
- Emerging risk.

As part of the appropriateness assessment of the standard formula mitigating measures regarding these risks are identified and evaluated.

C.7 Any other information

C.7.1 Description of off-balance sheet positions

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

C.7.2 Reinsurance policy and risk budgeting

C.7.2.1 Reinsurance policy

When deemed effective in terms of capital relief versus costs incurred, a.s.r. enters into reinsurance agreements to mitigate Non-life insurance risks. Reinsurance can be taken out for each separate claim (per risk), for the accumulation of claims due to natural disasters or to human actions (per event), or for both these risks.

The level of retention in the various reinsurance contracts is aligned with the size and the risk profile of the underlying portfolios, taking account of the cost of reinsurance on the one hand, and of the risk that is retained on the other. By determining the retention, the impact on the statement of financial position is taken into account as well. The difference in the retention of the disability insurance portfolio depends on the structure of the contract (basic coverage or indexed).

To limit risk concentration, reinsurance contracts are placed with various reinsurance companies. a.s.r. requires the counterparties to be rated at least single A. The reinsurance programme has remained largely the same as in previous years in terms of cover and limits. The most significant reinsured risk is windstorm. In 2016, a.s.r. purchased excess of loss reinsurance for accident year 2017 for windstorm in excess of € 30 million with a limit of € 390 million.

C.7.2.2 Risk budgeting

The FRC assesses the solvency position and the financial risk profile on a monthly basis. Action is taken where appropriate to ensure the predefined levels in the risk appetite statement will not be violated.

C.7.3 Monitoring of new and existing products

This paragraph contains a description of group policy, which is applicable for the solo entity. Group Risk Management, Compliance, and Legal Affairs participate in the product approval committee (PARP). All these departments evaluate whether risks in newly developed products are sufficiently addressed. New products need to be developed in a way that they are cost efficient, reliable, useful and secure. New products must also be strategically aligned with a.s.r. schade's mission to be a solid and trustworthy insurer. In addition, the risks of existing products are evaluated, as requested by the PARP, as a result of product reviews.

D Valuation for Solvency purposes

This chapter contains information regarding the valuation of the balance sheet items. For each material asset class, the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation for solvency purposes are described. Separately for each material class of assets a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material difference between the valuation for solvency purposes and valuation in the financial statements. When accounting principles are equal or when line items are not material, some line items are clustered together.

Valuation of assets is based on fair value measurement as described below. Each material asset class is described in paragraph D.1. Valuation of technical provisions is calculated as the sum of the best estimate and the risk margin. This is described in paragraph D.2. Other liabilities are described in paragraph D.3.

Information for each material line item is based on the balance sheet below. For each line item is described:

- Methods and assumptions for valuation
- Difference between solvency valuation and valuation in the financial statements

The numbering of the line items refers to the comments below.

Based on the differences in this template a reconciliation is made between IFRS equity and Solvency equity.

Reconciliation IFRS balance sheet and Solvency II balance sheet

| Balance sheet | 31 December 2017 | | 31 December 2017 |
|--|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | IFRS | Revaluation | Solvency II |
| 1. Deferred acquisition costs | - | - | - |
| 2. Intangible assets | 13 | -13 | - |
| 3. Deferred tax assets | - | - | - |
| 4. Property, plant, and equipment held for own use | - | - | - |
| 5. Investments - Property (other than for own use) | 135 | - | 135 |
| 6. Investments - Equity | 907 | - | 907 |
| 7. Investments - Bonds | 3,519 | - | 3,519 |
| 8. Investments - Derivatives | 6 | - | 6 |
| 9. Unit-linked investments | - | - | - |
| 10. Loans and mortgages | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| 11. Reinsurance recoverables | 458 | 13 | 471 |
| 12. Cash and cash equivalents | 431 | - | 431 |
| 13. Any other assets, not elsewhere shown | 221 | -46 | 175 |
| Total assets | 5,718 | -41 | 5,677 |
| 14. Technical provisions (best estimates) | 4,343 | -791 | 3,552 |
| 15. Technical provisions (risk margin) | - | 317 | 317 |
| 16. Unit-linked best estimate | - | - | - |
| 17. Unit-linked risk margin | - | - | - |
| 18. Pension benefit obligations | - | - | - |
| 19. Deferred tax liabilities | 72 | 108 | 180 |
| 20. Subordinated liabilities | - | - | - |
| 21. Other liabilities | 150 | - | 150 |
| Total liabilities | 4,565 | -366 | 4,199 |
| Excess of assets over liabilities | 1,153 | 325 | 1,478 |

This chapter contains also the reconciliation between the excess of assets over liabilities to EOF.

Reconciliation excess of assets over liabilities to Eligible Own Funds

| | 31 December 2017 | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| IFRS equity | | 1,153 |
| Revaluation assets | | |
| i. Intangible assets | -13 | |
| ii. Loans and mortgages | 5 | |
| iii. Reinsurance recoverables | 13 | |
| iv. Cash and cash equivalents | - | |
| v. Any other assets, not elsewhere shown | -46 | |
| | | -41 |
| Revaluation liabilities | | |
| i. Technical provisions (best estimates) | -791 | |
| ii. Technical provisions (risk margin) | 317 | |
| iii. Unit-linked best estimate | - | |
| iv. Unit-linked risk margin | - | |
| v. Subordinated liabilities | - | |
| vi. Other liabilities | - | |
| | | -474 |
| Total gross revaluations | | 433 |
| tax percentage | | 25% |
| Total net revaluations | | 325 |
| Revaluation tax exemptions | | |
| i. Goodwill | - | |
| | | - |
| Solvency II equity | | 1,478 |
| Own fund items | | |
| i. Subordinated liabilities | | - |
| Eligible Own Funds Solvency II | | 1,478 |

D.1 Assets

Valuation of most financial assets is based on fair value. In the paragraph below, this valuation methodology is described. For different line items will be referred to this method. In this paragraph line items 1 – 15 from the simplified balance sheet above are described.

