Consolidated financial statements

Annual results 2025

Zurich Insurance Group

Consolidated financial statements

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Consolidated income statements

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	Notes	**2025**	2024
Insurance revenue	9	62,945	59,507
Insurance service expense		(52,382)	(50,456)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		(3,296)	(3,031)
Insurance service result		7,268	6,020
Net investment income on Group investments		5,742	5,730
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments		1,810	1,084
Net investment result on Group investments	5	7,552	6,814
Net investment result on unit-linked investments		14,795	16,384
Change in liabilities for investment contracts and other funds		(5,918)	(8,112)
Re-/insurance finance income/(expenses)		(12,958)	(12,244)
Net investment result		3,472	2,842
Fee income	10	6,373	6,011
Fee business expenses	10	(3,830)	(3,575)
Fee result		2,543	2,436
Other revenues		294	358
Net gains/(losses) on divestment of businesses	4	(7)	114
Interest expense on debt		(460)	(440)
Other expenses	11	(3,069)	(2,864)
Other result		(3,242)	(2,832)
Net income before income taxes		10,040	8,465
of which: Attributable to non-controlling interests		593	566
Income tax (expense)/benefit	16	(2,840)	(2,261)
attributable to policyholders		(229)	(179)
attributable to shareholders		(2,610)	(2,082)
of which: Attributable to non-controlling interests		(190)	(176)
Net income after taxes		**7,201**	**6,204**
attributable to non-controlling interests		403	390
attributable to shareholders		6,798	5,814
in USD			
Basic earnings per share	18	47.68	40.48
Diluted earnings per share	18	47.20	40.15
in CHF			
Basic earnings per share	18	39.52	35.62
Diluted earnings per share	18	39.12	35.33

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31

	Net income attributable to shareholders	Net unreal. gains/(losses) on financial assets	Change in discount rate for insurance/reinsurance contracts	Change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment
2024					
Comprehensive income for the period	5,814	(144)	81	104	(868)
Details of movements during the period					
Change (before reclassification, tax and foreign currency translation effects and after allocation to policyholders)		(1,031)	271	299	(867)
Reclassification to income statement (before tax, foreign currency translation effects and allocation to policyholders)		390	–	–	(1)
Reclassification to retained earnings		–	–	–	–
Income tax (before foreign currency translation effects)[1]		309	(67)	(104)	–
Foreign currency translation effects		188	(123)	(91)	–
2025					
Comprehensive income for the period	6,798	(830)	245	1,592	(54)
Details of movements during the period					
Change (before reclassification, tax and foreign currency translation effects and after allocation to policyholders)		(1,033)	47	1,684	303
Reclassification to income statement (before tax, foreign currency translation effects and allocation to policyholders)		263	–	–	–
Reclassification to retained earnings		–	–	–	–
Income tax (before foreign currency translation effects)		320	(27)	(302)	(357)
Foreign currency translation effects		(380)	225	210	–

1 For 2024, USD (116) million related to the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment were presented as part of net unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets.

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss	Revaluation reserve	Net actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss	Total other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	Total comprehensive income
(827)	(1)	368	367	(460)	5,354	211	5,566
(1,328)	(0)	395	394	(934)			
389	–	–	–	389			
–	(1)	–	(1)	(1)			
139	0	(95)	(95)	44			
(26)	–	68	68	42			
953	(28)	(123)	(152)	802	7,600	570	8,170
1,001	(0)	57	57	1,058			
263	–	–	–	263			
–	(35)	–	(35)	(35)			
(366)	7	(21)	(14)	(380)			
55	–	(159)	(159)	(104)			

Consolidated balance sheets

Assets

in USD millions, as of December 31	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**7,086**	**6,768**
Total Group investments	5	169,006	152,562
Equity securities		17,741	14,182
Debt securities		129,583	118,415
Investment property		12,703	11,734
Mortgage loans		4,262	4,047
Other financial assets		4,474	4,039
Investments in associates and joint ventures		243	146
Investments for unit-linked contracts		176,054	148,535
Total investments		**345,060**	**301,098**
Insurance contract assets	7	909	768
Reinsurance contract assets	7	23,893	21,450
Receivables and other assets	14	12,779	11,717
Deferred tax assets	16	1,601	1,703
Assets held for sale[1]	4	1,321	1,203
Property and equipment	12	2,116	1,867
Attorney-in-fact contracts	13	2,650	2,650
Goodwill	13	5,577	4,805
Other intangible assets	13	4,218	3,977
Total assets		**407,211**	**358,005**

1 As of December 31, 2025, the Group had USD 1.3 billion of assets held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4). In 2024, the Group had USD 1.2 billion of assets held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4).

Liabilities and equity

in USD millions, as of December 31	Notes	2025	2024
Liabilities			
Liabilities for investment contracts	8	79,485	66,507
Insurance contract liabilities	7	259,043	230,479
Reinsurance contract liabilities	7	433	437
Obligation to repurchase securities		1,532	1,123
Other liabilities[1]	15, 21	17,627	16,022
Deferred tax liabilities	16	3,584	2,446
Liabilities held for sale[2]	4	1,319	1,162
Senior debt	17	4,246	4,020
Subordinated debt	17	9,775	8,871
Total liabilities		**377,045**	**331,067**
Equity			
Share capital	18	10	10
Additional paid-in capital	18	1,372	1,410
Net unreal. gains/(losses) on financial assets		(5,282)	(4,452)
Change in discount rate for (re)insurance contracts		4,618	4,372
Change in fair value of underlying items		2,750	1,158
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment		(10,964)	(11,103)
Revaluation reserves		225	254
Retained earnings		35,786	33,823
Shareholders' equity		28,515	25,472
Non-controlling interests		1,651	1,466
Total equity		**30,166**	**26,938**
Total liabilities and equity		**407,211**	**358,005**

1 Includes restructuring provisions, litigation and regulatory provisions and other provisions (see note 15).
2 As of December 31, 2025, the Group had USD 1.3 billion of liabilities held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4). In 2024, the Group had USD 1.2 billion of liabilities held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4).

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of cash flows

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income attributable to shareholders	6,798	5,814
Adjustments for:		
Net (gains)/losses on divestment of businesses	7	(114)
(Income)/expense from equity method accounted investments	6	3
Depreciation, amortization and impairments of fixed and intangible assets	858	911
Other non-cash items	105	(2)
Underwriting activities:	14,461	16,983
Net changes in insurance contracts assets/liabilities	9,896	7,352
Net changes in reinsurance contracts assets/liabilities	(2,073)	217
Net changes in liabilities for investment contracts	6,638	9,414
Investments:	(16,989)	(16,507)
Net capital (gains)/losses on total investments	(15,244)	(16,295)
Net changes in derivatives	(203)	63
Net changes in money market investments	156	(1,252)
Sales and maturities		
Debt securities	80,215	75,261
Equity securities	92,883	68,553
Other	5,213	4,679
Purchases		
Debt securities	(83,837)	(76,490)
Equity securities	(92,828)	(67,614)
Other	(3,343)	(3,412)
Net changes in sale and repurchase agreements	240	395
Net changes in receivables and payables	(255)	(445)
Net changes in other operational assets and liabilities	(73)	286
Net changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities	744	278
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	5,903	7,603

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to tangible and intangible assets	(480)	(370)
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets	41	9
(Acquisitions)/disposals of equity method accounted investments, net	(108)	(85)
Acquisitions of companies, net of cash acquired	(50)	(1,078)
Divestments of companies, net of cash divested	–	115
Dividends from equity method accounted investments	4	5
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(593)	(1,404)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(5,082)	(4,467)
Net movement in treasury shares	(450)	(1,309)
Issuance of debt	744	728
Repayment of debt	(463)	(1,117)
Lease principal repayments	(220)	(207)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(5,470)	(6,372)
Foreign currency translation effects on cash and cash equivalents	555	(382)
Change in cash and cash equivalents[1]	394	(555)
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	7,090	7,645
Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31	**7,484**	**7,090**
of which: Cash and cash equivalents	7,086	6,768
of which: Unit-linked[2]	398	322
Other supplementary cash flow disclosures[3]		
Other interest income received	5,316	5,119
Dividend income received	1,351	1,240
Other interest expense paid	(543)	(507)
Income taxes paid	(2,192)	(1,702)

1 There were no cash and cash equivalents reclassified to assets held for sale as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see note 4).
2 These amounts are included within Investments for unit-linked contracts on the balance sheet.
3 These amounts are primarily included in the operating activities of the cash flow statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**	2024
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Cash at bank and in hand	6,309	5,726
Cash equivalents	1,175	1,364
Total	**7,484**	**7,090**

For the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents held to meet local regulatory requirements were USD 232 million and USD 306 million, respectively.

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

in USD millions

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Net unreal. gains/ (losses) on financial assets
Balance as of December 31, 2023 as previously reported	10	1,333	(4,307)
Issuance of share capital	–	–	–
Dividends to shareholders	–	–	–
Share-based payment transactions	–	77	–
Treasury share transactions	–	–	–
of which: share buy-back program[1]	–	–	–
Cumulative foreign currency translation adj. hyperinflation	–	–	–
Reclassification from revaluation reserves	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	–	–	(144)
Net income	–	–	–
Net unreal. gains/(losses) on financial assets	–	–	(144)
Change in discount rate for insurance/reinsurance contracts	–	–	–
Change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	–	–	–
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	–	–	–
Revaluation reserve	–	–	–
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	–	–	–
Net changes in capitalization of non-controlling interests	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2024	10	1,410	(4,452)
Balance as of December 31, 2024 as previously reported	10	1,410	(4,452)
Issuance of share capital	–	–	–
Dividends to shareholders[2]	–	–	–
Share-based payment transactions	–	(38)	–
Treasury share transactions	–	–	–
of which: share buy-back program	–	–	–
Cumulative foreign currency translation adj. hyperinflation	–	–	–
Reclassification from revaluation reserves	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	–	–	(830)
Net income	–	–	–
Net unreal. gains/(losses) on financial assets	–	–	(830)
Change in discount rate for insurance/reinsurance contracts	–	–	–
Change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	–	–	–
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	–	–	–
Revaluation reserve	–	–	–
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	–	–	–
Net changes in capitalization of non-controlling interests	–	–	–
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**10**	**1,372**	**(5,282)**

1 On October 30, 2024, Zurich Insurance Group Ltd completed its public share buyback program of up to CHF 1.1 billion which it launched on June 17, 2024. 2,221,529 shares were repurchased at an average purchase price of CHF 495.15.
2 As approved by the Annual General Meeting of shareholders on April 9, 2025, the dividend of CHF 28 per share was paid out of retained earnings on April 15, 2025.

Change in discount rate for insurance/ reinsurance contracts	Change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	Revaluation reserves	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
4,291	1,053	(10,616)	254	32,842	24,860	1,419	26,280
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	(4,156)	(4,156)	(311)	(4,467)
–	–	–	–	(1)	76	–	76
–	–	–	–	(1,090)	(1,090)	–	(1,090)
–	–	–	–	(1,275)	(1,275)	–	(1,275)
–	–	382	–	44	426	30	456
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
81	104	(868)	(1)	6,182	5,354	211	5,566
–	–	–	–	5,814	5,814		
–	–	–	–	–	(144)		
81	–	–	–	–	81		
–	104	–	–	–	104		
–	–	(868)	–	–	(868)		
–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)		
–	–	–	–	368	368		
–	–	–	–	–	–	117	117
4,372	1,158	(11,103)	254	33,823	25,472	1,466	26,938
4,372	1,158	(11,103)	254	33,823	25,472	1,466	26,938
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	(4,665)	(4,665)	(417)	(5,082)
–	–	–	–	12	(26)	–	(26)
–	–	–	–	(80)	(80)	–	(80)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	193	–	(14)	179	9	188
–	–	–	–	35	35	–	35
245	1,592	(54)	(28)	6,675	7,600	570	8,170
–	–	–	–	6,798	6,798		
–	–	–	–	–	(830)		
245	–	–	–	–	245		
–	1,592	–	–	–	1,592		
–	–	(54)	–	–	(54)		
–	–	–	(28)	–	(28)		
–	–	–	–	(123)	(123)		
–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23
4,618	**2,750**	**(10,964)**	**225**	**35,786**	**28,515**	**1,651**	**30,166**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) is a provider of insurance products and related services. The Group operates in Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA), North America, Latin America and Asia Pacific through subsidiaries, as well as branch and representative offices.

Zurich Insurance Group Ltd, a Swiss corporation, is the holding company of the Group and its shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. Zurich Insurance Group Ltd was incorporated on April 26, 2000, in Zurich, Switzerland. It is recorded in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich under its registered address at Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zurich.

On February 18, 2026, the Board of Directors of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd authorized these audited consolidated financial statements for issue. These financial statements will be submitted for approval to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held on April 8, 2026.

1. Basis of presentation

General information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with Swiss Law. The accounting policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, including the adoption and implementation of new accounting standards and amendments for the financial year beginning January 1, 2025 as set out in note 2.

The accounting policies applied by the reportable segments are the same as those applied by the Group. The Group accounts for intersegment revenues and transfers as if the transactions were with third parties at current market prices. Dividends and realized capital gains and losses, as well as gains and losses on the transfer of net assets, are eliminated within the segment, whereas all other intercompany gains and losses are eliminated at Group level. In the consolidated financial statements, intersegment revenues and transfers are eliminated.

Certain amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements reflect estimates and assumptions made by management about insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, investment valuations, interest rates and other factors. For more information about significant judgments applied, please see note 3.

All amounts in the consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated, are shown in U.S. dollars rounded to the nearest million, with the consequence that the rounded amounts may not add up to the rounded total in all cases. All ratios and variances are calculated using the underlying amounts rather than the rounded amounts.

The following balances are generally considered to be non-current: equity securities, investment property, investments in associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets, property and equipment, goodwill, attorney-in-fact contracts, other intangible assets and deferred tax liabilities.

The following balances are mixed in nature (including both current and non-current portions): debt securities, mortgage loans, other loans, insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, other assets, investments for unit-linked contracts, liabilities for investment contracts, obligations to repurchase securities, other liabilities, and senior and subordinated debt.

Capital management and the effect of regulatory frameworks

The Group manages capital to maximize long-term value while meeting regulatory, solvency and rating agency requirements. The Group's capital management framework forms the basis for actively managing capital using a number of different capital models, taking into account economic, regulatory and rating agency constraints. The Group's capital and solvency position is monitored and regularly reported to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

Zurich's policy is to allocate capital to businesses earning the highest risk-adjusted returns, and to pool risks and capital as much as possible to operationalize its risk diversification. The Group's executive management determines the capital management strategy and sets the principles, standards and policies to execute the strategy, which is carried out by Group Treasury and Capital Management.

The Group's capital management program comprises various actions to optimize shareholders' total return and to meet capital needs, while enabling Zurich to take advantage of growth activities. Such activities include paying and receiving dividends, capital repayments, share buybacks, issuance of shares, issuance of senior and hybrid debt, securitization and purchase of reinsurance.

The Group endeavors to manage its capital so that its regulated entities meet local regulatory capital requirements. In each country in which the Group operates, the local regulator specifies the minimum amount and type of capital that each of the regulated entities must hold in addition to their liabilities. In addition to the minimum capital required to comply with the solvency requirements, the Group aims to hold an adequate buffer under local solvency requirements to ensure regulated subsidiaries can absorb a level of volatility and meet local capital requirements. In addition, the Group is subject to minimum capital requirements in Switzerland.