D.1.1 Fair value measurement

In accordance with the Delegated Regulation, Solvency II figures are based on fair value. In line with the valuation methodology described in article 75 and further of the Solvency II directive and articles 9 and 10, the following three hierarchical levels are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments when accounting for assets and liabilities at fair value:

Level 1: Fair value based on quoted prices in an active market

Level 1 includes assets and liabilities whose value is determined by quoted (unadjusted) prices in the primary active market for identical assets or liabilities.

A financial instrument is quoted in an active market if:

- quoted prices are readily and regularly available (from an exchange, dealer, broker, sector organisation, third party pricing service or a regulatory body); and
- these prices represent actual and regularly occurring transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2: Fair value based on observable market data

- Determining fair value on the basis of Level 2 involves the use of valuation techniques that use inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices of identical or similar assets and liabilities). These observable inputs are obtained from a broker or third-party pricing service and include:
 - quoted prices in active markets for similar (not identical) assets or liabilities;
 - quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
 - input variables other than quoted prices observable for the asset or liability. These include interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatility, early redemptions spreads, loss ratio, counterparty default risks and default percentages.

Level 3: Fair value not based on observable market data

At Level 3, the fair value of the assets and liabilities is determined using valuation techniques for which significant inputs are not based on observable market data. In these situations, there can also be marginally active or inactive markets for the assets or the liabilities. The financial assets and liabilities in this category are assessed individually.

Valuation techniques are used to the extent that observable inputs are not available. The basic principle of fair value measurement is still to determine a fair, arm's length price. Unobservable inputs therefore reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are generally based on the available observable data (adjusted for factors that contribute towards the value of the asset) and own source information. In the unlikely event that the fair value of a financial instrument cannot be measured, it is carried at cost.

D.1.2 Assets per asset category

The balance sheet reports specify different asset categories. In this section, we describe the valuation of each material asset category. The figures correspond to the extended balance sheet which has been reported as QRT S 2.01.

1. Deferred acquisition costs

a.s.r.'s accounting policy until and including 2014 was to capitalise commission fees for Non-life and life insurance contracts and to amortise it over the period over which the relevant premiums are realised. With effect from 1 January 2015, all costs incurred to acquire insurance contracts (acquisition costs) are charged directly to the income statement, generally within one year. Furthermore, to ensure matching of premium earned and the commission paid within the Non-life segment the prepaid commissions are included in other assets and these expenses are incurred in line with the premium earned, generally within one year. For solvency purposes accrued assets are not recognised.

2. Intangible assets

The intangible assets related to goodwill and other intangible assets are not recognised in the Solvency II framework and are set to nil.

3. Deferred tax assets

The basis for the DTA / DTL position in the IFRS balance sheet is temporary differences between fiscal and commercial valuation. This DTA / DTL position is the base for this line item on the Solvency II balance sheet, adjusted for Solvency II revaluations:

- The largest DTL mutation is mainly caused by the higher (valuation) mortgages and savings linked mortgages.

In accordance with the Delegated Regulation the DTA / DTL position is netted in the balance sheet. The balance sheet of a.s.r. contains a DTL.

The deferred tax effects involve a correction related to the fact that (most of) the revaluations as described in this chapter are gross of tax. The tax effect is calculated as 25%.

4. Property plant, and equipment held for own use

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

5. Investments - Property (other than for own use)

a.s.r. schade owns the following categories of investment property; the method for calculating their fair value has been added:

- Residential – based on reference transaction and discounted cash flow method (DCF method);
- Retail – based on reference transaction and income capitalisation method;
- Rural – based on reference transaction and DCF method;
- Offices – based on reference transaction and DCF method;
- Other – based on reference transaction and DCF method;
- Under construction - based on both DCF and income capitalisation method.

6. Investments – Equity

Valuation of listed equities is based on the level 1 method of the fair value hierarchy. Unlisted fixed-interest preference shares are valued based on the level 2 method of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation techniques for financial instruments start from present value calculations; derivatives are valued based on forward-pricing and swap models. The observable market data contains yield curves based on company ratings and characteristics of unlisted fixed-interest preference shares. The main non-observable market input for private equity investments is the net asset value of the investment as published by the private equity company (or partner).

Valuation of private equity investments is based on the level 3 method of the fair value hierarchy. The main non-observable market input for private equity investments is the net asset value of the investment as published by the private equity company (or partner).

7. Investments – Bonds

The valuation of these assets is consistent with the IFRS fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1.

8. Investments – Derivatives

The valuation of these assets is consistent with the fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1. The valuation of listed derivatives is based on the level 1 method of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation of unlisted interest rate contracts is based on the level 2 method of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation techniques for financial instruments start from present value calculations; derivatives are valued based on forward-pricing and swap models. The observable market data contains yield curves based on company ratings and characteristics of unlisted fixed-interest preference shares.

9. Unit-Linked investments

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

10. Loans and mortgages

The valuation of loans is based on the level 2 method of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the loans is based on the discounted cash flow method. It is obtained by calculating the present value based on expected future cash flows and assuming an interest rate curve used in the market that includes an additional spread based on the risk profile of the counterparty. This asset category includes savings linked mortgages.

Many of the savings-linked mortgages that a.s.r. schade has sold in the past were combined with a mortgage loan from an external bank. This bank has undertaken to pay mortgage interest on the savings accrued in the insurance policy. To this end, the insurer transfers the premiums to a special deposit account with the bank. According to IFRS, both the insurance policy and the loan are measured at amortised cost. For the purpose of Solvency II, they are both measured at fair value, allowing for any securities the insurer receives on the funds deposited with the bank. The liability is measured separately (in accordance with the Delegated Regulation and the guidance provided by Dutch Central Bank).

The valuation method used to determine the fair value of a.s.r. schade's mortgage portfolio bases the spread on the interest rate curve for discounting the mortgage portfolio cash flows on consumer rates. The valuation according to IFRS is based on amortised cost.

11. Reinsurance recoverables

Contracts that transfer a significant insurance risk from a.s.r. schade to third parties are accounted for as reinsurance contracts, and are classified as outgoing reinsurance.

The amounts that can be collected from reinsurers are estimated using a method that is in line with the reinsurance contract and the fair-value method for determining liabilities arising from reinsurance contracts described in Section D2.

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts are recognised under reinsurance contracts, except for current receivables from reinsurers, which are included under reinsurance receivables. At each reporting date, a.s.r. schade assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. If a reinsurance asset is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Therefore, current receivables from reinsurers are valued comparable with IFRS.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

The valuation of cash and cash equivalents is based on the level 1 method of the fair value hierarchy. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, cash collateral and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

13. Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

The valuation of these assets is based on the IFRS fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph Section D.1.1. Other assets include different investments and interest income, property developments, tax assets and accrued assets.

D.2 Technical provisions

D.2.1 Introduction

In this section, the policies regarding methodology and assumptions for the technical provisions are described. These liabilities arise from insurance contracts issued by a.s.r. that transfer significant insurance risks from the policyholder to a.s.r. The following lines of business are distinguished:

- Health insurance (both NSLT as SLT);
- Non-life insurance.

In this paragraph line items 14-18 from the simplified balance-sheet above are described. In the following lines of business a.s.r. is active; Health NSLT Income Protection, Property and Casualty, and Health SLT Income Protection.

D.2.2 Technical provisions methods

D.2.2.1 Income protection insurance (NSLT)

The provisions for Income protection insurance have been determined making allowance for the following three homogeneous risk groups:

- Sickness absence insurance, conventional
- Sickness absence insurance, stop-loss
- Accident, group

The best estimate is calculated using a frequency x duration model in which parameters for frequency and sickness duration have been determined on own historical data and with this model both the case reserves and the premium reserves are determined. A large part of the portfolio is not quantitatively modelled however, mainly consisting of indirect business and 'volmachten' (liability for which we take over the risk by proxy from another undertaking). For these portfolio parts the data is inadequate to do this.

Therefore, the future premiums and liabilities are estimated based on experience factors and the multi-year budget and the unearned premium.

Risk margin methodology

The risk margin for this reporting group (NSLT) has been determined using the CoC method. The insurance risks have been determined in accordance with the standard formula of the Delegated Regulation. As a result, the level and make-up of the risk margin reflect the insurance risk profile. The associated risks involve:

- Health SLT risk
- Health NSLT risk
- Health catastrophe risk
- Counter party default risk
- Operational risk

The current risk driver is the Best Estimate projection, except for Health SLT risk. In the text on the risk margin for HSLT a further description is given.

For the projection of the SCR we choose to calculate and project the individual risks and based on this projection we calculate the projected SCR.

D.2.2.2 Property and casualty

Premium provisions

The best estimate for the premium provision is the present value of expected cash flows inwards and outwards based on expected claim-events till the end of the contract for liabilities after valuation date. The expected incoming cashflows is based on premium income. Ceded is included in the triangles as incurred claims. The expected outgoing cashflows include commissions payments, service charges, claims handling costs and claims payments. The estimates for claims payments are derived from the ResQ calculation as described above and those for charges, costs and commission from the Multi-Year Budget. For the net best estimate for the premium provision, the impact of reinsurance is taken into account. The incoming premium income consists of a part Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) and Future Premiums (FP). In the FP the recognition is taken into account.

Expense provisions

- The methodology used for estimating expenses per future year is based at the rate of the number of open claims
- For the reference year, the total allocated (directe and indirecte) claims handling costs per LoB are derived.
- Per LoB the average expense per handled claim in the reference year is derived.
 - Each opened claim during the reference year, is counted with equal weight.
 - There is no material difference between the re-open, closed or open claim expenses (see availability of data earlier).
- A projection is made for the expected percentage of the remaining (open) claims per future calendar year.
- On top the future expenses for claims handling are derived by a projection based on the remaining number of open claims.

Risk margin methodology

The insurance risks have been determined in accordance with the standard formula described in the Delegated Regulation. As a result, the level and make-up of the risk margin reflect the insurance risk profile of the group in question. The associated risks involve:

- Catastrophe risk
- Premium and reserve risk
- Counterparty default risk
- Operational risk

Composition of homogeneous risk group

A homogeneous risk group (HRG) encompasses a collection of policies with similar risk characteristics, which are generally recorded separately. This is also the level at which outstanding claims provisions are tested. This grouping has been defined specifically for a.s.r.'s Non-life business.

An HRG grouping is a refinement of the usual Solvency II grouping; this involves a breakdown of the Solvency II grouping by sales channel (Captive, Mandate, Ditzo 2.0, Makelaar Aktief and Incoming Reinsurance). The latter three are relatively small portfolios that are not broken down by subgroups.