Principle exchange and discount rates

Table 1.1 summarizes the principal exchange rates used for translation purposes. Net gains/(losses) on foreign currency transactions included in the consolidated income statements were USD (41) million and USD (153) million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Foreign currency exchange forward and swap gains/(losses) included in these amounts were USD (241) million and USD 370 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Table 1.1

Principal exchange rates

USD per foreign currency unit	Consolidated balance sheets at end-of-period exchange rates		Consolidated income statements and statement of cash flows at average exchange rates	
	12/31/2025	12/31/2024	**12/31/2025**	12/31/2024
Euro	1.1741	1.0353	1.1301	1.0821
Swiss franc	1.2610	1.1035	1.2065	1.1365
British pound	1.3457	1.2520	1.3187	1.2781
Brazilian real	0.1827	0.1619	0.1791	0.1865
Australian dollar	0.6669	0.6189	0.6448	0.6599
Japanese yen	0.0064	0.0064	0.0067	0.0066

Tables 1.2 and 1.3 summarize the closing discount rates used for the Group's most relevant insurance portfolios in the measurement of the (re-)insurance contract assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, by major currency:

Table 1.2

Discount rates by major currency – liquid products

as of December 31	**2025**				2024			
	U.S. dollar	**Swiss franc**	**Euro**	**British pound**	U.S. dollar	Swiss franc	Euro	British pound
1 year	3.43%	(0.04%)	2.08%	3.54%	4.18%	0.05%	2.24%	4.46%
5 years	3.47%	0.32%	2.48%	3.67%	4.02%	0.17%	2.14%	4.04%
10 years	3.84%	0.67%	2.86%	4.04%	4.07%	0.38%	2.27%	4.07%
20 years	4.28%	1.13%	3.21%	4.54%	4.10%	0.89%	2.26%	4.30%
40 years	4.06%	1.58%	3.27%	4.43%	3.65%	1.46%	2.54%	4.03%

Table 1.3

Discount rates by major currency – more illiquid products

as of December 31	**2025**				2024			
	U.S. dollar	**Swiss franc**	**Euro**	**British pound**	U.S. dollar	Swiss franc	Euro	British pound
1 year	3.81%	0.27%	2.22%	3.78%	4.55%	0.50%	2.48%	4.70%
5 years	3.85%	0.63%	2.62%	3.91%	4.39%	0.62%	2.38%	4.28%
10 years	4.22%	0.98%	3.00%	4.28%	4.44%	0.83%	2.51%	4.31%
20 years	4.66%	1.43%	3.35%	4.78%	4.47%	1.32%	2.50%	4.54%
40 years	4.40%	1.79%	3.37%	4.67%	3.99%	1.75%	2.70%	4.27%

2. New accounting standards and amendments to published accounting standards

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective or early adopted as of January 1, 2025 and relevant for the Group's operations

Table 2.1 shows new accounting standards or amendments to, and interpretations of, standards relevant to the Group that have been implemented for the financial year beginning January 1, 2025, with no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Table 2.1

Standard/ Interpretation

		Effective date
Amended standards		
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective or adopted by the Group

Table 2.2 shows new accounting standards or amendments to, and interpretations of, standards relevant to the Group, which are not yet effective or adopted by the Group.

Table 2.2

Standard/ Interpretation

		Effective date
New standards/interpretations		
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
Amended standards		
IFRS 9/IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9/IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026
IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	January 1, 2027

IFRS 9 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The Group invests in sustainability-linked bonds, which include contractually defined contingencies linked to the issuer's environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals. The Group expects these investments to continue to meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criteria, as the contingent features give rise to contractual cash flows that remain consistent with a basic lending arrangement. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will become effective on January 1, 2027 and will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. It will impact the presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, notably by introducing defined subtotals in the consolidated income statements, adding new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information and requiring disclosures about management-defined performance measures. These amendments will not impact the Group's financial position or performance and are not considered to be material.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations shown in table 2.2 are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial position or performance. Furthermore, amendments resulting from the IFRS Accounting Standards annual improvements Volume 11 will have no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of material accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments

Material accounting policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Other accounting policies are presented as part of the respective note disclosures.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires critical accounting estimates that involve discretionary judgments and the use of assumptions which are susceptible to change due to inherent uncertainties. Because of the uncertainties involved, actual results could differ significantly from the assumptions and estimates made by management.

Such critical accounting estimates are of significance to consolidation principles, measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities, expected credit losses, impairment of goodwill and attorney-in-fact contracts, employee benefits and deferred taxes.

a) Consolidation principles

The Group's consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, expenses and cash flows of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity that Zurich Insurance Group Ltd either directly or indirectly controls. Generally, control is achieved by holding the majority of the voting rights which allows the Group to control relevant activities of the subsidiary. The Group may hold significant interests in investment entities, where the voting rights are not the dominant factor of control. To the extent the Group is involved in the design and has significant exposure to the risks and variable returns from such investment entities, the Group is deemed to have control and consolidates such investment entities. The results of subsidiaries acquired are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or from the date on which control is obtained. The results of subsidiaries that have been divested during the year are included up to the date control ceased. All intra-Group balances, profits and transactions are eliminated.

Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a change in control are recorded within equity.

Non-controlling interests are shown separately in equity, consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of comprehensive income and consolidated statements of changes in equity.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as of December 31 based on individual company financial statements at the same date. In some cases, information is included with a time lag of up to three months. The impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements is not material.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Farmers Group, Inc. (FGI), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, and certain of its subsidiaries, provide certain non-claims and ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges as their attorney-in-fact and receive fees for their services (see section g) for further details). Farmers Exchanges are owned by their policyholders and directed by the Board of Governors. The Group does not consolidate the Farmers Exchanges as the Group does not have control over the relevant activities of the Farmers Exchanges.

b) Foreign currency translation and transactions

Foreign currency translation

Due to the Group's economic exposure to the U.S. dollar (USD), the presentation currency of the Group's consolidated financial statements is the U.S. dollar. Many Group companies have a different functional currency, being that of the respective primary economic environment in which these companies operate. Assets and liabilities are translated into the presentation currency at end-of-period exchange rates, while income statements, statements of comprehensive income and statements of cash flows are translated at average exchange rates for the period. The resulting foreign currency translation differences are recorded directly in other comprehensive income (OCI) as cumulative translation adjustments (CTA). The functional currency of the Group corresponds to the functional currency of the ultimate parent, Zurich Insurance Group Ltd, which is the Swiss franc (CHF).

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction or, for practical reasons, a weighted average rate, if exchange rates do not fluctuate significantly. Foreign currency monetary items and foreign currency non-monetary items that are carried at fair value are translated at end-of-period exchange rates. The resulting foreign currency translation differences are recorded in income, except for the following:

- Foreign currency translation differences that are recognized in OCI in conjunction with the recognition of unrealized gains or losses on debt securities held to collect contractual cash flows and for sale, changes in the discount rate for insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held, and changes in the fair value of underlying items for insurance contracts; and
- Foreign currency translation differences arising on monetary items that form part of net investments in foreign operations, as well as foreign currency translation differences arising from monetary items that are designated as hedging instruments in a qualifying net investment hedge relationship, are included directly in OCI as CTA.

Hyperinflation

The Group assesses whether a country's economy is hyperinflationary by considering several factors, including the cumulative three-year inflation rate. If an economy is determined to be hyperinflationary, the financial statements of foreign operations with that country's functional currency are restated to reflect the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period. The restatement uses the official consumer price indices commonly applied in the respective country. All balance sheet amounts not already expressed in the current measuring unit are restated to reflect a price index that is current at the balance sheet date and items of comprehensive income for the current year are adjusted based on changes in the price index from the dates of initial recognition or last remeasurement. The restated financial statements of the foreign operation are then translated into the Group's presentation currency using closing rates. Any translation adjustment from the initial application of the hyperinflationary accounting is recognized directly in equity. The Group applies hyperinflationary accounting to foreign operations with the functional currency of Argentinian peso (from January 1, 2019) and Turkish lira (from January 1, 2023).

c) Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

Scope

The Group applies accounting policies outlined in this section to insurance contracts issued that transfer significant insurance risk from policyholders or other insurance companies to the Group and reinsurance contracts held that transfer significant insurance risk from the Group to third-party reinsurers. The significant insurance risk transfer is determined by comparing the present value of benefits payable if an insured event occurred with the present value of benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at initial recognition and not subsequently reassessed unless the contract has been modified (see below). Investment contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF) are accounted for as insurance contracts if the reporting entity also issues insurance contracts. Furthermore, financial guarantee contracts and certain fixed-fee service contracts (e.g., roadside assistance) issued by the insurance entities in the normal course of business are also accounted for as insurance contracts.

Separating components

The Group assesses its insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held to determine whether they contain any of the following components which need to be separated and accounted for under another IFRS Accounting Standard:

- Derivatives embedded in insurance contracts where the economic characteristics and risks of the derivative contract are not closely related to those of the host contract, and a separate financial instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative;
- Investment components that are not highly interrelated with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction are accounted for as investment contracts; or
- Distinct service components, such as unattached risk engineering service contracts, claims handling service contracts provided to policyholders within their layer of risk retention or captive fronting services, are accounted for as service contracts.

Level of aggregation

Generally, a single contract is the smallest unit of account. However, under certain circumstances, a single contract contains components that are separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts, provided the criteria below are fulfilled:

- The insurance components are priced separately and are, or could be, sold separately in the same jurisdiction;
- The substance of the contract to be separated is the same as issuing multiple separate contracts; or
- There is no interdependency between the different risks covered and a lapse or cancellation of one insurance component does not cause a lapse or cancellation of another insurance component.

Similarly, for insurance and reinsurance contracts entered into with the same counterparty, the Group makes an evaluation of whether they are designed to achieve an overall commercial effect and therefore need to be combined and treated as one contract. The Group combines certain captive arrangements, where the policyholder and the captive reinsurer are the same counterparty, that are designed to achieve an overall commercial effect, which results in the net retention by the Group presented both on balance sheet and in profit or loss.

The level of aggregation is determined by dividing the business written into portfolios comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Portfolios are further divided into annual cohorts with contracts issued no more than one year apart, which are divided into groups of contracts based on their expected profitability: (i) onerous contracts, if any; (ii) contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, if any; and (iii) remaining contracts, if any. Depending on the characteristics of the portfolio, an annual cohort may consist of just one group. The Group chose to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics. The effect of such grouping is not material to the Group.

Initial recognition

The Group recognizes groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder becomes due (or when the first payment is received, if there is no due date); or
- An earlier date, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous.

Contract boundary

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks, or
- Both of the following criteria are satisfied: (i) the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and (ii) the pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

Insurance contract classification

The Group issues non-life products including a variety of motor, home and commercial products for individuals as well as small and large businesses on both local and global basis predominantly through its Property & Casualty (P&C) operations. The majority of such insurance contracts are short-term and either have a contract boundary of one year or less or qualify for the simplified approach (or the premium allocation approach (PAA)) because the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage under PAA does not deviate significantly from the measurement that would apply under the general model (or the building block approach (BBA)). Therefore, such contracts are measured under PAA. Some non-life entities also issue individual accident and health products with a long-term contract boundary which are accounted for under BBA. The proportion of contracts accounted for under BBA is not material in the context of P&C insurance contract assets and liabilities.

Moreover, the Group issues life insurance products on both an individual and a group basis, including annuities, endowment and term insurance, unit-linked and traditional savings products, as well as private health, supplemental health and long-term care insurance. The majority of such insurance contracts are long-term and measured under BBA. Some life entities also issue short-term protection products that fulfill the eligibility criteria and are accounted for under PAA. The proportion of contracts accounted for under PAA is not material in the context of Life insurance contract assets and liabilities. Unit-linked insurance contracts and some traditional savings contracts issued in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Austria include policyholder participation features. Such contracts are classified as direct participating contracts and measured under the variable fee approach (VFA) if, at inception, all of the following criteria are met:

- The contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- The Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- The Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

Some participating contracts do not meet the above criteria to be measured under VFA because of either the Group's discretion over the cash flows to be paid to policyholders (either in their timing or in their amount), or absence of a clearly identifiable pool of underlying items. Those contracts are accounted for under BBA indirect participating and presented as contracts measured under BBA in note 7. Furthermore, the Group applies BBA indirect participating measurement to certain contracts for which changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk have a substantial effect on the amounts paid to the policyholders. For example, BBA indirect participating approach is applied to contracts where contractual cash flows are adjusted for inflation based on a market-observable index of prices or rates.

Insurance acquisition cash flows (IACF)

Insurance acquisition costs are selling, underwriting and initiating costs typically incurred prior to or at the start of the coverage period of a contract that are directly attributable to the acquisition of portfolios of insurance contracts, including, for example, sales commissions, direct response marketing, premium taxes and in-house expenses directly attributable to sales and policy issuance activities.

The Group allocates IACF to groups of insurance contracts in a systematic and rational way, differentiating between groups of contracts that have been recognized as of the reporting date and groups of contracts that will be recognized in the future, including expected contract renewals. IACF allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognized as of reporting date are recognized as an asset presented within the insurance contract asset or liability attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts until they are included in the measurement of the group of contracts recognized. At each reporting date, the Group assesses the recoverability of such assets for pre-coverage IACF based on the expected fulfillment cash flows of the related groups of contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired.

IACF are amortized in a systematic way over the coverage period using the same pattern as for insurance revenue recognition. For contracts accounted for under PAA, certain acquisition cash flows are expensed as incurred for contracts where the coverage period of each contract in the group does not exceed one year.

Insurance service expenses

These expenses consist of claims and other insurance service expenses that the Group incurs to fulfill its obligations toward the policyholders that arise within the contract boundary of the underlying (re-)insurance contracts. They also include amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, changes in the fulfillment cash flows relating the liability for incurred claims (LIC), losses on groups of onerous contracts and reversals of such losses, and impairment and reversal of impairment of assets for pre-coverage insurance acquisition cash flows. Costs incurred that cannot be directly attributed to portfolios of insurance contracts (e.g., costs incurred in connection with future business opportunities) are excluded.

Investment components

Investment components that are not separated based on the requirements outlined above are accounted for as part of the underlying insurance contract. Such investment components, which are treated as non-distinct components, represent amounts that the Group is required to repay to a policyholder under the terms of the insurance contract in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. For most life products measured under VFA, particularly for unit-linked insurance contracts, the Group defines the cash surrender value as the non-distinct investment component. Any cash flows related to investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

Measurement under PAA

For non-participating insurance contracts that are eligible for PAA, the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage (unexpired risk) is simplified as compared with the measurement under BBA and is accounted for separately from incurred claims (expired risk).

The liability for remaining coverage (LRC) is measured initially based on the premium received less any payments that relate to eligible IACF. Subsequently, the LRC is reduced by the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided in the period less any amortization of IACF recognized as an expense in the period. Insurance revenue is generally recognized on a straight-line basis, unless a different pattern represents a better approximation of the release from risk under the insurance contract. Certain insurance contracts (e.g., extended warranty contracts) may include a significant financing component when the premium from the policyholder is due more than 12 months before the Group provides insurance coverage. In this case, the LRC is adjusted for the time value of money.

Where facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous at initial recognition, the Group performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected. The net outflow is recorded immediately in profit or loss, resulting in the recognition of a loss component for the liability for remaining coverage and the carrying amount of the liability for the group of contracts being equal to the fulfillment cash flows.

The liability for incurred claims (LIC) reflects a current, explicit, unbiased and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the expected future cash outflows considering all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of those future cash flows. It includes an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment, see below). The risk adjustment is recognized as and when the claims are incurred and subsequently released to insurance service expense as the uncertainty associated with the amount and timing of claim payments is resolved.

Generally, the LIC is adjusted for the effect of time value of money and financial risk, unless the respective claims are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred. The Group selected the accounting policy to disaggregate the movement in the LIC resulting from changes in discount rates and to present this in OCI. The unwind of the discount on the LIC based on locked-in accident year discount rates is presented in profit or loss.

The Group accounts for premiums collected from the policyholders by intermediaries as future cash flows included in the measurement of corresponding groups of insurance contracts until they are settled or recovered in cash. Any premium receivables or accrued premium or claims payables that remain outstanding as of the reporting date are presented as part of the insurance contract assets or liabilities.

Measurement under BBA (including indirect participating BBA)

Each group of insurance contracts under BBA is measured as the sum of the fulfillment cash flows, comprising (i) estimates of future cash flows and (ii) risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see below), and the contractual service margin (CSM). The estimates of the future cash flows represent a current, present value, probability-weighted estimate that is consistent with observable market information and is adjusted to reflect financial risk. The CSM represents the margin the Group is charging for the service it provides in addition to the compensation it requires for bearing risk. The Group requires each group of contracts to be denominated in a single predominant currency of the cash flows within the group of contracts, which is not necessarily the same as the functional currency of the reporting entity issuing such insurance contracts.

On initial recognition, the CSM is measured as the difference between the expected present value of cash inflows and cash outflows, after adjusting for uncertainty and any cash flows received or paid before or on initial recognition.

Subsequently, at the end of each reporting period, each group of insurance contracts is measured as the sum of (i) the LRC reflecting the fulfillment cash flows related to future service; (ii) the CSM; and (iii) the LIC reflecting the fulfillment cash flows related to past service. The LIC is created when the Group has an obligation to pay valid claims for insured events that already occurred and other amounts related to past service.

The Group recognizes income and expense for the following changes in the carrying amount of the LRC:

– Insurance revenue – for the reduction in the LRC due to services provided in the period, excluding any investment components (see note 9 for the composition of insurance revenue recognized in the period);
– Insurance service expenses – for losses on groups of onerous contracts, and reversals of such losses; and
– Insurance finance income or expense – for the effect of the time value of money and financial risk.

The Group recognizes income and expense for the following changes in the carrying amount of the LIC:

– Insurance service expense – for the increase in the liability because of claims and expenses incurred in the period, excluding any investment components;
– Insurance service expense – for any subsequent changes in fulfillment cash flows relating to incurred claims and incurred expenses; and
– Insurance finance income or expense – for the effect of the time value of money and financial risk.

As part of the subsequent measurement, the fulfillment cash flows are updated to reflect current estimates, and the changes in the fulfillment cash flows are treated as follows:

– Experience adjustments that relate to current or past service are recognized immediately in profit or loss;
– Changes related to future service adjust the CSM measured using the discount rates as described below;
– Changes resulting from changes in discount rates are presented in OCI. The Group selected the accounting policy of disaggregating the movement in fulfillment cash flows between profit or loss and OCI; and
– Changes in estimates that arise as a result of changes in the application of discretion for groups of BBA indirect participating contracts, such as changes in the crediting percentage for policyholder participation, affect the future consideration that the Group will receive from the contract and adjust the CSM.

The CSM at the end of the reporting period is allocated over the current and remaining coverage period based on the coverage units. The coverage units represent the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under the contract and its expected coverage period. The Group has determined the sum assured (or annuity) in force as the main driver of coverage units for insurance contract service for non-participating contracts. The CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the period is recognized in profit or loss as insurance revenue.

The Group may provide an investment-return service in addition to insurance contract service under some traditional savings insurance contracts without direct participating features (e.g., endowment contracts). Such service is deemed to exist only if such contracts involve an investment component or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount. The Group expects the investment component or amount the policyholder has a right to withdraw to include an investment return and the Group expects to perform investment activity to generate that investment return. Whenever the Group provides both insurance contract and investment-return services to the policyholder, the coverage units are appropriately weighted to reflect both services to allocate the CSM over the current and remaining coverage period. The Group has determined the assets under management (or equivalent) as the main driver of coverage units for investment-return service.

The risk adjustment is released as part of insurance revenue as the uncertainty associated with the amount and timing of benefit payments is decreased or resolved.

(Re-)insurance finance income or expense recognized in profit or loss are determined by a systematic allocation of the expected total finance income or expense over the duration of the group of insurance contracts. Depending on the nature of the insurance contracts, it reflects the effect of time value of money and financial risk as follows:

- For groups of contracts for which changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk do not have a substantial effect on the amounts paid to the policyholder (e.g., term life contracts), the systematic allocation is determined using a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium that is locked at the inception of the group of contracts; and
- For groups of contracts for which changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk have a substantial effect on the amounts paid to the policyholders (e.g., savings contracts with policyholder participation based on an index or a rate or other indirect participating contracts), the systematic allocation is determined using a rate that allocates the remaining revised expected insurance finance income or expense over the remaining duration of the group of contracts at a constant rate (effective yield).

Measurement under variable fee approach (VFA)

Insurance contracts that fulfill all the participating contracts criteria specified above are measured under VFA. These criteria ensure that insurance contracts with direct participation features are contracts under which the Group's obligation to the policyholder is the net of:

- The obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items; and
- A variable fee that the Group will deduct from the above in exchange for the future service provided by the insurance contract, consisting of the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items less fulfillment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items.

The underlying items for unit-linked insurance contracts are the unit-linked assets typically held in pooled investment vehicles that meet the specific investment objective of the policyholders, who fundamentally bear the credit, market and liquidity risk of the related investments. The underlying items for traditional savings contracts issued in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Austria are the net assets, or a specified subset of the net assets, of the issuing insurance entity. The net assets, or a subset of the net assets, typically include financial instruments held in the Group investment portfolio (debt securities, equity securities, investment properties, mortgage loans and other assets).

For such contracts, in addition to the insurance contract service, the Group provides an investment-related service to the policyholders managing the underlying items on their behalf. The coverage units are appropriately weighted to reflect both services to allocate the CSM over the current and remaining coverage period. For these direct participating contracts and other savings contracts, the sum assured in force and assets under management (or equivalent) are included to reflect the weighting for insurance and investment services and the pattern of delivery of those services.

Measurement under VFA reflects the nature of participating contracts; therefore, changes in the amount of the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items relate to future service and adjust the CSM. Similarly, the change in the effect of time value of money and financial risks not arising from the underlying items (for example, the effect of financial guarantees) relates to future service and adjusts the CSM, except where risk mitigation applies.

Risk mitigation applies in limited circumstances where the Group hedges the risks associated with such financial guarantees using derivative financial instruments or reinsurance contracts held under a documented risk management objective and strategy. In such cases, the changes in the effect of financial guarantees are recognized immediately in profit or loss in the same way as the changes in fair value of the derivative instruments. Other changes in the fulfillment cash flows are treated consistently with BBA measurement, i.e., they adjust CSM if related to future service, or are recognized immediately in profit or loss if related to current or past service. However, unlike BBA, all the adjustments are measured using current discount rates.

Where the underlying items are the net assets or a specified subset of the net assets of the issuing insurance entity, in addition to the participation in the returns from underlying financial assets, the policyholder participates in the risk and/or expense results. While the risk and expense results are included within the insurance service results, the policyholder participation thereof is included within the insurance finance income or expense.

Changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items do not relate to future service and do not adjust the CSM.

For all contracts with direct participation features where the Group holds the underlying items, the Group applies the accounting policy choice of disaggregating insurance finance income or expense for the period to include in profit or loss an amount that eliminates accounting mismatches, with income or expense included in profit or loss on the underlying items held.

Reinsurance contracts held

The Group enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures. Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Group as the originating insurer of its liability. Reinsurance contracts held are recorded separately unless the contract combination criteria specified above are fulfilled.

Similar to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held are accounted for under PAA, if the qualifying criteria for PAA are fulfilled, or BBA in all other cases. The following differences specifically apply to reinsurance contracts held:

- Classification: Reinsurance contracts held can never be classified as direct participating contracts; hence, measurement under VFA does not apply.
- Level of aggregation: Reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous; therefore, at initial recognition, the groups of reinsurance contracts held comprise (i) contracts in a net gain position, if any; (ii) contracts with no significant possibility of turning into a net gain position subsequently, if any; and (iii) remaining contracts, if any.
- Recognition of the CSM: As reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous, for the groups of reinsurance contracts held accounted for under BBA, the CSM is recognized regardless of whether the reinsurance contract is a net gain or a net cost for the Group.
- Recognition of the risk of non-performance: The measurement of reinsurance contracts held includes the effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer which considers the reinsurer’s credit rating and the expected recovery period.
- Presentation: The Group presents the income or expense from reinsurance contracts held, other than reinsurance finance income or expense, as a single amount in profit or loss.

Reinsurance contracts held are measured using assumptions consistent with the assumptions used for the underlying insurance contracts for the fulfillment cash flows. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the holder of the reinsurance contract to the issuer of that contract. Consistent with the underlying insurance contracts, the Group made an accounting policy choice of disaggregating the reinsurance finance income or expense between profit or loss and OCI.

If reinsurance contracts held cover underlying onerous insurance contracts, a loss recovery component is established if the Group enters into such reinsurance contracts at or before the date when the losses or reversals of losses on the underlying insurance contracts are recognized. The loss recovery component is measured by reference to the percentage of claims from underlying onerous insurance contracts expected to be recovered from the reinsurance contracts held.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments
Non-life contracts

The Group is required to establish a LIC for payment of losses and loss adjustment expenses that arise from the Group's non-life products. These liabilities represent the expected ultimate cost to settle claims occurring prior to, but still outstanding as of, the balance sheet date. The Group establishes its liabilities by product line, type and extent of coverage, and year of occurrence. There are two categories of the LIC: liability for reported losses, and liability for incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses. Additionally, the LIC is held for loss adjustment expenses, which contain the estimated legal and other expenses expected to be incurred to finalize the settlement of the losses.

The Group's liability for reported losses and loss adjustment expenses is based on estimates of future payments to settle reported claims. The Group bases such estimates on the facts available at the time the liability is established, considering the estimated costs of bringing pending claims to final settlement. The liability takes into account inflation, as well as other factors that can influence the amount required to fulfil the Group's obligations, some of which are subjective and some of which are dependent on future events. In determining the level of the liability, the Group considers historical trends and patterns of loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims and types of coverage. In addition, court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes may affect the ultimate cost of settlement and, as a result, the Group's estimation of the liability. Between the reporting and final settlement of a claim, circumstances may change which may result in changes to established liability. Items such as changes in law and interpretations of relevant case law, results of litigation or changes in medical costs, as well as costs of vehicle and home repair materials and labor rates can substantially impact ultimate settlement costs. Accordingly, the Group reviews and reevaluates claims and their liabilities on a regular basis. Amounts ultimately paid for losses and loss adjustment expenses can vary significantly from the level of liabilities originally set.

The Group establishes the liability for IBNR losses to recognize the estimated cost of losses for events which have already occurred, but for which the Group has not yet been notified. This liability is established to recognize the estimated costs required to bring such claims to final settlement. As these losses have not yet been reported, the Group relies upon historical information and statistical models, based on product line, type and extent of coverage, to estimate its IBNR liability. The Group uses reported claim trends, claim severities, exposure growth and other factors in estimating its IBNR liability. The liability is revised as additional information becomes available and as claims are actually reported.

The time required to learn of and settle claims is an important consideration in establishing the Group's LIC. Short-tail claims, such as those for motor and property damage, are normally reported soon after the incident and are generally settled within months. Long-tail claims, such as bodily injury, pollution, asbestos and product liability, can take years to develop and additional time to settle. For these claims, information concerning the event, such as the required medical treatment for bodily injury claims and the required measures to clean up pollution, may not be readily available. Accordingly, the reserving analysis of long-tail lines of business is generally more difficult and subject to greater uncertainties than for short-tail claims.

Since the Group does not establish a liability for catastrophes in advance of the occurrence of such events, these events may cause volatility in the levels of its LIC subject to the effects of reinsurance recoveries. This volatility may also be contingent upon political and legal developments after the occurrence of the event.

The Group uses a number of accepted actuarial methods to estimate and evaluate the amount of the LIC. The nature of the claims being reserved for and the geographic location of the claims influence the techniques used by the Group's actuaries. Additionally, the Group's Corporate Center actuaries perform periodic reserve reviews of the Group's businesses throughout the world. Management considers the results of these reviews and adjusts its liabilities, where necessary.

The process of establishing the amount of the LIC is complex and deals with uncertainty, requiring the use of informed estimates and judgments considering the time value of money and the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk. Any changes in estimates or judgments are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which estimates and judgments are changed.

Significant delays may occur in the notification and settlement of claims, and a substantial measure of experience and judgment is involved in assessing outstanding liabilities, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty as of the balance sheet date. The LIC is determined on the basis of the information available. However, it is inherent in the nature of the business written that the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments.

Life contracts

The measurement of life insurance contracts involves a number of assumptions regarding mortality or longevity, lapses, surrenders, expenses, future policyholder participation (or profit sharing), discount rates and investment returns. These assumptions can vary by country, year of policy issuance and product type, and are determined with reference to past experience adjusted for new trends, current market conditions and future expectations. As such, the amounts included in future cash flows may not represent the ultimate amounts paid out to policyholders. For example:

- The estimated number of deaths determines the value of the benefit payments. The main source of uncertainty arises because of the potential for pandemics and wide-ranging lifestyle changes, such as changes in eating, smoking and exercise habits, which could result in earlier deaths for age groups in which the Group has significant exposure to mortality risk.
- For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, such as annuity contracts, an appropriate allowance is made for people living longer. Continuing improvements in medical care and social conditions could result in further improvements in longevity in excess of those allowed for in the estimates used to determine the liability for contracts where the Group is exposed to longevity risk.
- Under certain contracts, the Group has offered product guarantees (or options to take up product guarantees), including fixed minimum crediting interest rate or fixed minimum annuity benefits. In determining the value of these options and/or benefits, estimates have been made as to the percentage of policyholders that may exercise them. Changes in investment conditions could result in significantly more policyholders exercising their options and/or benefits than had been assumed.
- Estimates are made as to future investment income arising from the assets backing long-term insurance contracts. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

Assumptions are determined with reference to current and historical customer data, as well as industry data. Assumptions also reflect expected earnings on the assets supporting the future policyholder benefits. The information used by the Group's qualified actuaries in setting such assumptions includes, but is not limited to, pricing assumptions and available experience studies based on internal and external data. Expert judgment is involved in setting these assumptions, which are subject to a review and governance process that involves significant effort; therefore, it is generally performed on an annual basis.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts that arises from non-financial risk (insurance risk and other non-financial risk such as lapse risk). The risk adjustment is an explicit adjustment to the estimates of future cash flows to reflect the compensation the Group would require to make it indifferent between fulfilling a liability that has a range of possible outcomes arising from non-financial risk and fulfilling a liability that will generate fixed cash flows with the same expected present value as the insurance contracts.

The Group estimates the risk adjustment using a confidence level approach, taking into account the Group's internal view of the level of capital required in order to continue operating on a going-concern basis based on the Group's target Swiss Solvency Test (SST) ratio. The risk adjustment is calibrated as the value at risk (VaR) at the defined target confidence level minus the expected value of the future cash flows using simulations of the distribution of the future cash flows. This distribution is based on the SST framework and model, with a few modifications considering the different purpose of the IFRS 17 risk adjustment.

Separate target confidence levels apply to the distribution of cash flows of long-duration (predominantly life) and short-duration (predominantly non-life) (re-)insurance contracts. The confidence levels fall within the following ranges: 74 – 79 percent for short-duration and 90 – 95 percent for long-duration (re-)insurance contracts.

In line with the internal capital model used by the Group, these ranges are defined net of external reinsurance. The risk adjustment for the reinsurance contracts held is determined consistently with the risk adjustment for insurance contracts issued.

The Group disaggregates the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expense, and the latter between profit or loss and OCI, so that the movement in risk adjustment resulting from changes in discount rates is presented in OCI.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The risk adjustment is the measure of the compensation required by the Group for the uncertainty arising from non-financial risks. As such, it is based on subjective considerations that take into account Zurich's internal view of the capital required to continue operating on a going-concern basis.

To support the selection of the confidence levels, a quantitative analysis is performed. This quantitative analysis is aimed at defining ranges of justifiable percentiles for life and non-life businesses separately, determined by calculating, with different sets of assumptions, the financial compensation the Group requires on the SST capital (defined accordingly with the internal capital targets) to cover the non-financial risks over the outstanding run-off period of the insurance liabilities.

As with any other risk capital model, the SST model is subject to simplification and application of expert judgments. These include, for example, assumptions on the shape of the distributions and on the geographical and risk dependencies, among others. The full list of assumptions, simplifications and expert judgments applied in the model are outlined in the documentation regularly provided to FINMA. These are validated regularly by the Group to ensure the overall adequacy of the risk model.

The Group percentiles selected for life and non-life businesses are expected to fall within the ranges described above. However, an additional uplift factor may be applied locally to the risk adjustment for specific contracts or groups of contracts, where there is a higher level of uncertainty around the compensation required for bearing non-financial risks. For example, an uplift factor may be applied to a specific contract or group of contracts where key long-term best estimate assumptions used to project the fulfillment cashflows have been set based on expert judgment in the absence of credible experience data.