Contract boundaries

The contract boundaries have been determined according to article 18 of the Delegated Regulation. By calculating the best estimates of the premium provisions, contract boundaries and recognition are taken into account. Premiums of contracts with an expiration date within 2 months after the valuation date, are taken into account. For the contract boundaries the following distinction is made: Provinciaal and Volmacht.

D.2.2.3 health insurance contracts (SLT)

The provision has been determined making allowance for the following six homogeneous risk group and is applicable for Solvency I and Solvency II:

1. Occupational disability insurance, individual, self-employed persons
2. Occupational disability insurance, individual, employed persons (Woonlasten)
3. Occupational disability insurance, group, employed persons (WAO-Excedent)
4. Occupational disability shortfall insurance, individual, employed persons (WAO-Gat)

5. Occupational disability shortfall insurance, group, employed persons (WAO-Gat)
6. WIA disability insurance products, group, employed persons (WGA-ERD, WGA-Gat, and WIA Excedent)

Contract boundaries

The contract boundaries have been determined according to article 18 of the Delegated Regulation. The following distinction is made: Health SLT with an individual medical risk assessment, Health SLT without an individual medical risk assessment and Health NSLT.

In the portfolio with Individual contracts, the contract boundary is the end age because the contracts are non-cancellable and premiums cannot be adjusted to an adequate level at the individual level.

In the portfolio without individual contracts (Collectief), the contract boundary is the expiration date because premiums can be adjusted to an adequate level at portfolio level.

Health SLT insurances (AOV and WIA) are considered as life insurance obligations. Health NSLT insurances (Ziekteverzuim and Ongevallen) are considered as Non-life insurance obligations.

The contract boundary of the Health SLT policies with an individual risk assessment (Individueel) is determined at the last date that a payment could be made; for these policies, renewals are considered to be within the contract boundary.

The contract boundary of the Health SLT policies without an individual risk assessment (Collectief) is determined at the expiration date of the contract. For contracts, that would expire within a month after the reporting date, the contract boundary is considered as the expiration date of the contract after one extension of the contract.

The contract boundary of the Health NSLT policies is determined at the expiration date of the contract. For contracts, that would expire within a month after the reporting date, the contract boundary is considered as the expiration date of the contract after one extension of the contract. For the calculation of the premium risk volume measure, only the realised premiums in the current year and the expected premiums in the following year are considered. The premiums after the following year are considered to be not material, because for the Ziekteverzuim product only new production has a longer contract period than one year. The premiums after the following year for the Ongevallen product are also considered not to be material, because of the size of the Ongevallen portfolio.

Outstanding claims and premium provisions

The best estimates of the regular payments are calculated on an item-by-item basis (homogeneous risk groups 1-6) or using an approximation method (see simplifications for parts of homogeneous risk group 3 and 6, paragraph 3.2.5). The technical provision is made up of the expected value (i.e. best estimate) of the provisions plus a risk margin. The expected value is calculated based on the present value of the cash flows from the best estimate settlement of the portfolio, making allowance for realistic assumptions with respect to mortality, disability, rehabilitation, lapse and expenses based on own data. The negative actuarial premium provision has, contrary to IFRS, not been set at nil.

- Assumptions with respect to disability for the first and second homogeneous risk group (individual, self employed or employed persons) are based on observations from our own portfolio.
- For the WAO products no rehabilitation is assumed (homogeneous risk groups 3-5).
- Assumptions with respect to the WIA-products (homogeneous risk group 6) are based on the report 'Kansenstelsel WGA-ERD 2014' written by 'Verbond van Verzekeraars'.

The provisions which are subject to a qualitative review are relatively small provisions for which there is little specific information available for review. These concerns 'Underwriting agents' and 'Inward reinsurance', 'Own line of business' is completely quantitative reviewed.

It is explicitly known that some of this provision is determined using a best estimate method. Given the scale and the foreseeable risks of the other provisions, it has been decided based on an expert opinion that they do not adversely affect the adequacy requirements for the aggregate amount of regular payments.

Expense

The total of expenses allocated to the modelled insurance activities in scope are based on the Multi Year Budget. They include business operating costs (exclusive acquisition costs), investments costs and group head office expenses.

Expense allocation

Costs are allocated in line with IFRS financial statements. Costs are carefully allocated using cost apportionment keys. This also applies to the cost allocations to the various products. Cost allocation is documented and reported.

Risk margin methodology

The insurance risks have been determined in accordance with the standard formula of the Delegated Regulation. As a result, the level and make-up of the risk margin reflect the insurance risk profile of the group in question. The associated risks involve:

- Health SLT risk
- Health NSLT risk
- Health catastrophe risk
- Counter party risk
- Operational

Impact volatility adjustment

The validated risk driver consists of the Best Estimate present value of premiums and payments for active and inactive policyholders, such that the SCR on future projection moment t can be calculated as the SCR on extraction date multiplied by the value of the risk driver on time t divided by the valuation risk driver at time 0. This is proven to be the most representative risk driver compared to an exact calculation of the projected SCR.

Impact of applying VA = 0 bps

| | VA = 4 bps | | VA = 13 bps | | VA = 0 bps | | Impact | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| TP | 3,869 | 3,306 | 3,881 | 3,040 | 12 | -266 | | |
| SCR | 800 | 773 | 800 | 770 | - | -3 | | |
| MCR | 360 | 348 | 360 | 347 | - | -1 | | |
| Basic own funds (total) | 1,478 | 1,389 | 1,469 | 1,589 | -9 | 200 | | |
| Eligible own funds | 1,478 | 1,389 | 1,466 | 1,589 | -12 | 200 | | |

D.2.3 Level of uncertainty

a.s.r. distinguishes between two sources of uncertainty with regard to the level of the technical provisions. These sources are model risk and process risk. The uncertainty associated with these risks has been mitigated as described below.