The key assumptions in the determination of the risk adjustment percentiles are:

- Assumed cost of capital rate: the long-term mean of the weighted average cost of capital is used;
- Level of group diversification: the risk adjustment allows for diversification of non-financial risks among the Group's reporting entities as well as diversification of non-financial risks with financial risks;
- Target capitalization under the Group's internal capital model: the Group's target capitalization under SST is used. Under SST, the Group has defined a minimum solvency ratio target requirement only (≥ 160 percent SST ratio); hence, assumptions are made on the level of capitalization that Zurich would be expected to maintain on a going-concern basis over and above the minimum target;
- Level of segmentation: separate percentiles are defined for life and non-life businesses; and
- Higher levels of expert judgment in the absence of credible demographic assumptions used in cashflow projection: an uplift may be applied to the risk adjustment in respect of a portfolio or product where the Group has concerns over the credibility of assumptions used.

Discount rates

The Group applies bottom-up discount rates for most groups of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. Bottom-up discount rates are constructed using risk-free rates, plus an illiquidity premium, where applicable. Risk-free rates are determined by reference to the market interest rates (either swap rates or yields of highly liquid sovereign securities) in the currency of the underlying cash flows for the groups of (re-)insurance contracts. Whenever the expected timing of the cash flows exceeds the liquid part of the yield curve in the respective currency (the last liquid point), the risk-free interest rate is extrapolated to converge toward a long-term rate (the ultimate forward rate) using widely accepted extrapolation techniques (Smith-Wilson algorithm). The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market spreads for a reference portfolio of illiquid instruments (e.g., corporate debt, etc.) adequately corrected to remove credit risk. Top-down discount rates are used for certain groups of insurance contracts (e.g., traditional savings contracts in Switzerland, Germany and Italy measured under VFA), whereby the illiquidity premium is derived from the specific asset portfolios backing such groups of contracts.

Derecognition and contract modification

The Group derecognizes an insurance contract only when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or canceled, or if the contract is modified in a way that requires derecognition of the original contract and recognition of the new contract with modified terms. The exercise of a right included in the terms of a contract is not a modification.

When an insurance contract is extinguished, the entity is no longer at risk and is therefore no longer required to transfer any economic resources to satisfy the insurance contract. Typically, when the Group buys reinsurance, the underlying insurance contract(s) continue to be recognized as the respective obligations are not extinguished.

If the terms of an insurance contract are modified, for example, by agreement between the parties to the contract or by a change in regulation, the Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract, if any of the conditions below are satisfied:

a) If the modified terms had been included at contract inception:

- The modified contract would not be an insurance contract; or
- The Group would have separated different components from the host insurance contract resulting in a different insurance contract; or
- The modified contract would have had a substantially different contract boundary; or
- The modified contract would have been included in a different group of contracts.

b) The original contract met the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa; or

c) The entity applied the premium allocation approach to the original contract, but the modifications indicate that the contract no longer meets PAA eligibility criteria.

If a contract modification meets none of the above conditions, the changes in cash flows caused by the modification are treated as changes in estimates of fulfillment cash flows.

A reinsurance contract is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire.

Treatment of accounting estimates

The Group prepares interim financial statements semi-annually and applies an accounting policy choice to change the treatment of accounting estimates made in the first semi-annual financial statements when preparing the annual financial statements (i.e., applying a year-to-date approach). This accounting policy choice applies to all (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

Summary of IFRS 17 transition approach and effect

IFRS 17 was applied to (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held retrospectively from January 1, 2022. The Group determined the transition approach for groups of insurance contracts, depending on the availability of reasonable and supportable historic information. The selected transition approach affected the measurement of the CSM on initial adoption of IFRS 17 as follows:

- Fully retrospective approach – the CSM is based on initial assumptions when groups of contracts were incepted and rolled forward to the date of transition as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- Modified retrospective approach – the CSM is calculated using modifications allowed by IFRS 17, taking into account the actual pre-transition fulfillment cash flows; and
- Fair value approach – the CSM at transition is calculated as the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts, without the consideration of the demand deposit floor requirement, and the respective fulfillment cash flows measured at the transition date.

In applying the modified retrospective and fair value approaches for certain groups of non-life and life (re-)insurance contracts, the Group used the modifications allowed under IFRS 17, such as grouping contracts issued more than one year apart into a single group for measurement purposes or applying interest rates as of the transition date and setting the cumulative amount of (re-)insurance finance income or expense recognized in OCI to nil. In addition, the Group applied a modification for certain groups of non-life insurance contracts with long-tail outstanding claims at the transition date. The unwinding of the discount on the liability for incurred claims was based on the locked-in discount rates as of the transition date instead of the locked-in accident year discount rates. Furthermore, where the Group applied a modification for certain groups of life direct participating insurance contracts that were accounted for under VFA where the Group holds the underlying items, the cumulative difference in OCI was set equal to the cumulative amount recognized in OCI on the underlying items as of the transition date.

The relevant disclosures for (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are presented in note 7.

d) Liabilities for investment contracts (without DPF)

Investment contracts are contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk and do not contain discretionary participation features (DPF). The Group mainly issues investment contracts without fixed terms, such as unit-linked investment contracts, and to a lesser extent, investment contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms (e.g., fixed interest rate). Liabilities for investment contracts are primarily designated at fair value through profit or loss. However, certain contracts are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Unit-linked investment contracts

Unit-linked investment contracts are contracts referencing unit-linked asset portfolios maintained to meet the specific investment objectives of policyholders who bear the credit, market and liquidity risks related to the investments. The liabilities are carried at fair value, which is determined by reference to the underlying financial assets. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. The related assets for unit-linked investment contracts are designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) to reduce measurement inconsistencies. The services provided by the Group under such contracts are investment management and policy administration services that are provided over time and are not contingent on meeting specified performance criteria. Fees from such services are recognized ratably over the service period as fee income. Refer to note 10 for further information.

e) Group investments, investments for unit-linked contracts and other financial assets excluding derivative financial instruments

Classification, measurement and presentation of financial assets

The classification and measurement of Group investments is driven by the business model under which these assets are held and by their contractual cash flow characteristics. The combined effect of the business model and contractual terms assessment (also referred to as 'solely payments on principal and interests test' (SPPI test)) determines whether the debt instruments are measured at amortized cost, fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The Group primarily holds financial assets to fund insurance liabilities. Specifically, financial assets and insurance liabilities are economically linked and jointly managed with the aim of matching the duration of the assets with the expected obligation toward policyholders. To ensure that the contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle insurance liabilities as they become due, the Group may undertake significant buying and selling activities on a regular basis to rebalance its asset portfolio and to meet day-to-day cash flow needs as they arise. Consequently, the majority of the financial assets, including government and supra-national bonds, mortgage- and other asset-backed securities (MBS/ABS), as well as syndicated loans and other corporate debt, are 'held to collect contractual cash flows and for sale' (HtC&S). Furthermore, the Group has identified specific portfolios that are managed with the aim of holding assets only to collect contractual cash flows over the life of the instrument. These financial assets are managed in the business model 'held to collect contractual cash flows' (HtC) and include certain private debt portfolios (for example, commercial real estate, infrastructure and other private debt), mortgage loans and other financial assets (bank deposits, lease and trade receivables), as well as high-quality government bonds held in the Zurich Italy Bank S.p.A.'s proprietary portfolio to cover structural excess liquidity.

Debt instruments with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI) are measured at either amortized cost or FVOCI, unless they are managed on a fair value basis.

Debt instruments held under the HtC&S business model that pass the SPPI test are measured at FVOCI. Interest income is determined using the effective interest rate method and included in net investment income. The cumulative unrealized fair value gains or losses recorded in OCI are net of the expected loss allowance and income taxes. When financial assets measured at fair value through OCI are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss as net capital gains/(losses) on investments. Loss allowances for expected credit losses and any subsequent changes are recorded in profit or loss within net capital gains/(losses) on investments.

Debt instruments held under the HtC business model that pass the SPPI test are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Loss allowances for expected credit losses and individual credit impairments are recognized in profit or loss within net capital gains/(losses) on investments, with a corresponding reduction in the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial assets that fail the SPPI test are always measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Such assets include equities, fund investments, callable bonds with significant prepayment features, hybrid bonds with certain cash flows at the discretion of the issuer and some MBS/ABS that do not fulfill the SPPI criteria for contractually linked instruments. The significance of the prepayment feature is assessed at the date of the initial recognition of the financial asset as well as whenever additional purchases of the same instrument occur within the same portfolio.

In addition to financial assets that fail the SPPI test, the Group designates investments held for unit-linked insurance and investment contracts as well as some other investment portfolios backing specific portfolios of insurance contracts at FVPL in order to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or recognizing the gains and losses on these assets on a different basis to the liabilities. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of such investments are recognized in profit or loss within net capital gains/(losses) on investments in the period in which they arise. Interest income determined using the effective interest rate method and dividend income from non-unit-linked financial assets at FVPL are included in net investment income. Interest income and dividend income from unit-linked financial assets at FVPL are included in the net investment result on unit-linked investments.

The Group did not make use of the option to present changes in fair value of certain equity instruments that are not held for trading in OCI with no subsequent reclassification of realized gains or losses to profit or loss.

The Group recognizes regular purchases and sales of financial assets on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Group investments are grouped together based on their nature and considering their shared risk characteristics as follows:

- Equity securities and unconsolidated investment funds include equity instruments held that do not result in control or significant influence by the Group, and fund investments where the Group does not have control over the investment vehicle;
- Debt securities include government and supra-national bonds, corporate debt and MBS/ABS;
- Mortgage loans include predominantly retail residential mortgages; and
- Other financial assets mainly include private debt investments (such as infrastructure and commercial real estate loans and private placements) typically managed by third-party asset managers and subject to a ratings-based approach for credit risk monitoring, as well as lease receivables and non-unit-linked deposits held as part of Group investments.

Group investments further include investment property accounted for at FVPL. Rental income from investment property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in net investment income, net of operating rental expenses. Please see note 5 for further information on Group investments.

Cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, cash collateral received and other highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Trade receivables are presented as part of other assets.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In determining the fair values of investments in debt and equity instruments traded on exchanges and in over-the-counter (OTC) markets, the Group makes extensive use of independent, reliable and reputable third-party pricing providers, and only in rare cases places reliance on valuations that are derived from internal models.

In addition, the Group's policy is to ensure that independently sourced prices are developed by making maximum use of current observable market inputs derived from orderly transactions and by employing widely accepted valuation techniques and models. When third-party pricing providers are unable to obtain adequate observable information for a particular financial instrument, the fair value is determined either by requesting selective non-binding broker quotes or by using internal valuation models.

Valuations can be subject to significant judgment, especially when the fair value is determined based on at least one significant unobservable input parameter; such items are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. See notes 5 and 22 for further information regarding the estimate of fair value.

Recognition of expected credit losses

Expected credit loss (ECL) is recognized for debt securities measured at amortized cost, debt securities measured at FVOCI, mortgage loans, lease and trade receivables, and reflects the difference between the contractual cash flows of the instrument and the cash flows the Group expects to receive. ECL is recognized on the following basis:

- 12-months ECL is recognized from the initial recognition of a debt instrument and reflects a portion of lifetime expected credit losses that would result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (12-months ECL). The Group applies the low credit risk simplification to recognize 12-months ECL for all financial instruments that have an internal or external investment grade credit rating. Instruments for which 12-months ECL is recognized are referred to as stage 1; and
- Lifetime ECL is recognized in the event of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition and reflects lifetime expected credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime ECL). The Group applies a permitted simplification to recognize lifetime ECL for all trade receivables. Instruments with lifetime ECL are referred to as stage 2. Lifetime ECL is also recognized for credit-impaired financial instruments, referred to as stage 3. Stage 3 includes instruments that are non-performing or for which a default event has occurred.

At each reporting date, an assessment is conducted to determine whether a SICR has occurred since the initial recognition of a financial asset not covered by the low credit risk practical expedient and/or whether the financial asset has become credit-impaired.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the assessment for SICR, the Group considers all relevant reasonable and supportable information, including information about past events and current and future economic conditions, available either on an individual or on a collective basis.

When an external or internal rating is available, the Group applies the low credit risk practical expedient by assuming that no increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition for financial assets that have an external or internal rating equivalent to 'investment grade' (i.e., AAA to BBB–) at the reporting date. This approach is applied to government and supra-national bonds, mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, as well as corporate debt, including commercial real estate, infrastructure and other private debt.

For all debt instruments rated below investment grade, the Group determines SICR thresholds that vary depending on the credit rating at initial recognition and the residual life of the instruments. The SICR threshold is calibrated such that the lower the probability of default at inception, the higher the relative credit deterioration is required to trigger a SICR. If the credit rating of the instrument at the reporting date is equal to or below the trigger level, the instrument is deemed to have experienced SICR.

Irrespective of the SICR assessment based on default probabilities, credit risk is generally deemed to have significantly increased if the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. SICR is no longer observed if the rating at the reporting date is above the trigger level indicated in the notching table and the rating has improved by at least one notch since the previous reporting date, in which case the instrument transitions back to stage 1.

For all material exposures, including those with low credit risk at the reporting date, the SICR assessment outlined above is supplemented by a qualitative assessment of the issuer's credit quality through a forward-looking watch list that includes exposures with negative rating outlook and downward rating momentum and that are close to the thresholds for stage change. This is further complemented by fundamental research and expert opinion and presented to the Credit Valuation Committee (CVC) comprising representatives of Group Investment Management, Group Risk and Group Finance. The CVC takes the final decision on the stage allocation.

The mortgage loan portfolio predominantly consists of residential and small commercial real estate loans. The exposures are grouped into homogenous buckets in terms of geographic location (mainly Switzerland, Germany, Italy) and property type (residential versus commercial). The forward-looking loan-to-value (LTV) is within the range of 40–67 percent for the Swiss portfolio and 10–25 percent for the German portfolio. The SICR is assessed using the number of past due days, the actual affordability on the customer level as well as forward-looking LTV, which is derived from the expected evolution in the property prices.

Forward-looking scenarios and measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses reflect an unbiased, probability-weighted estimate based on possible default events either over the next 12 months or over the remaining life of a financial instrument. The ECL is calculated using a combination of the following main input parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

For originated residential and small commercial mortgage loan portfolios, the forward-looking parameters are derived from the evolution of the real estate prices by property type, as well as actual affordability of the loan for a customer. The Group records expected credit losses on mortgages; however, the ECL amount may be rather insignificant for mortgages with very low LTV.

For unrated exposures, for example, trade receivables, the ECL is measured using an expected loss rate provision matrix, based on historical observed default rates (adjusted and regularly updated for forward-looking estimates), depending on the past due status. For this purpose, the exposures are grouped into sub-portfolios that are homogeneous in terms of loss pattern, and specific loss rates are assigned depending on the number of days past due. From the provision matrix, the calculation of the ECL is determined by multiplying the gross carrying amount of the exposure by the given expected loss rate.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments
For rated debt securities, the Group determines the forward-looking inputs by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. A scenario-based approach is applied whereby three scenarios (downside scenario, base case and upside scenario) are modelled once a year, taking into consideration potential developments of relevant macroeconomic variables (GDP growth, 10-year interest rates and credit spreads) in the U.S. and eurozone over a one-year horizon. If no internal or external credit rating is available (e.g., due to timing constraints), the Group assigns a fallback rating which is used to derive the ECL parameters (i.e., exposures are assigned A– if the issuer is domiciled in a country with investment grade sovereign rating, while B– is assigned to other exposures).

Each of the forward-looking scenarios applied is based on management assumptions about future macroeconomic conditions. Additional judgment is required to assign a weight to each scenario which reflects the probabilities that the respective set of macroeconomic variables will materialize. The economic scenarios are developed by Group Investment Management – Market Strategy and Macroeconomics, which proposes the scenario weightings based on Group forward-looking expectations. The final decision on scenario weighting lies with the CVC where Group functions can challenge the selection and weights of different scenarios. Changes to the scenario weights and macroeconomic assumptions taken could have a significant effect on ECL. See note 23 for further details.