Process risk

The process risk is mitigated using the Management in Control framework (MIC), which creates a reasonable degree of assurance as to the reliability of financial reports. Key controls have been identified and to a larger extent implemented for the calculation process. In addition, the effectiveness of the MIC framework is verified by an independent party and supplementary checks are performed where needed. As part of MIC or the additional checks, the four-eye principle has demonstrably been applied to the calculation of the technical provision.

Model risk

The second risk that a.s.r. has identified in relation to the technical provisions is model risk. Regular procedures have provided adequate certainty with regard to this risk. To illustrate, a model validation process mitigates the risk of material misstatements or that key facts have been omitted. In addition, FRM, in its role as the second line of defence, performs an independent internal review of the technical provisions as described in the previous phase.

D.2.4 Reinsurance and special purpose vehicles (SPVs)

Contracts that transfer a significant insurance risk from a.s.r. schade to third parties are accounted for as reinsurance contracts, and are classified as outgoing reinsurance.

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts are recognised under reinsurance contracts, except for current receivables from reinsurers, which are included under reinsurance receivables. At each reporting date, a.s.r. schade assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. If a reinsurance asset is impaired, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. So current receivables from reinsurers are valued comparable with IFRS.

Health

The Individual Health SLT portfolio and a small part of the Group Health SLT portfolio is reinsured by a proportion reinsurance contract. The reinsured best estimate is € 357 million.

The Health NSLT portfolio is not reinsured.

Special purpose vehicles

a.s.r. does not make use of special purpose vehicles (SPVs).

D.2.5 Technical provisions

In this table a reconciliation is made between the Solvency II and the IFRS valuation of provisions. Solvency figures are part of the balance sheet S.02.01. The next paragraph describes a brief explanation of these differences.

| Provisions IFRS versus Solvency II | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 31 December 2017 | IFRS | Revaluation | Solvency II |
| Non-life | | | |
| Best estimate | - | | 836 |
| Risk margin | - | | 49 |
| Technical provision | 1,005 | -120 | 885 |
| Similar to Non-life | | | |
| Best estimate | - | | 224 |
| Risk margin | - | | 20 |
| Technical provision | 261 | -17 | 244 |
| Similar to Life | | | |
| Best estimate | - | | 2,492 |
| Risk margin | - | | 248 |
| Technical provision | 3,077 | -337 | 2,740 |

D.2.6 Reconciliation between IFRS and Solvency II

Under Solvency II, the technical provisions are calculated using a different method compared to IFRS. In this section the reconciliation between IFRS and Solvency II is described per business line.

Non-life

The revaluation for Non-life is mainly caused by:

- The applied yield curve for the Best Estimate
- Different methods for the Risk Margin
- In IFRS is no expected profit taken into account
- Different methods for determine Best Estimate premium liabilities
- Investment costs are taken into account under Solvency II

Similar to Non-life

The revaluation for similar to Non-life (income protection) is caused by:

The main difference between IFRS and Solvency II best estimate and risk margin is different assumptions with respect to disability and recovery.

Similar to Life

For similar to Life, the main difference between the IFRS technical provisions and Best estimate and risk margin (Solvency II) are different assumptions with respect to disability and recovery.

D.3 Other liabilities

D.3.1 Valuation of other liabilities

In line with the valuation of assets, the accounting principles for other liabilities used in the Pillar III reports are generally also based on the IFRS as adopted by the EU. Any differences between the valuation methods for IFRS and Solvency II purposes are addressed in detail per liability category. In this paragraph line items 18-21 from the simplified balance-sheet above are described

18. Pension benefit obligations

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

On group level a.s.r. has in place a number of defined benefit plans for own staff. Current service costs for the OTSO's are included in operating expenses.

19. Deferred tax liabilities

See 3. Deferred tax assets.

20. Subordinated liabilities

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

21. Other liabilities

Other Liabilities contains different small line items:

Debts owed to credit institutions

The valuation of these liabilities follows the Solvency II fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1

Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

The valuation of these liabilities follows the IFRS fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1

Subsequent valuation has to be consistent with the requirements of Article 75 of the Solvency II directive.

Therefore, no subsequent adjustments to take account of the change in own credit standing shall take place.

However, adjustments for changes in the risk-free rate must be accounted for subsequently. This means that the subordinated loans are discounted using the risk-free rate plus a credit spread at inception of the liability.

Insurance and Intermediaries payables

The valuation of these liabilities follows the Solvency II fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1

This category is subject to the same valuation as the asset category Cash and Cash equivalents.

Trade payables (non-insurance)

The valuation of these liabilities follows the Solvency II fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1

This category is subject to the same valuation as the asset category receivables.

Any other liabilities not disclosed elsewhere

The valuation of these liabilities follows the Solvency II fair value hierarchy as described in paragraph D.1.1.

This item consists primarily of tax payables.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are defined as:

- a possible obligation depending on whether some uncertain future event occurs, or
- a present obligation but payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are recognised on the IFRS balance sheet if there is a probability of >50% that the contingent liability leads to an 'outflow of resources'. These liabilities are also recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet.

Solvency II prescribes that all contingent liabilities be recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet. This covers cases where the amount cannot be measured reliably or when the probability is <50%. For these cases, a regular process is in place to determine whether contingent liabilities should be recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet.

The a.s.r. schade Solvency II capital ratio does not include contingent liabilities.