Exchange or modification of financial assets
The Group may enter into transactions involving the exchange of financial assets with one or multiple financial assets. Furthermore, the terms of financial assets may be modified subsequent to initial recognition. When the contractual terms of the financial asset(s) received in an exchange transaction or upon modification are significantly different from the original financial asset, the Group derecognizes the original asset. In certain cases, such exchange or modification results from the financial distress of the original debtor, in which case an exchange or modification of financial assets may involve recognition of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial instruments. POCI financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value with interest income subsequently being accrued based on a credit-adjusted effective interest rate. Changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition are recognized in profit or loss within net capital gains/(losses) on investments.

If an exchange or modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset held, any modification gain or loss is recorded in profit or loss within net capital gains/(losses) on investments. Furthermore, the SICR assessment is performed by comparing the current risk of default with the risk of default at initial recognition based on the original and unmodified contractual terms.

Defaulted and credit-impaired financial assets
The Group considers the financial asset as defaulted when one or a combination of events with detrimental impact on the estimated cash flows of the financial asset have occurred (i.e., an incurred credit loss event). The Group places emphasis on counterparty specific factors, such as significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency on interest or principal payments. In addition, the Group usually considers that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due. Nevertheless, for certain exposures, such as Swiss residential mortgage loans, historical evidence indicates there is no correlation between default and payments being more than 90 days past due, but such correlation can be identified, for example, when payments are more than 180 days past due. Therefore, these latter exposures are considered defaulted when payment is overdue for more than 180 days. If one or more default events have occurred, the Group considers the financial assets as credit-impaired and recognizes individual credit impairment directly as a reduction of the gross carrying amount. In the rare case of default on mortgage loans, the Group may enter forbearance measures, including temporary postponement of contractual payments, to enable the recovery of the mortgage loan.

Financial assets and the related credit impairment allowances are partially or fully written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The write-offs represent partial or full derecognition events.

f) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
Derivative financial instruments are used by the Group to economically hedge risks. Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. The changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized in profit or loss, except where such derivative financial instruments are designated under a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge relationship.

Derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting
In limited circumstances, derivative financial instruments are designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes in:

– Fair value hedges, which are hedges of the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability;
– Cash flow hedges, which are hedges of the exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk either associated with a recognized asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss; or
– Net investment hedges, which are hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

All hedge relationships are formally documented, including the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedge, the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the hedge effectiveness assessment is made, including the analysis or sources of hedge ineffectiveness and description of how the hedge ratio is determined. Differences in critical terms, the effect of credit risk or differences in the time value of money could be sources of ineffectiveness. To a limited extent, ineffectiveness may also arise from the currency basis spread of cross-currency swaps, or from the forward elements of forward contracts, if these are not excluded from the hedge designation.

At inception of a hedge, the hedge relationship is formally assessed to determine whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items attributable to the hedged risk. Subsequently, the hedge effectiveness is assessed on a quarterly basis (or upon a significant change in circumstances) on a forward-looking basis. Any ineffectiveness is recorded in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is not discontinued on a voluntary basis as long as the risk management objective is still being pursued and other qualifying criteria are fulfilled. If the qualifying criteria for the application of hedge accounting are no longer met for the entire hedging instrument (or a part of it), the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively, in which case the hedging instrument and the hedged item are then subsequently reported independently in accordance with the respective accounting policy.

The accounting treatment of qualifying hedge relationships is further described in note 6.

g) Goodwill and attorney-in-fact contracts (AIF)

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognized at the amount of the consideration transferred in a business combination in excess of the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are indications that the amount of goodwill is not recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) based on the level at which management monitors operations and makes decisions related to the continuation or disposal of assets and operations. The Group has defined the CGUs according to regions, separating P&C, Life businesses and other (see note 26). The CGUs which carry the majority of goodwill and AIF contracts are presented in table 3.1. If goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the carrying amount of the operation includes attributable goodwill when determining the gain or loss on disposal.

AIF contracts

The AIF contracts reflect the ability of the Group to generate future revenues through Farmers Group, Inc. (FGI) based on the FGI's relationship with the Farmers Exchanges. In determining that these contracts have an indefinite useful life, the Group took into consideration the organizational structure of inter-insurance exchanges, under which subscribers exchange contracts with each other and appoint an attorney-in-fact to provide non-claims services, and the historical AIF relationship between FGI and the Farmers Exchanges. The value of the AIF contracts is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are indications that the carrying amount of AIF contracts is not recoverable.

The services provided by FGI under such contracts are non-claims services including risk selection, preparation and mailing of policy documents and invoices, premium collection, management of the investment portfolios and certain other administrative functions. The multiple performance obligations covered by the consideration received are considered to be a series with the same pattern of transfer; therefore, the performance obligations are not separated. The fee income for the services provided includes Farmers management fees, membership fees and revenues for ancillary services. Farmers management fees are determined as a percentage of gross premiums earned by the Farmers Exchanges, subject to an agreed margin cap, and recognized ratably over the period the services are provided. Membership fees are one-time fees charged at the time of the policy issuance that do not cover a distinct performance obligation. Such fees are recognized as revenue over the expected life of the customer relationship. The revenue for ancillary services includes remuneration for services provided that are not covered by Farmers management fees where FGI acts as a principal. Typically, these services are provided over time, so that the revenue is also recognized over time. The incremental costs incurred in connection with the customer setup activity are recognized as an asset and subsequently amortized using the same pattern as the related revenue. Please see notes 10 and 25 for further information.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

For goodwill impairment testing, the Group estimates the recoverable amount based on the value-in-use of the CGU.

Value-in-use is determined using the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the CGU. Cash flow projections are based on business plan projections, which are approved by management, typically covering a four-year period or, if appropriate and adequately justified, a longer period, which may be necessary to more accurately represent the nature of the cash flows used to test goodwill recoverability. Cash flows beyond this period are extrapolated using, among other inputs, estimated perpetual growth rates, which typically do not exceed the expected inflation of the geographical areas in which the cash flows supporting the goodwill are generated. If cash flows are generated in different geographical areas with different expected inflation rates, weighted averages are used. The discount rates applied reflect the respective risk-free interest rate adjusted for the relevant risk factors to the extent they have not already been considered in the underlying cash flows.

The discount rates used in the recoverable amount calculations for developed markets are based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). For the cost of capital, the Group considers government bond rates, which are further adjusted for market risk premium, appropriate beta and leverage ratio. In emerging markets, instead of government bond rates, the Group uses a U.S. dollar discount rate, taking into account inflation differential expectations and country risks. All input factors to the discount rates are based on observable market data.

Table 3.1 sets out for the major CGUs the applied discount rates and the perpetual nominal growth rates beyond the projection period that depend on expectations about country-specific growth rates and inflation as of the date of valuation, as well as the value of goodwill and AIF contracts as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Table 3.1

Discount and perpetual growth rates for goodwill and AIF contracts for major CGUs

	Business	in USD millions	Discount rates in % 2025	Discount rates in % 2024	Perpetual nominal growth rate in % 2025	Perpetual nominal growth rate in % 2024
Farmers	Farmers	3,914	10.5	10.4	2.2	2.1
North America	P&C	929	10.2	10.0	2.2	2.1
Europe, Middle East & Africa	P&C	506	9.7	9.4	2.0	2.0
Europe, Middle East & Africa	Life	245	8.6	8.6	1.6	1.7
Asia Pacific	P&C	1,147	9.5	9.7	2.3	2.3
Asia Pacific	Life	1,102	9.2	9.2	2.1	2.1
Latin America	P&C	306	22.3	22.6	3.9	4.1
Latin America	Life	67	19.8	18.8	3.6	3.4

The recoverable amount of goodwill remains contingent on future cash flows and other assumptions, particularly discount rates and the perpetual growth rate. If the estimated future cash flows and other assumptions deviate significantly from the Group's current outlook, there is a risk that the goodwill is impaired.

Quantitative sensitivity tests have been performed for all CGUs by applying a reasonably possible change to each of the key assumptions to capture potential future variations in market conditions: a decrease in cash flows of up to 20 percent, an increase in the discount rate of 2.0 percentage points and a decrease in the perpetual growth rate of 2.0 percentage points. Under each individual scenario, reasonably possible changes in key assumptions did not impair goodwill and AIF contracts.

h) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets typically have finite lives and are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairments. Such assets are generally amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives and reviewed for impairment at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Distribution agreements

Distribution agreements may have useful lives extending up to 30 years, estimated based on the period of time over which they are expected to provide economic benefits, but for no longer than the contractual term, after taking into account all economic and legal factors such as stability of the industry, competitive position and the period of control over the assets.

Qualitative analyses have been performed on distribution agreements, typically comprising an analysis of the current financial performance and any change in the conditions in the agreement and environment that would indicate an impairment.

Software

Costs associated with research and maintenance of internally developed software are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred during the development phase are capitalized. Software under development is tested for impairment annually.

Acquired software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific software into use.

The useful lives of software licenses and capitalized internal software development costs generally range from three to five years. In limited circumstances, capitalized software development costs may be amortized over a period of up to 10 years, taking into account the effects of obsolescence, technology, competition and other economic and legal factors. Changes in the expected useful life are recognized prospectively as changes in accounting estimates.

i) Employee benefits

Share-based compensation and cash incentive plans

The Group operates long-term incentive plans that are accounted for as equity-settled share-based compensation plans. The fair value of these incentive plans is measured at the grant date, considering both market and non-vesting conditions. The amount is recognized as an expense in profit or loss over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase recorded in additional paid-in capital. Under the Group's long-term incentive plan (LTIP), the market condition is based on the Group's relative 'Total Shareholder Return' (TSR) compared to a selected international peer group of insurance companies.

Subsequently, the Group may revise its estimates of the number of shares that are expected to be issued based on the expected fulfillment of the service and non-market conditions. For the Group's LTIP, these non-market conditions include:

- Average business operating profit after tax attributable to return on common shareholders' equity ('Core ROE', formerly 'BOPAT ROE');
- Compound annual growth rate of core earnings per share ('CAGR core EPS');
- Cumulative net cash remittances; and
- Targets for operational CO2 equivalent (CO2e) emissions and financed emissions reduction.

These criteria are aligned with the Group's financial and sustainability objectives. Any changes in estimates are recognized in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital. No adjustments are made after the vesting date.

Please see note 20 for further information regarding share-based compensation and cash incentive plans.

Post-employment benefits

The Group operates various post-employment benefit plans for its employees worldwide, which include defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, and other post-employment benefits, such as medical care and life insurance.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recorded as an expense in the period in which the economic benefit from the employees' service was received.

Defined benefit plan obligations and current service costs are determined by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The net defined benefit liability represents the present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets with changes from remeasurements recorded in OCI. If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the recognition of the resulting net asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan (asset ceiling).

The Group's expense related to these plans is accrued over the employees' service periods based on the actuarially determined cost for the period. Net interest is determined by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the asset ceiling are recognized in full in OCI in the period in which they occur. Past service costs, which result from plan amendments and curtailments, are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs (which is the date from which the plan change is irrevocable) and the date on which a constructive obligation arises. Settlement gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the settlement occurs.

Other post-employment benefits

Other post-employment benefits, such as medical care and life insurance, are also provided for certain employees and are primarily funded internally. Similar to defined benefit plans, the cost of such benefits is accrued over the service period of the employees based on the actuarially determined cost for the period.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In assessing the Group's liability for defined benefit plans and other post-employment plans, critical judgments include estimates of mortality rates, rates of employment turnover, disability, early retirement, discount rates, future salary and pension increases, and increases in long-term healthcare costs. Discount rates for significant plans are based on a yield curve approach. The Group sets the discount rate by creating a hypothetical portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds for which the timing and amount of cash flows approximate the estimated pay-outs of the defined benefit plan. These assumptions may differ from actual results due to changing economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates, or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in variability of pension income or expense recorded in future years. Please see note 19 for further information on employee benefits.

j) Leases

The Group is typically acting as a lessee in property, car or equipment leases. Furthermore, the Group is acting as a lessor in leases of investment property.

When acting as a lessee, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date when the leased asset is available for use by the Group. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments due over the lease term, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Any options to extend or terminate a lease that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise are included in the lease term. The right-of-use asset is initially recognized at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for lease prepayments made or lease incentives received, initial direct costs and any estimated costs to dismantle or restore the leased asset.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the leased asset's useful life or the lease term on a straight-line basis. The right-of-use asset is included in property and equipment and disclosed separately in note 12. The carrying amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect the unwinding of the discount so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period and is reduced by the lease payments made during the period. Lease payments include fixed payments and variable payments that depend on a non-leveraged index or a rate. Lease liabilities are included within other liabilities.

The Group records short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets include hardware and smaller office equipment. The lease expense is included in other expenses.

When acting as a lessor of investment property in an operating lease, the Group follows the accounting policy in paragraph 3e) for the recognition of rental income.

k) Current and deferred taxes

Current income taxes payables (receivables) are measured at the amount expected to be paid (recovered) in accordance with the rules established by the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized if sufficient future taxable income, including income from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and available tax planning strategies, is available for realization. The utilization of deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their tax bases depends on the generation of sufficient taxable profits in the period in which the underlying asset or liability is recovered or settled. If applicable tax law acknowledges different types of expenses to be tax deductible, deferred tax assets are only recognized if they give rise to deductions against the same type of taxable income. The utilization of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses or tax credits depends on the generation of sufficient taxable profits before the unused tax losses or tax credits expire.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences unless they arise:

- From the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- An asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences; or
- Are associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and interest in joint ventures if the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

As of each balance sheet date, management evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets and, if it is considered probable that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be utilized, then a valuation allowance is recognized. Please see note 16 for further information on deferred taxes.

4. Acquisitions and divestments
Transactions in 2025

Acquisitions

AIG Travel

On December 2, 2024, the Group completed the acquisition of AIG's global personal travel insurance and assistance business (AIG Travel) for a cash consideration of USD 622 million, plus a contingent consideration with a fair value of USD 93 million as of the acquisition date. The AIG Travel business will be combined with the Group's existing travel insurance provider Cover-More Group and operate within the expanded corporate brand Zurich Cover-More. The acquisition includes access to the AIG Travel customers and distribution partners globally. The insurance service result from the acquired operations is mainly included in P&C North America.

Table 4.1 shows the opening balance sheet as of the acquisition date, representing the fair value of tangible and intangible assets.

Table 4.1

AIG Travel balance sheet as of the acquisition date

in USD millions, as of December 2, 2024	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	112
Receivables and other assets	58
Deferred tax assets	2
Goodwill	532
Other intangible assets	142
Assets acquired	**847**
Other liabilities	132
Deferred tax liabilities	1
Liabilities acquired	**132**
Net assets acquired	715
Cash consideration	622
Earn-out liability	93
Total consideration	**715**

Divestments

Spain medical malpractice portfolio

On December 9, 2021, Zurich Insurance plc (now known as Zurich Insurance Europe AG) entered into an agreement to reinsure its legacy medical malpractice portfolio in Spain to RiverStone Insurance UK Limited ('Spain Medical Malpractice portfolio') and to transfer the Spain Medical Malpractice portfolio policies to RiverStone International Ireland DAC. On November 30, 2025, the Group completed the transfer of the Spain Medical Malpractice portfolio with no material impact in profit or loss.

Held for sale

As of December 31, 2025, the total assets and liabilities classified as held for sale were USD 1.3 billion and USD 1.3 billion, respectively, as per transactions below.

France legacy motor and indemnity portfolio

On December 16, 2024, Zurich Insurance Europe AG (ZIE) and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd entered into an agreement to reinsure the legacy motor insurance and architects and engineers professional indemnity portfolios of ZIE French Branch to RiverStone International Bermuda Limited ('France Legacy portfolio') and to transfer the France Legacy portfolio policies from ZIE French Branch to RiverStone International Ireland DAC. The transfer has received regulatory approval and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2026. As of December 31, 2025, assets and liabilities classified as held for sale were USD 132 million and USD 151 million, respectively.

UK Employers' liability portfolio

On December 14, 2018, Zurich Insurance plc (now known as Zurich Insurance Europe AG) entered into an agreement with Catalina Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd and certain of its subsidiaries to transfer a portfolio of pre-2007 United Kingdom legacy employers' liability policies to Catalina Worthing Insurance Limited ('UK Employers' Liability portfolio'), subject to regulatory and court approvals. With effect from January 1, 2023, the UK Employers' Liability portfolio was transferred to Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch, under a Part VII transfer together with the rights and obligations of Zurich Insurance plc under the agreement. The transfer to Catalina Worthing Insurance Limited is expected to be completed in the first half of 2026. As of December 31, 2025, assets and liabilities classified as held for sale were USD 1.2 billion and USD 1.2 billion, respectively.

Transactions in 2024

Acquisitions

Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited

On November 2, 2023, the Group entered into a strategic alliance with Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited to acquire a majority stake in Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited. On June 18, 2024, after obtaining all the necessary approvals, the Group completed the acquisition of a 70 percent stake in Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited (subsequently renamed Zurich Kotak General Insurance Company (India) Limited) for a consideration of approximately USD 657 million, through a combination of capital injections and share purchases.

Table 4.2 shows the opening balance sheet as of the acquisition date, representing the fair value of tangible and intangible assets.

Table 4.2

Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited balance sheet as of the acquisition date[1]

in USD millions, as of June 18, 2024	**Total**
Group investments	283
Reinsurance contract assets	28
Receivables and other assets	13
Deferred tax assets	12
Goodwill[2]	383
Intangible assets	173
Assets acquired	**893**
Liabilities for insurance contracts	231
Other liabilities	13
Deferred tax liabilities	52
Liabilities acquired	**295**
Net assets acquired including non-controlling interests	598
Non-controlling interest	(117)
Capital injection	176
Net assets acquired	657
Cash consideration	**657**

1 Note the presentation of certain acquired assets and liabilities has been amended to align with Group accounting policies.
2 Adjustments in the purchase price allocation subsequent to acquisition resulted in a reduction of goodwill of CHF 8 million, driven by additional deferred taxes and changes in the valuation of insurance liabilities.

Divestments

Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. annuity book

On May 8, 2023, Inversiones Suizo-Chilena S.A. entered into an agreement to sell the annuity book of Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. to Ohio National Seguros de Vida S.A., a Chilean life insurance company and indirect subsidiary of Constellation Insurance, Inc. On December 2, 2024, the Group completed the sale of USD 2.5 billion in reserves with a pre-tax gain of USD 84 million recognized in profit or loss.

5. Group investments

Group investments are those for which the Group bears part or all of the investment risk. They include investments related to insurance and investment contracts other than unit-linked insurance and investment contracts where the investment risk is borne by the holders of such contracts. Net investment result on Group investments includes returns on investment-related cash, which is included in cash and cash equivalents in the audited consolidated balance sheets.

Net investment result on Group investments

Table 5.1

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	Net investment income		Net capital gains/(losses): Change of ECL allowance		Net capital gains/(losses): Other net capital gains/(losses)		Net investment result	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Investment-related cash	35	49	–	–	–	–	35	49
Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	463	414	–	–	1,510	1,485	1,973	1,899
Debt securities:								
Fair value through profit or loss[1]	294	328	–	–	174	(62)	468	266
Fair value through comprehensive income	4,221	4,098	26	(3)	(277)	(378)	3,970	3,717
Amortized cost	176	173	2	(2)	4	–	182	172
Total debt securities	4,690	4,599	28	(5)	(98)	(440)	4,620	4,155
Investment property[2]	436	471	–	–	384	69	820	540
Mortgage loans at amortized cost	75	92	–	(2)	(1)	(1)	74	90
Other financial assets at amortized cost	227	280	1	–	(7)	61	221	341
Investments in associates and joint ventures	(6)	(3)	–	–	–	–	(6)	(3)
Derivative financial instruments	2	9	–	–	34	68	37	77
Investment result on Group investments, gross	5,922	5,911	28	(6)	1,823	1,242	7,773	7,148
Investment expenses on Group investments	(180)	(181)	–	–	–	–	(180)	(181)
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	–	–	–	–	(41)	(153)	(41)	(153)
Investment result on Group investments, net	**5,742**	**5,730**	**28**	**(6)**	**1,782**	**1,090**	**7,552**	**6,814**

1 Net capital gains/(losses) related to debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss amounted to USD 72 million and USD (55) million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2 Rental operating expenses for investment property amounted to USD (152) million and USD (150) million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Details of Group investments by classification category

Table 5.2

as of December 31	**2025**		2024	
	USD millions	**% of total**	USD millions	% of total
Equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	17,741	10.5	14,182	9.3
Debt securities:				
Fair value through profit or loss[1]	7,389	4.4	8,146	5.3
Fair value through comprehensive income	117,214	69.4	105,878	69.4
Amortized cost	4,981	2.9	4,392	2.9
Total debt securities	129,583	76.7	118,415	77.6
Investment property	12,703	7.5	11,734	7.7
Mortgage loans at amortized cost	4,262	2.5	4,047	2.7
Other financial assets at amortized cost	4,474	2.6	4,039	2.6
Investments in associates and joint ventures	243	0.1	146	0.1
Total Group investments	**169,006**	**100.0**	**152,562**	**100.0**

1 Includes debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss of USD 2.8 billion and USD 3.8 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Investments with a carrying value of USD 5.1 billion and USD 5.3 billion were held to meet local regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Debt securities maturity analysis

Table 5.3

in USD millions, as of December 31	Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through OCI		Amortized cost		Total	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Bonds and corporate securities:								
< 1 year	196	395	10,273	9,700	284	415	10,753	10,510
1 to 5 years	1,347	1,362	38,036	34,577	1,606	1,579	40,989	37,518
5 to 10 years	1,635	1,665	28,752	23,271	1,823	1,109	32,209	26,045
> 10 years	3,053	3,208	30,253	29,075	1,267	1,289	34,574	33,572
Subtotal	6,230	6,631	107,314	96,623	4,981	4,392	118,524	107,646
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:								
< 1 year	–	4	27	19	–	–	27	24
1 to 5 years	128	216	836	813	–	–	964	1,028
5 to 10 years	111	161	1,700	1,848	–	–	1,811	2,009
> 10 years	919	1,134	7,338	6,575	–	–	8,257	7,708
Subtotal	1,159	1,515	9,900	9,255	–	–	11,059	10,770
Total	**7,389**	**8,146**	**117,214**	**105,878**	**4,981**	**4,392**	**129,583**	**118,415**

The analysis in table 5.3 is provided by contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Investment property

Table 5.4

in USD millions	Total	
	2025	2024
Carrying value as of January 1	11,734	13,684
Additions and capital improvements	336	280
Disposals	(1,001)	(1,019)
Market value revaluation	228	(131)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	23	(320)
Foreign currency translation effects[1]	1,383	(759)
As of December 31	**12,703**	**11,734**

1 In 2025, the increase was mainly driven by foreign exchange-related impacts on real estate in Germany and Switzerland as the U.S. dollar weakened against the Euro and Swiss franc. In 2024, the decrease was mainly driven by foreign exchange-related impacts on real estate in Germany and Switzerland as the U.S. dollar strengthened against the Euro and Swiss franc.

Investment property consists of investments in commercial, residential and mixed-use properties primarily located in Switzerland, Germany and the U.S.

Net changes on financial assets and (re-)insurance contracts included in other comprehensive income[1]

Table 5.5

in USD millions, as of December 31	Total	
	2025	2024
Debt securities:		
Fair value through comprehensive income	(5,346)	(4,531)
ECL allowance on fair value through comprehensive income	67	83
Total debt securities	(5,279)	(4,448)
Other[2]	(3)	(4)
Total net unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets	(5,282)	(4,452)
Less other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income attributable to:		
Net change in discount rate for (re-)insurance contracts	4,618	4,372
Net change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	2,750	1,158
Total	**2,085**	**1,078**

1 Changes in financial assets and (re-)insurance contracts included in other comprehensive income are presented net of tax and non-controlling interests.
2 Net unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets include net losses recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve of USD (2) million and USD (4) million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements

Table 5.6

in USD millions, as of December 31		**Total**
	2025	2024
Repurchase agreements		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements[1]	1,535	1,129
Obligations to repurchase securities	1,532	1,123
Reverse repurchase agreements		
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements[2]	3,489	2,663
Receivables under reverse repurchase agreements	3,503	2,662

1 Non-cash collateral pledged on repurchase agreements amounted to USD 1.5 billion and USD 1.1 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Group's counterparties had the right to sell or repledge, in the absence of default, assets pledged as collateral with a fair value of USD 0 million and USD 32 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The majority of these assets were debt securities.
2 Non-cash collateral held on reverse repurchase agreements amounted to USD 3.5 billion and USD 2.7 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Group had the right to sell or repledge, in the absence of default by its counterparties, securities received as collateral with a fair value of USD 0 million and USD 146 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Under the terms of securities lending or repurchase agreements, the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred securities, and also retains contractual rights to the cash flows from these securities. These securities are therefore not derecognized from the Group's balance sheet. Cash received as collateral is recorded as an asset, and a corresponding liability is established. Interest expense is charged to profit or loss using the effective interest rate method over the life of the agreement. Securities lending was nil in 2025 and 2024.

Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities received are not recognized on the balance sheet, as long as the risk and rewards of ownership have not been transferred to the Group. The cash delivered by the Group is derecognized and a corresponding receivable is recorded within receivables and other assets. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method over the life of the agreement.

6. Group derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments mainly for economic hedging purposes to mitigate risks. Such risks result from changes in interest rates, equity prices and exchange rates. Derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value are reported in receivables and other assets (please see note 14) and those with a negative fair value are reported in other liabilities (please see note 15).

Table 6.1 shows the fair value and notional amounts for all group derivatives as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, separated by risks. While these notional amounts express the extent of the Group's involvement in derivative transactions, they do not, however, represent the amounts at risk.

Table 6.1

Maturity analysis of notional amounts and fair values of Group derivative financial instruments

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**						2024		
	Maturity by notional amount								
	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	**Notional amounts**	**Positive fair values**	**Negative fair values**	Notional amounts	Positive fair values	Negative fair values
Interest rate contracts[1]	2,842	4,413	1,811	9,066	599	(530)	10,225	553	(643)
Equity contracts	855	1	879	1,735	19	(19)	2,499	68	(8)
Foreign exchange contracts	22,784	400	96	23,280	157	(130)	19,665	264	(190)
Total Group derivative financial instruments	**26,482**	**4,813**	**2,786**	**34,081**	**774**	**(679)**	**32,389**	**885**	**(840)**
Thereof exchange-traded	182	–	–	182	1	(0)	165	3	(1)
Thereof OTC (over the counter)	26,300	4,813	2,786	33,898	773	(678)	32,224	882	(839)

1 Include USD 1.7 billion and USD 1.8 billion notional related to derivatives which are centrally cleared as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Please note that derivatives centrally cleared that are not designated under a qualifying hedge accounting relationship are presented net of corresponding variation margin payments under 'Amounts due from investment brokers' (see note 14) and 'Amounts due to investment brokers' (see note 15) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Interest rate contracts

Interest rate contracts are used to hedge risks from changes in interest rates and to manage asset-liability mismatches. Whenever possible, the Group enters into exchange-traded and centrally cleared contracts, which are standardized and regulated. Furthermore, because of the structure of the exchanges and central clearing houses, exchange-traded and centrally cleared contracts do not carry material counterparty risk. Over-the-counter (OTC) contracts are otherwise entered into and consist of forward contracts, swaps and swaptions.

Equity contracts

Equity contracts are entered into, either on a portfolio or on a macro level, to protect the fair value of equity investments against a decline in equity market prices or to manage the risk return profile of equity exposures. Short positions are always covered and sometimes used to mitigate hedging costs.

Foreign exchange contracts

Swaps and forward contracts are used to hedge the Group's foreign currency exposures and to manage balance sheet mismatches.

Derivative financial instruments applying hedge accounting

Under certain conditions, derivative financial instruments meet the requirements of an effective hedge for accounting purposes. Where this is the case, hedge accounting may be applied. Financial information for these instruments is set out in table 6.2.

Table 6.2

Notional and fair values of Group hedge accounting derivative financial instruments

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**			2024		
	Notional principal amounts	**Positive fair values**	**Negative fair values**	Notional principal amounts	Positive fair values	Negative fair values
Fair value hedge:						
Interest rate contracts[1]	470	13	(10)	415	12	(11)
Total fair value hedges	**470**	**13**	**(10)**	**415**	**12**	**(11)**
Cash flow hedge:						
Interest rate contracts	14	5	(5)	13	5	(5)
Foreign currency contracts	426	30	(66)	371	28	(64)
Total cash flow hedges	**440**	**35**	**(71)**	**384**	**33**	**(68)**
Net investment hedge:						
Foreign currency contracts	616	8	(1)	1,891	–	(23)
Total net investment hedges	**616**	**8**	**(1)**	**1,891**	**–**	**(23)**

1 Fair value hedges include USD 440 million and USD 415 million of notional related to derivatives which are centrally cleared as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Fair value hedges

The Group enters into fair value hedge relationships consisting of interest rate swaps to protect the Group from interest rate exposure arising from certain debt securities.

Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges and changes in the fair value of the hedged item in relation to the risk being hedged are both recognized in income and are not material. The critical terms of the designated derivatives closely match the terms of the hedge items, so that the hedges are highly effective.

Cash flow hedges

The Group uses interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps for cash flow hedging to protect against the exposure to variability of cash flows attributable to interest rate and currency risk arising predominantly from debt securities. The hedging instrument is measured at fair value, with the effective portion of changes in its fair value recognized in OCI. The effective portion is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods in which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

The net change of (losses)/gains deferred in OCI on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges was USD (11) million and USD 7 million before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

The Group recognized hedging losses for interest rate risk of USD (5) million and USD (12) million in the consolidated income statements within net investment income on Group investments for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The Group also recognized net hedging losses for currency risk of USD (7) million and USD (1) million within other net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, as an offset to the foreign currency revaluation on the underlying hedged items.

Ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges of USD (0.5) million and USD 0.4 million was recognized in net capital gains/(losses) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Net investment hedges

The Group applies net investment hedge accounting to protect against the effects of changes in exchange rates in its net investments in foreign operations.

The Group has designated certain foreign exchange forwards and swaps and debt issuances as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

Measurement of hedge effectiveness is based on changes in spot foreign exchange rates. Gains and losses on the designated hedging derivative and non-derivative financial instruments related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in OCI as cumulative foreign currency translation together with the translation gains and losses on the hedged net investment. The accumulated gains and losses in OCI are reclassified to income on disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation.

The notional amount of debt issuances designated as hedging instruments was USD 11 billion and USD 10 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (for further information, please see note 17).

The net change of gains/(losses) deferred in OCI related to net investment hedges were USD 877 million and USD (567) million before tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Ineffectiveness of net investment hedges of USD 0 million and USD 1 million was recognized in foreign currency translation within other net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Offsetting of derivative financial assets and liabilities

Table 6.3 shows the net asset and liability position of Group derivative financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and collateral agreements. Master netting arrangements are used by the Group to provide protection against loss in the event of bankruptcy or other circumstances that result in a counterparty being unable to meet its obligations. These arrangements commonly create a right of offset that becomes enforceable and affects the realization or settlement of individual financial assets and financial liabilities only following a specified event of default or other circumstances which would not be expected to arise in the normal course of business.

Table 6.3

Group derivative financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and collateral agreements

in USD millions, as of December 31	Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Netting recognized on the balance sheet				
Gross amounts of financial assets and liabilities[1]	774	885	(708)	(870)
Cash collateral (received)/pledged that are set off[2]	–	–	28	29
Net amount recognized as presented in the balance sheet	**774**	**885**	**(680)**	**(841)**
Netting potential not recognized on the balance sheet[3]				
Related amounts not offset	(81)	(132)	73	105
Cash collateral (received)/pledged	(688)	(751)	126	236
Non-cash collateral (received)/pledged	(4)	(3)	480	499
Net amount[4]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

1 Includes USD 3.0 million and USD 1.2 million of derivative assets and USD 29.1 million and USD 29.7 million of derivative liabilities centrally cleared before netting against variation margin as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2 Includes USD 28.1 million and USD 29.3 million of cash collateral for derivative liabilities centrally cleared through central counterparty (CCP) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There was no cash collateral for derivative assets centrally cleared in 2025 and 2024.
3 For the purpose of this disclosure, the amounts of financial instruments and cash and non-cash collateral are limited to the net amount of financial assets presented on the balance sheet; i.e., any over-collateralization is not reflected.
4 Includes USD 2.0 million and USD 0.8 million of total potential exposure to centrally cleared derivatives as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

7. Insurance and reinsurance contracts

Insurance and reinsurance contracts presented within this note include (re-)insurance contracts issued, including investment contracts with discretionary participation features and reinsurance contracts held.