D.3.2 Reconciliation from Solvency II equity to EOF

The differences described in the above sections are the basis for the reconciliation of IFRS equity to equity Solvency II. To reconcile from Solvency II Equity to EOF, the following movements are taken into consideration:

Subordinated liabilities

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

Foreseeable dividends and distributions

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

Participations in financial and credit institutions exceeding 10% are not supervised by the Solvency II framework and are therefore excluded from the eligible own fund items.

Tier 3 Limitations

In accordance with the Delegated Regulation EOF is divided in tiering components. There are boundary conditions related to the size of these components. Excess of this limits results in capping of EOF. For a.s.r. schade capping does not apply per Q4 2017.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

a.s.r. schade does not apply alternative methods for valuation.

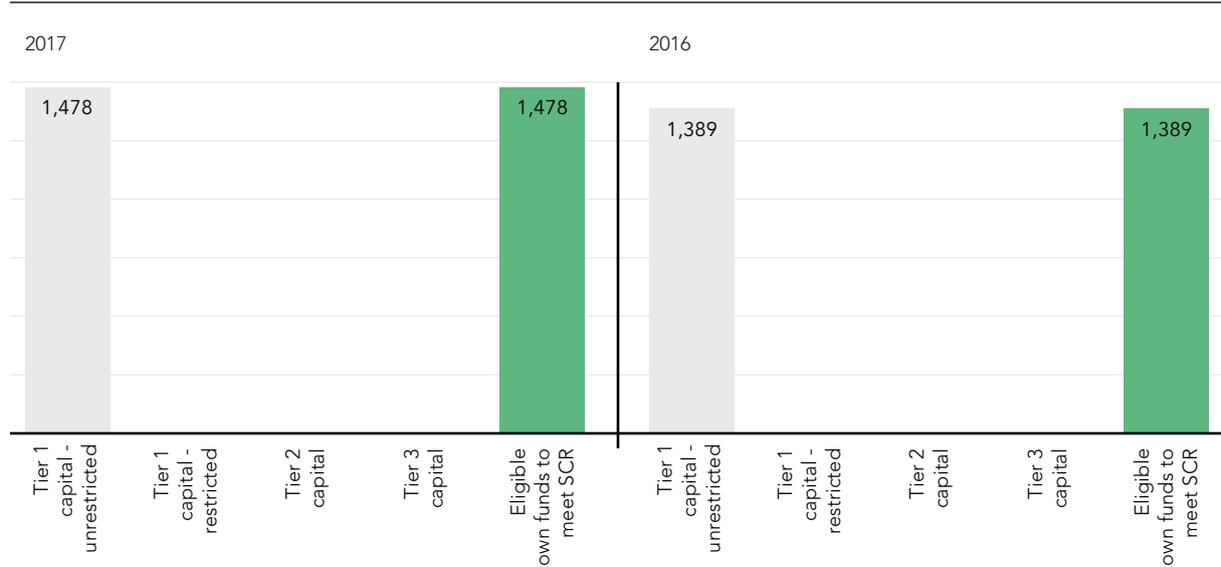
D.5 Any other information

Not applicable for a.s.r. schade.