Portfolios of (re-)insurance contracts issued are presented separately from portfolios of reinsurance contracts held. Portfolios of (re-)insurance contracts issued are presented within insurance contract liabilities, unless such portfolios are in a net asset position, in which case they are reclassified and presented as insurance contract assets. Similarly, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are presented within reinsurance contract assets, unless such portfolios are in a net liability position, in which case they are reclassified and presented as reinsurance contract liabilities.

Unless specifically indicated, the disclosures within this note exclude the impacts of hyperinflation and are presented separately for groups of (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held depending on the measurement model (please see note 3 for further details):

- Simplified or premium allocation approach (PAA) – for short-term (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are eligible for PAA;
- General model (BBA) – for non-participating and indirect participating (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held; and
- Variable fee approach (VFA) – for direct participating insurance contracts issued.

A summary of key financial figures for (re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are shown in table 7.1a by asset and liability positions and by measurement model applied:

Table 7.1a

Overview of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

in USD millions, as of December 31			2025					2024
	Measured under PAA	**Measured under BBA**	**Measured under VFA**	**Total**	Measured under PAA	Measured under BBA	Measured under VFA	Total
Insurance contract assets	–	(890)	(19)	(909)	–	(759)	(10)	(768)
Insurance contract liabilities	72,181	29,858	157,004	259,043	65,850	26,410	138,220	230,479
Insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	**72,181**	**28,968**	**156,985**	**258,134**	**65,850**	**25,651**	**138,210**	**229,711**
Reinsurance contract assets	(15,377)	(8,515)	–	(23,893)	(13,798)	(7,652)	–	(21,450)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	–	433	–	433	–	437	–	437
Reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	**(15,377)**	**(8,083)**	**–**	**(23,460)**	**(13,798)**	**(7,215)**	**–**	**(21,013)**

Table 7.1b

Overview of CSM

in USD millions, as of December 31		2025				2024
	Measured under BBA	**Measured under VFA**	**Total**	Measured under BBA	Measured under VFA	Total
CSM included in insurance contract assets	1,540	75	1,615	1,022	24	1,046
CSM included in insurance contract liabilities	6,080	11,224	17,304	6,117	9,738	15,855
CSM included in insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	**7,620**	**11,299**	**18,919**	**7,138**	**9,762**	**16,901**
CSM included in reinsurance contract assets	(2,570)	–	(2,570)	(2,646)	–	(2,646)
CSM included in reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,117)	–	(1,117)	(1,201)	–	(1,201)
CSM included in reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	**(3,687)**	**–**	**(3,687)**	**(3,848)**	**–**	**(3,848)**

Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under PAA – current period

Table 7.2a

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	9,294	276	55,520	1,332	(572)	65,850
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net insurance contracts as of January 1, 2025	9,294	276	55,520	1,332	(572)	65,850
Insurance revenue	(52,037)	–	–	–	–	(52,037)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	36,113	434	–	36,547
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	8,402	–	–	–	–	8,402
Changes that relate to past service	–	–	(579)	(465)	–	(1,045)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	(47)	–	–	–	(47)
Impairment and reversal of impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	–	–	–	–	(13)	(13)
Insurance service expenses	8,402	(47)	35,533	(31)	(13)	43,844
Total gross insurance service result	(43,635)	(47)	35,533	(31)	(13)	(8,193)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period						
Premiums received	53,975	–	–	–	–	53,975
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(8,646)	–	–	–	(562)	(9,208)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	–	–	(35,588)	–	–	(35,588)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	45,329	–	(35,588)	–	(562)	9,179
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to insurance contracts	(435)	–	–	–	435	–
Investment components	(800)	–	800	–	–	–
Insurance finance (income)/expense recognized in P&L	136	–	1,631	33	–	1,800
Insurance finance (income)/expense recognized in OCI	–	–	330	10	–	340
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	12	–	(127)	(4)	–	(119)
Foreign currency translation effects	565	23	2,869	64	(74)	3,447
Other changes[2]	(88)	–	(30)	(3)	(2)	(123)
Total changes not related to provision of insurance service	(610)	23	5,474	99	359	5,345
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	10,379	252	60,939	1,400	(789)	72,181
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net insurance contracts as of December 31, 2025	**10,379**	**252**	**60,939**	**1,400**	**(789)**	**72,181**

1 In 2025, the movement is mainly related to the transfer of France Legacy portfolio policies from ZIE French Branch to RiverStone International Ireland DAC (see note 4).
2 Other changes are mainly related to balance sheet reclassifications as well as hyperinflation adjustments.

Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under PAA – prior period

Table 7.2b

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	9,595	259	55,176	1,310	(645)	65,694
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net insurance contracts as of January 1, 2024	9,595	259	55,176	1,310	(645)	65,694
Insurance revenue	(49,128)	–	–	–	–	(49,128)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	35,487	443	–	35,929
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,481	–	–	–	–	7,481
Changes that relate to past service	–	–	(532)	(427)	–	(959)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	–	25	–	–	–	25
Impairment and reversal of impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	–	–	–	–	5	5
Insurance service expenses	7,481	25	34,954	16	5	42,481
Total gross insurance service result	(41,647)	25	34,954	16	5	(6,647)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period						
Premiums received	50,057	–	–	–	–	50,057
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(7,794)	–	–	–	(321)	(8,115)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	–	–	(35,228)	–	–	(35,228)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	42,263	–	(35,228)	–	(321)	6,714
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to insurance contracts	(314)	–	–	–	314	–
Investment components	(385)	–	385	–	–	–
Insurance finance (income)/expense recognized in P&L	129	–	1,506	36	–	1,671
Insurance finance (income)/expense recognized in OCI	–	–	157	5	–	162
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	126	7	205	2	(1)	340
Foreign currency translation effects	(430)	(15)	(1,723)	(41)	75	(2,134)
Other changes[2]	(43)	–	89	4	1	51
Total changes not related to provision of insurance service	(916)	(7)	618	6	389	90
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	9,294	276	55,520	1,332	(572)	65,850
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net insurance contracts as of December 31, 2024	**9,294**	**276**	**55,520**	**1,332**	**(572)**	**65,850**

1 In 2024, the increase relates to the acquisition of Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited (see note 4).
2 Other changes are mainly driven by short-term life portfolio reclassification from BBA to PAA measurement model as well as hyperinflation adjustments.

Reconciliation of reinsurance contracts held, measured under PAA – current period

Table 7.3a

in USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimate of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	2,025	31	11,475	267	13,798
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	–	–	–	–	–
Net reinsurance contracts as of January 1, 2025	2,025	31	11,475	267	13,798
Reinsurance premiums	(8,901)	–	–	–	(8,901)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	–	5,902	93	5,995
Changes to recoveries of incurred claims that relate to past service	–	–	(21)	(80)	(101)
Changes that relate to onerous underlying contracts	–	(15)	–	–	(15)
Changes that relate to future services	(5)	–	–	–	(5)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	(5)	(15)	5,881	13	5,874
Total reinsurance service result	(8,905)	(15)	5,881	13	(3,026)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period					
Reinsurance premiums paid	9,440	–	–	–	9,440
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	–	–	(5,545)	–	(5,545)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	9,440	–	(5,545)	–	3,895
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	–	–	4	–	4
Reinsurance finance income/(expense) recognized in P&L	46	–	335	3	384
Reinsurance finance income/(expense) recognized in OCI	1	–	94	2	96
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	(151)	–	32	–	(119)
Foreign currency translation effects	84	–	270	7	361
Other changes	(11)	–	(5)	–	(16)
Total changes not related to provision of reinsurance services	(32)	–	731	11	711
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	2,527	17	12,542	291	15,377
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	–	–	–	–	–
Net reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2025	**2,527**	**17**	**12,542**	**291**	**15,377**

1 In 2025, the movement is mainly related to the transfer of France Legacy portfolio policies from ZIE French Branch to RiverStone International Ireland DAC (see note 4).

Reconciliation of reinsurance contracts held, measured under PAA – prior period

Table 7.3b

in USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimate of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	1,749	12	11,868	275	13,903
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	–	–	–	–	–
Net reinsurance contracts as of January 1, 2024	1,749	12	11,868	275	13,903
Reinsurance premiums	(8,484)	–	–	–	(8,484)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	–	–	5,956	95	6,051
Changes to recoveries of incurred claims that relate to past service	–	–	(310)	(109)	(418)
Changes that relate to onerous underlying contracts	–	18	–	–	18
Changes that relate to future services[1]	127	–	–	–	127
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	127	18	5,646	(14)	5,777
Total reinsurance service result	(8,357)	18	5,646	(14)	(2,707)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period					
Reinsurance premiums paid	8,581	–	–	–	8,581
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	–	–	(6,325)	–	(6,325)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	8,581	–	(6,325)	–	2,256
Reinsurance investment components	(1)	–	1	–	–
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	–	–	11	–	11
Reinsurance finance income/(expense) recognized in P&L	50	–	354	9	413
Reinsurance finance income/(expense) recognized in OCI	1	–	17	1	18
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[2]	36	3	98	1	137
Foreign currency translation effects	(18)	(1)	(179)	(4)	(202)
Other changes	(16)	–	(15)	–	(32)
Total changes not related to provision of reinsurance services	52	2	287	5	346
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	2,025	31	11,475	267	13,798
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	–	–	–	–	–
Net reinsurance contracts as of December 31, 2024	**2,025**	**31**	**11,475**	**267**	**13,798**

1 Increase in retroactive reinsurance recoveries reflecting adverse gross movements.
2 Increase related to an agreement signed to sell the employers' liability policies of Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4).

Development of insurance losses, measured under the PAA, net

Table 7.4

in USD millions, as of December 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025**
Undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims, net of reinsurance	52,458	55,623	50,627	48,223	50,094	50,031	50,091	53,259	52,959	57,756
Effects of discounting							(9,110)	(9,951)	(8,915)	(9,359)
Effect of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk							1,163	1,035	1,066	1,110
Total liabilities for incurred claims, net of reinsurance	52,458	55,623	50,627	48,223	50,094	50,031	42,143	44,343	45,110	49,506
Cumulative claims paid, net of reinsurance:										
One year later	*(10,994)*	*(11,586)*	*(10,831)*	*(9,921)*	*(9,756)*	*(10,592)*	*(11,665)*	*(12,843)*	*(13,153)*	
Two years later	*(17,808)*	*(18,277)*	*(16,727)*	*(15,594)*	*(15,858)*	*(16,995)*	*(18,649)*	*(19,624)*		
Three years later	*(22,540)*	*(22,606)*	*(20,805)*	*(20,285)*	*(20,732)*	*(21,980)*	*(23,445)*			
Four years later	*(25,764)*	*(25,662)*	*(24,348)*	*(24,188)*	*(24,600)*	*(25,574)*				
Five years later	*(28,012)*	*(28,222)*	*(27,439)*	*(27,180)*	*(27,285)*					
Six years later	*(29,902)*	*(30,599)*	*(29,847)*	*(29,348)*						
Seven years later	*(31,729)*	*(32,453)*	*(31,563)*							
Eight years later	*(33,262)*	*(33,862)*								
Nine years later	*(34,410)*									
Undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims re-estimated, net of reinsurance:										
One year later	*52,131*	*54,949*	*50,044*	*47,815*	*49,494*	*49,958*	*49,889*	*53,133*	*52,433*	
Two years later	*51,415*	*54,108*	*49,197*	*47,150*	*49,247*	*49,792*	*49,762*	*52,614*		
Three years later	*50,462*	*53,251*	*48,610*	*47,021*	*49,204*	*49,693*	*49,376*			
Four years later	*49,538*	*52,597*	*48,180*	*47,086*	*49,149*	*49,350*				
Five years later	*48,971*	*52,040*	*48,158*	*47,030*	*48,807*					
Six years later	*48,418*	*51,885*	*48,083*	*46,624*						
Seven years later	*48,275*	*51,855*	*47,751*							
Eight years later	*48,333*	*51,664*								
Nine years later	*48,211*									

Table 7.4 summarizes the cumulative paid claims compared with previous estimates of the undiscounted amount of the incurred claims, net of reinsurance. The Group presents the information by financial year, not by accident year (i.e., insurance losses and the development thereof are for all accident years in that financial year).

The top section of the table shows the estimated undiscounted amount of future payments for losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred in that year and in prior years and the corresponding effects of discounting and risk adjustment for non-financial risk, which correspond to the liability for incurred claims (LIC), net of reinsurance.

The cumulative claims paid, net of reinsurance section of the table presents the cumulative amounts paid in each subsequent year in respect of the LIC established at each year end. The undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims re-estimated, net of reinsurance, show the re-estimation of the initially recorded liabilities as of each subsequent year end. The amounts are presented gross of non-distinct investment component. The figures disclosed in this table for information published from 2021 and prior are as published previously and have not been restated for changes resulting from the application of IFRS 17. The effects from the application of IFRS 17 did not have a material effect and were primarily attributable to scope changes (e.g., incurred claims and expenses from short-term life insurance contracts were previously not included).

Changes to incurred claims estimates are made as more information becomes known about the actual insurance losses for which the initial LIC were established. Conditions and trends that have affected the development of insurance losses in the past may or may not necessarily occur in the future, and accordingly, conclusions about future results cannot be derived from the information presented in this table.

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Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under BBA – current period

Table 7.5a

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage: Excluding loss component	Liability for remaining coverage: Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	20,310	1,421	5,082	(404)	26,410
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	(759)	76	286	(361)	(759)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	19,551	1,497	5,368	(764)	25,651
Insurance revenue					
Insurance revenue	(6,701)	–	–	–	(6,701)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	4,776	–	4,776
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	727	–	–	–	727
Changes that relate to past services	–	–	121	–	121
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	(78)	–	–	(78)
Impairment and reversal of impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	–	–	–	8	8
Insurance service expenses	727	(78)	4,897	8	5,554
Total gross insurance service result	(5,974)	(78)	4,897	8	(1,146)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period					
Premiums received	13,314	–	–	–	13,314
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(825)	–	–	(261)	(1,086)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(4)	–	(10,308)	–	(10,312)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	12,485	–	(10,308)	(261)	1,916
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	(205)	–	–	205	–
Investment components	(4,856)	–	4,856	–	–
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in P&L	584	59	104	–	747
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in OCI	(386)	–	(8)	–	(394)
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers	3	–	3	–	6
Foreign currency translation effects	1,890	82	280	(59)	2,193
Other changes	2	1	(9)	–	(5)
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	(2,968)	143	5,227	146	2,547
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	24,302	1,161	4,835	(440)	29,858
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	(1,208)	400	349	(430)	(890)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**23,094**	**1,561**	**5,183**	**(870)**	**28,968**

Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under BBA – prior period

Table 7.5b

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage				
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	21,278	1,491	4,908	(5)	27,672
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	(411)	3	634	(797)	(571)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	20,867	1,494	5,542	(802)	27,101
Insurance revenue					
Insurance revenue	(6,477)	–	–	–	(6,477)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	4,563	–	4,563
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	653	–	–	–	653
Changes that relate to past services	–	–	21	–	21
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	13	–	–	13
Impairment and reversal of impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	–	–	–	3	3
Insurance service expenses	653	13	4,584	3	5,254
Total gross insurance service result	(5,824)	13	4,584	3	(1,223)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period					
Premiums received	8,538	–	–	–	8,538
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(937)	–	–	(130)	(1,068)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	10	–	(6,821)	–	(6,811)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	7,611	–	(6,821)	(130)	659
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	(89)	–	–	89	–
Investment components	(2,261)	–	2,261	–	–
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in P&L	640	66	39	–	745
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in OCI	(147)	–	(21)	–	(168)
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	(165)	4	–	–	(161)
Foreign currency translation effects	(1,060)	(84)	(190)	76	(1,258)
Other changes	(21)	3	(26)	–	(44)
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	(3,104)	(10)	2,063	165	(886)
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	20,310	1,421	5,082	(404)	26,410
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	(759)	76	286	(361)	(759)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**19,551**	**1,497**	**5,368**	**(764)**	**25,651**

1 In 2024, the decrease related to an agreement entered into by Inversiones Suizo-Chilena S.A. to sell the annuity book of Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. (see note 4).