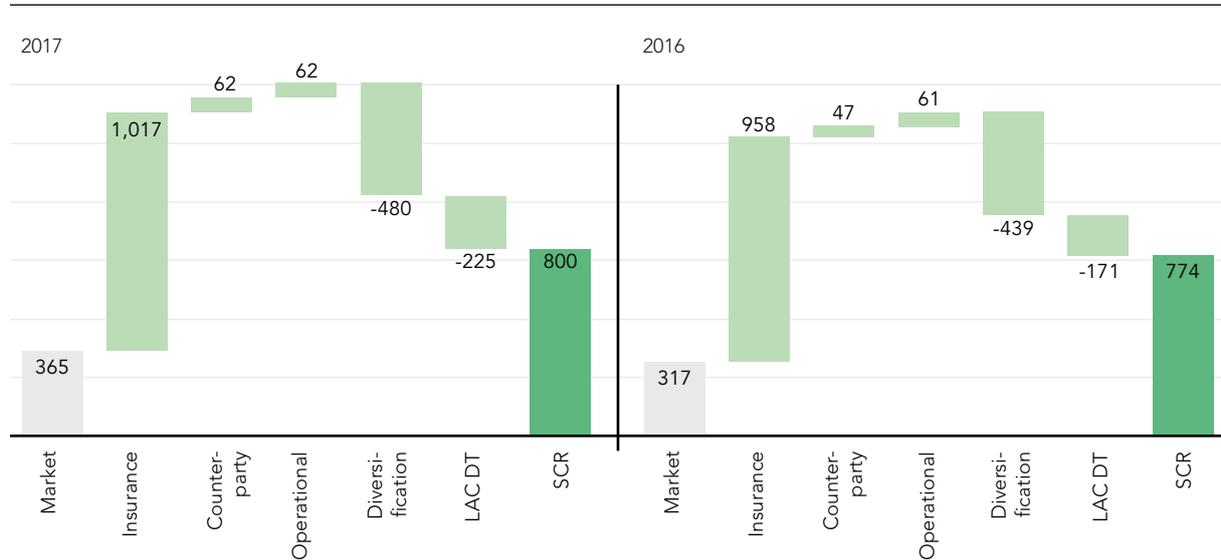
E Capital management

Key figures

Eligible own fund

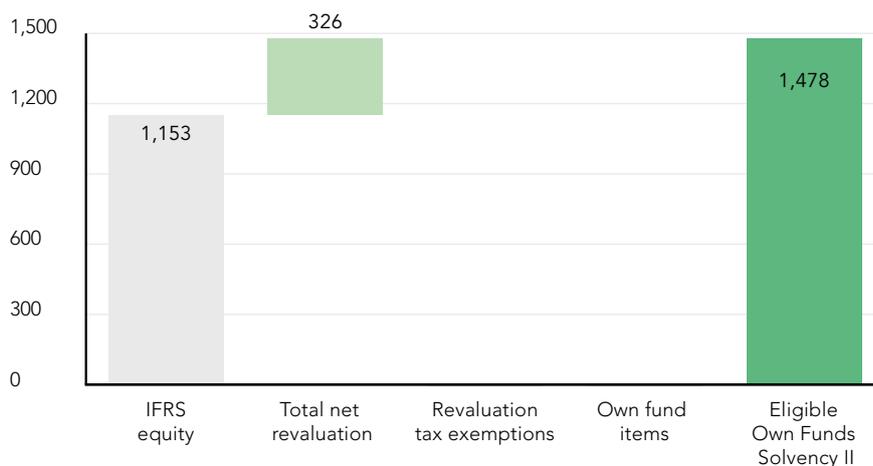


SCR



The solvency ratio stood at 185% as at 31 December 2017 after distribution of the proposed dividend of € 12 million and based on the standard formula as a result of € 1,478 million EOF and € 802 million SCR.

Reconciliation total equity IFRS vs EOF Solvency II



An extensive explanation of the reconciliation from IFRS equity to Solvency II eligible own funds was presented in section D.3.2.

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 Capital management objectives

Management

Overall capital management is administered at group level. Capital generated by operating units and future capital releases will be allocated to profitable growth of new business or repatriated to shareholders, beyond the capital that is needed to sustain commercial capital levels at management's targets. a.s.r. actively manages its in-force business, which is expected to result in substantial free capital generation over time. Additionally, business improvement and balance sheet restructuring should improve the capital generation capacity while advancing the risk profile of the company. The legal entities, including a.s.r. schade are capitalised separately, and excess capital over management's targets are intended to be up-streamed to the holding company to the extent local regulations and within the internal risk appetite statement allow.

Objectives

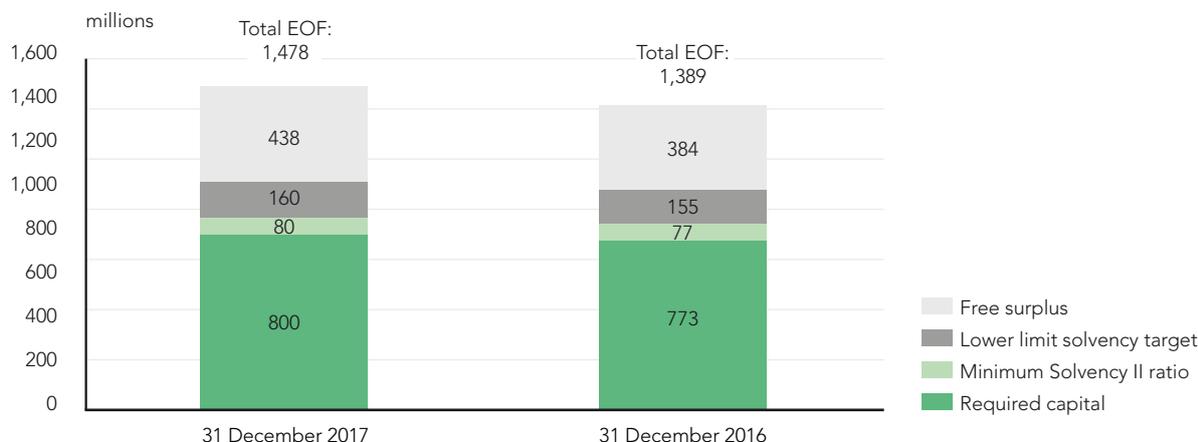
a.s.r. is committed to maintain a strong capital position in order to be a robust insurer for its policyholders and other stakeholders. The objective is to maintain a solvency ratio well above the minimum levels as defined in the risk appetite statements and above the relevant solvency targets. Sensitivities are periodically performed for principal risks and annual stress tests are performed to test a.s.r.'s robustness to withstand moderate to severe scenarios. An additional objective is to achieve a combination of a capital position and a risk profile that is at least in line with a 'single A' rating by Standard & Poor's.

The SCR is reported on a quarterly basis and proxies are made on a monthly basis. The internal minimum solvency ratio for a.s.r. schade as formulated in the risk appetite statement is 110%. The lower limit solvency target is 130%. The management target for the solvency ratio is above 150%. The solvency ratio stood at 185% at 31 December 2017, which was comfortably higher than the internal requirement of 110% and the management target of 150%.

In accordance with a.s.r.'s dividend policy, the liquidity of the underlying entities is not taken into account for the liquidity position of the group. However, the capital is recognised in the capital position of the group, since a.s.r. has the ability to realise the capital of this OTSO, for example by selling the entity.

The table below shows how the eligible own funds of a.s.r. schade relate to the different capital targets.

Market value own funds under SCR



E.1.2 Tiering own funds

The table below details the capital position of a.s.r. schade as at the dates indicated. With respect to the capital position, Solvency II requires the insurers to categorise own funds into the following three tiers with differing qualifications as eligible available regulatory capital:

- Tier 1 capital consists of Ordinary Share Capital and Reconciliation reserve.
- Tier 2 capital consists of ancillary own funds and basic Tier 2. Ancillary own funds consist of items other than basic own funds which can be called up to absorb losses. Ancillary own fund items require the prior approval of the supervisory authority. a.s.r. schade has no ancillary own fund items.
- Tier 3 consists of Deferred tax assets.

The rules impose limits on the amount of each tier that can be held to cover capital requirements with the aim of ensuring that the items will be available if needed to absorb any losses that might arise.

Eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tier 1 capital - unrestricted | 1,478 | 1,389 |
| Tier 1 capital - restricted | - | - |
| Tier 2 capital | - | - |
| Tier 3 capital | - | - |
| Eligible own funds to meet SCR | 1,478 | 1,389 |

E.1.3 Own funds versus MCR

The MCR calculation is based on the standard formula.

Eligible Own Funds to meet the MCR

| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tier 1 capital - unrestricted | 1,478 | 1,389 |
| Tier 1 capital - restricted | - | - |
| Tier 2 capital | - | - |
| Tier 3 capital | - | - |
| Eligible own funds to meet MCR | 1,478 | 1,389 |

According to (Directive 2009/138 EU article 230 Sub 2a) the Solvency Capital Requirement of a.s.r. schade shall have as a minimum the sum of the following:

- the Minimum Capital Requirement as referred to in Article 129 of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- the proportional share of the Minimum Capital Requirement of the related insurance and reinsurance undertakings.

According to Delegated Regulation article 248 to 251 the MCR of the related insurance and reinsurance undertakings is calculated as a linear function of premiums, technical provisions and capital at risk. The MCR of a.s.r. schade equals the sum of the MCR of the related insurance undertakings.

E.1.4 Description of grandfathering

There is no grandfathering at a.s.r. schade.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement

Capital requirement

The required capital stood at € 802 million per 31 December 2017. The required capital (before diversification) consists for € 365 million out of market risk and the insurance risk amounted to € 1,017 million as per 31 December 2017.

a.s.r. schade complied during 2017 with the applicable externally imposed capital requirement. The table below presents the solvency ratio as at the date indicated.

| Solvency II ratio | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2017 | 31 December 2016 |
| Eligible Own Funds Solvency II | 1,478 | 1,389 |
| Required capital | 800 | 773 |
| Solvency II ratio | 185% | 180% |

Under Solvency II it is permitted to reduce the required capital with the mitigating tax effects resulting from a 1 in 200 year loss ('Shock loss'). There is a mitigating tax effect to the extent that the Shock loss (BSCR + Operational risk) is deductible for tax purposes and can be compensated with taxable profits. This positive tax effect can only be taken into account when sufficiently substantiated ('more likely than not'). a.s.r. included a beneficial effect on its solvency ratio(s) due to the application of the LAC DT. The LAC DT benefit is € 225 million.

Relevant regulation and current guidance (Delegated Regulation, Level 3 guidelines, Dutch Central Bank Q&A's and IAS12) is taken into account in the development of the LAC DT methodology.

Since 2016 a.s.r. uses an advanced model for the LAC DT of ASR Levensverzekering N.V. and a 'basic' model for the other OTSO's. In the advanced model also future fiscal profits are used to underpin the LAC DT, while in the basic model no future profits are used. Both models are and will be updated in case constrained by additional guidance or legislation provided.

Standard & Poor's confirmed the single A rating of ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. on August 10, 2017.

| Ratings | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|---------|------------------------|
| Ratings Standard & Poor's | Type | Rating | Outlook | Rating & outlook since |
| ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. | CCR | A | Stable | August 23, 2012 |
| ASR Schadeverzekering N.V. | IFSR | A | Stable | August 23, 2012 |

CCR: counterparty credit rating

IFSR: insurer financial strength rating

Rating reports can be found on the a.s.r. website: <http://asrnl.com/investor-relations/ratings>.

E.3 Use of standard equity risk sub-module in calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Transitional measure for equity risk applies for shares in portfolio at 01-01-2016. The SCR equity shock is 22% at 01-01-2016, and linear increasing to (i) 39% + symmetric adjustment for type I shares and (ii) 49% + symmetric adjustment for type II shares.

E.4 Differences between Standard Formula and internal models

a.s.r. solvency is governed by a standard formula, rather than the self-developed internal model. The Executive Board believes that this should enhance transparency and consistent interpretation.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

As a.s.r. schade has not faced any form of non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement or significant non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement during the reporting period or at the reporting date, no further information is included here.

E.6 Any other information

E.6.1 Dividend and capital actions

a.s.r. has formulated its dividend policy in line with its current strategy. a.s.r. schade intends to pay an annual dividend that creates sustainable long-term value for its shareholders. a.s.r. schade aims to operate at a solvency ratio, calculated according to the standard formula, above a management threshold level. This management threshold level is currently defined as above 150% of the SCR.

In general, a.s.r. expects to not pay cash dividends if the a.s.r. solvency ratio (calculated according to the standard formula) falls below 140%. a.s.r. schade currently intends to consider investing capital above the solvency ratio (calculated according to the standard formula) of 150% with the objective of creating value for its shareholders. If and when a.s.r. schade operates at a certain level safely above the 150%, and a.s.r. schade assesses that it cannot invest this capital in value creating opportunities for a prolonged period of time, a.s.r. schade may decide to return (part of this) capital to shareholders. If a.s.r. schade elects to return capital, it intends to do so in the form that is efficient for shareholders at that time.

Events after the balance sheet date

In September 2017, a.s.r. announced the acquisition of 100% of the shares in Generali Nederland N.V., an insurer focusing on Non-life and life insurances. The closing for the transaction of Generali Nederland took place on 5 February 2018. The impact on the a.s.r. schade Solvency II ratio is expected to be a decrease of 1%-point.

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verzekeringen