Table 7.6a

Reconciliation of measurement components of insurance contracts issued, measured under BBA – current period

in USD millions	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	18,697	1,596	6,117	26,410
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	(1,990)	210	1,022	(759)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	16,707	1,806	7,138	25,651
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	71	(53)	(18)	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	21	(12)	–	8
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(1,385)	241	1,158	13
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for the services provided	–	–	(1,176)	(1,176)
Risk adjustment recognized for the risk expired	–	(185)	–	(185)
Experience adjustments	71	–	–	71
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	150	(29)	–	121
Changes related to provision of insurance services	(1,073)	(39)	(35)	(1,146)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	13,314	–	–	13,314
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,086)	–	–	(1,086)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(10,312)	–	–	(10,312)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	1,916	–	–	1,916
Insurance finance (income)/expenses	204	(13)	162	353
Foreign currency translation effects	1,771	69	353	2,193
Other changes	(1)	–	2	1
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	1,974	56	517	2,547
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	22,638	1,141	6,080	29,858
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	(3,113)	683	1,540	(890)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**19,525**	**1,824**	**7,620**	**28,968**

Reconciliation of measurement components of insurance contracts issued, measured under BBA – prior period

Table 7.6b

in USD millions	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	19,014	1,833	6,825	27,672
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	(1,339)	178	590	(571)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	17,675	2,011	7,415	27,101
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(47)	(69)	117	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	137	(38)	–	98
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(1,130)	226	914	11
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for the services provided	–	–	(1,158)	(1,158)
Risk adjustment recognized for the risk expired	–	(175)	–	(175)
Experience adjustments	(21)	–	–	(21)
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	53	(32)	–	21
Changes related to provision of insurance services	(1,008)	(89)	(127)	(1,223)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	8,538	–	–	8,538
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,068)	–	–	(1,068)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(6,811)	–	–	(6,811)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	659	–	–	659
Insurance finance (income)/expenses	421	(11)	167	577
Foreign currency translation effects	(842)	(111)	(305)	(1,258)
Other changes[1]	(198)	5	(12)	(205)
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	(619)	(117)	(150)	(886)
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	18,697	1,596	6,117	26,410
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	(1,990)	210	1,022	(759)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**16,707**	**1,806**	**7,138**	**25,651**

1 In 2024, the decrease mainly related to an agreement entered into by Inversiones Suizo-Chilena S.A. to sell the annuity book of Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. (see note 4).

Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under VFA – current period

Table 7.7a

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	137,447	94	679	138,220
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	(10)	–	–	(10)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	137,437	94	679	138,210
Insurance revenue				
Insurance revenue	(4,194)	–	–	(4,194)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	2,446	2,446
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	574	–	–	574
Changes that relate to past services	–	–	(27)	(27)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	(17)	–	(17)
Insurance service expenses	574	(17)	2,419	2,976
Total gross insurance service result	(3,620)	(17)	2,419	(1,218)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	13,107	–	–	13,107
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(571)	–	–	(571)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(41)	–	(15,959)	(16,000)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	12,495	–	(15,959)	(3,464)
Investment components	(14,053)	–	14,053	–
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in P&L	11,017	9	(6)	11,020
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in OCI	(1,684)	–	(1)	(1,685)
Foreign currency translation effects	14,086	4	23	14,113
Other changes	79	–	(71)	8
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	9,446	13	13,998	23,457
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	155,776	90	1,138	157,004
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	(19)	–	–	(19)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**155,757**	**90**	**1,137**	**156,985**

Reconciliation of insurance contracts issued, measured under VFA – prior period

Table 7.7b

in USD millions	Liability for remaining coverage: Excluding loss component	Liability for remaining coverage: Loss component	Liability for incurred claims	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	122,167	106	1,324	123,596
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	(9)	–	–	(9)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	122,157	106	1,324	123,587
Insurance revenue				
Insurance revenue	(3,890)	–	–	(3,890)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	–	–	2,204	2,204
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	534	–	–	534
Changes that relate to past services	–	–	(1)	(1)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	–	(21)	–	(21)
Insurance service expenses	534	(21)	2,203	2,717
Total gross insurance service result	(3,356)	(21)	2,203	(1,173)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	12,314	–	–	12,314
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(522)	–	–	(522)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(15)	–	(15,615)	(15,631)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	11,777	–	(15,615)	(3,838)
Investment components	(12,992)	–	12,992	–
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in P&L	10,207	12	(13)	10,206
Insurance finance (income)/expenses recognized in OCI	156	–	–	156
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	19,898	–	(101)	19,798
Foreign currency translation effects	(10,481)	1	(30)	(10,511)
Other changes	71	(3)	(81)	(14)
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	6,859	9	12,767	19,635
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	137,447	94	679	138,220
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	(10)	–	–	(10)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**137,437**	**94**	**679**	**138,210**

1 In 2024, the increase mainly related to the reversal of the amounts previously held for sale regarding the legacy traditional life insurance book of Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft.

Table 7.8a

Reconciliation of measurement components of insurance contracts issued, measured under VFA – current period

in USD millions	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	127,764	718	9,738	138,220
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	(35)	1	24	(10)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	127,729	719	9,762	138,210
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(925)	(18)	943	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(8)	(2)	–	(10)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(497)	45	455	3
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for the services provided	–	–	(978)	(978)
Risk adjustment recognized for the risk expired	–	(61)	–	(61)
Experience adjustments	(145)	–	–	(145)
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(27)	–	–	(27)
Changes related to provision of insurance services	(1,602)	(37)	420	(1,218)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	13,107	–	–	13,107
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(571)	–	–	(571)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(16,000)	–	–	(16,000)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	(3,464)	–	–	(3,464)
Insurance finance (income)/expenses	9,320	16	–	9,335
Foreign currency translation effects	12,921	76	1,117	14,113
Other changes	8	–	–	8
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	22,249	91	1,117	23,457
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	145,010	770	11,224	157,004
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	(98)	3	75	(19)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**144,912**	**773**	**11,299**	**156,985**

Reconciliation of measurement components of insurance contracts issued, measured under VFA – prior period

Table 7.8b

in USD millions	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Insurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	113,624	689	9,283	123,596
Insurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	(49)	1	39	(9)
Net insurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	113,575	690	9,322	123,587
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1,322)	(18)	1,340	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(12)	(2)	–	(14)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(425)	32	397	4
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for the services provided	–	–	(860)	(860)
Risk adjustment recognized for the risk expired	–	(54)	–	(54)
Experience adjustments	(249)	–	–	(249)
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(1)	–	–	(1)
Changes related to provision of insurance services	(2,009)	(41)	877	(1,173)
Cash in/(out)flows in the period				
Premiums received	12,314	–	–	12,314
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(522)	–	–	(522)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	(15,631)	–	–	(15,631)
Net cash inflows/(outflows)	(3,838)	–	–	(3,838)
Insurance finance (income)/expenses	10,339	23	–	10,362
Foreign currency translation effects	(9,861)	(40)	(609)	(10,511)
Other changes[1]	19,523	88	173	19,783
Total changes not related to provision of insurance services	20,001	70	(437)	19,635
Insurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	127,764	718	9,738	138,220
Insurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	(35)	1	24	(10)
Net insurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**127,729**	**719**	**9,762**	**138,210**

1 In 2024, the increase mainly related to the reversal of the amounts previously held for sale regarding the legacy traditional life insurance book of Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft.

FV of the underlying items for participating contracts

Table 7.9

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,627)	(1,239)
Equity securities	(4,921)	(3,815)
Debt securities	(40,262)	(38,031)
Mortgage loans	(3,036)	(2,886)
Other investments	(2,135)	(2,234)
Unit-linked investments	(96,974)	(82,831)
Real estate	(7,104)	(6,603)
Other assets and liabilities	(1,753)	(1,736)
Total	**(157,812)**	**(139,374)**

Table 7.10a

Reconciliation of reinsurance contracts held, measured under BBA – current period

in USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	5,252	253	2,148	7,652
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	(567)	–	130	(437)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	4,684	253	2,278	7,215
Reinsurance premiums	(1,826)	–	–	(1,826)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	23	–	1,491	1,514
Changes to recoveries of incurred claims that relate to past services	–	–	17	17
Changes that relate to onerous underlying contracts	–	25	–	25
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	23	25	1,509	1,557
Total reinsurance service result	(1,804)	25	1,509	(270)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period				
Reinsurance premiums paid	2,959	–	–	2,959
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	385	–	(2,497)	(2,111)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	3,344	–	(2,497)	848
Reinsurance investment components	(558)	–	558	–
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	2	–	1	3
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses) recognized in P&L	233	8	9	250
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses) recognized in OCI	(118)	–	(1)	(119)
Foreign currency translation effects	65	7	83	155
Other changes	(2)	–	2	–
Total changes not related to reinsurance services received	(378)	15	652	289
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	6,551	293	1,671	8,515
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	(704)	–	272	(433)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**5,847**	**293**	**1,943**	**8,083**

Reconciliation of reinsurance contracts held, measured under BBA – prior period

Table 7.10b

in USD millions	Assets for remaining coverage: Excluding loss-recovery component	Assets for remaining coverage: Loss-recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	6,112	174	1,753	8,039
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	(650)	–	146	(504)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	5,462	174	1,899	7,535
Reinsurance premiums	(1,744)	–	–	(1,744)
Amounts recovered from reinsurance				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expense	16	–	1,316	1,332
Changes to recoveries of incurred claims that relate to past services	–	–	3	3
Changes that relate to onerous underlying contracts	–	85	–	85
Amounts recovered from reinsurance	16	85	1,319	1,420
Total reinsurance service result	(1,728)	85	1,319	(324)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period				
Reinsurance premiums paid	1,931	–	–	1,931
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	(571)	–	(1,396)	(1,967)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	1,360	–	(1,396)	(36)
Reinsurance investment components	(568)	–	568	–
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	(2)	–	1	(1)
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses) recognized in P&L	186	8	3	197
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses) recognized in OCI	35	–	–	35
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers	(2)	–	–	(2)
Foreign currency translation effects	(91)	(14)	(72)	(177)
Other changes	31	–	(44)	(13)
Total changes not related to reinsurance services received	(410)	(6)	456	40
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	5,252	253	2,148	7,652
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	(567)	–	130	(437)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**4,684**	**253**	**2,278**	**7,215**

Table 7.11a

Reconciliation of measurement components of reinsurance contracts held, measured under BBA – current period

in USD millions	Estimate of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2025	4,425	581	2,646	7,652
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2025	(2,033)	395	1,201	(437)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of January 1, 2025	2,391	976	3,848	7,215
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	280	(44)	(235)	–
Changes in estimates that relates to loss-recovery and reversal of loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts	58	(11)	–	46
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(266)	110	158	2
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized in P&L for services received	–	–	(330)	(330)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	–	(79)	–	(79)
Experience adjustments	74	–	–	74
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes that relate to assets for incurred claims	24	(7)	–	17
Changes related to reinsurance services received	169	(31)	(408)	(270)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period				
Reinsurance premiums paid	2,959	–	–	2,959
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	(2,111)	–	–	(2,111)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	848	–	–	848
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	3	–	–	3
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses)	5	11	115	131
Foreign currency translation effects	(2)	24	133	155
Total changes not related to reinsurance services received	6	36	247	289
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2025	5,341	605	2,570	8,515
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2025	(1,926)	376	1,117	(433)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of December 31, 2025	**3,415**	**981**	**3,687**	**8,083**

Table 7.11b

Reconciliation of measurement components of reinsurance contracts held, measured under BBA – prior period

in USD millions	Estimate of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
Reinsurance contract assets, as of January 1, 2024	4,803	434	2,802	8,039
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of January 1, 2024	(2,334)	402	1,428	(504)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of January 1, 2024	2,469	836	4,230	7,535
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	359	(7)	(352)	–
Changes in estimates that relates to loss-recovery and reversal of loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts	106	(8)	–	98
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(528)	263	266	2
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized in P&L for services received	–	–	(355)	(355)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	–	(69)	–	(69)
Experience adjustments	(3)	–	–	(3)
Changes that relate to past services				
Changes that relate to assets for incurred claims	12	(8)	–	3
Changes related to reinsurance services received	(53)	170	(441)	(324)
Cash (in)/outflows in the period				
Reinsurance premiums paid	1,931	–	–	1,931
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held, including investment components	(1,967)	–	–	(1,967)
Net cash (inflows)/outflows	(36)	–	–	(36)
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance of reinsurers	(1)	–	–	(1)
Reinsurance finance income/(expenses)	102	(3)	133	232
Foreign currency translation effects	(65)	(27)	(84)	(177)
Other changes	(25)	–	10	(15)
Total changes not related to reinsurance services received	11	(30)	59	40
Reinsurance contract assets, as of December 31, 2024	4,425	581	2,646	7,652
Reinsurance contract liabilities, as of December 31, 2024	(2,033)	395	1,201	(437)
Net reinsurance contracts, as of December 31, 2024	**2,391**	**976**	**3,848**	**7,215**

Amounts in tables 7.12a and 7.12b are included within the reconciliations of insurance and reinsurance contracts within this note.

Table 7.12a

Effect of insurance and reinsurance contracts initially recognized, measured under the BBA and VFA – current period

In USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	**Insurance contracts issued – profitable contracts**	**Insurance contracts issued – onerous contracts**	**Reinsurance contracts held[1]**
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows, excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	18,991	404	2,471
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,563	63	–
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(22,440)	(463)	(2,205)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	273	12	(110)
CSM	1,613	–	(158)
Losses/(loss recoveries) recognized at initial recognition	**–**	**16**	**(2)**

1 In 2025, relates to the reinsurance of the run-off life insurance book of Zurich American Life Insurance Company and Zurich American Life Insurance Company of New York.

Table 7.12b

Effect of insurance and reinsurance contracts initially recognized, measured under the BBA and VFA – prior period

In USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Insurance contracts issued – profitable contracts	Insurance contracts issued – onerous contracts	Reinsurance contracts held[1]
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows, excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	14,460	440	3,215
Estimates of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,481	24	–
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(17,507)	(453)	(2,687)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	255	4	(263)
CSM	1,311	–	(266)
Losses/(loss recoveries) recognized at initial recognition	**–**	**15**	**(2)**

1 In 2024, relates to the reinsurance of the in-force life insurance book of Zurich Life Insurance Japan Company Ltd.

Table 7.13 shows the expected pattern of recognition of the CSM from existing contracts in profit or loss.

Table 7.13

Expected recognition of the CSM in the P&L

In USD millions, as of December 31		**2025**				2024
	Insurance contracts measured under BBA	**Insurance contracts measured under VFA**	**Reinsurance contracts measured under BBA**	Insurance contracts measured under BBA	Insurance contracts measured under VFA	Reinsurance contracts measured under BBA
< 1 year	834	676	(211)	769	526	(224)
1 to 2 years	618	655	(211)	566	523	(219)
2 to 3 years	543	614	(199)	503	498	(210)
3 to 4 years	488	576	(189)	453	466	(200)
4 to 5 years	442	540	(181)	410	448	(188)
5 to 10 years	1,709	2,242	(792)	1,601	1,931	(810)
> 10 years	2,986	5,997	(1,904)	2,837	5,370	(1,997)
Total amount of unamortized CSM	**7,620**	**11,299**	**(3,687)**	**7,138**	**9,762**	**(3,848)**

For insurance contracts measured under the BBA, a large proportion of the CSM is expected to be released within the next 10 years, consistent with the coverage period of the respective insurance contracts in force. The expected pattern for the CSM recognition for reinsurance contracts held is consistent with insurance contracts under the BBA. Due to significantly longer coverage period of insurance contracts measured under the VFA, the expected CSM release pattern is much slower, with a significant proportion of CSM to be recognized in profit or loss after 10 years.

On transition to IFRS 17, the Group applied transition modifications as described in note 3, including those affecting the amount of OCI recognized for groups of (re-)insurance contracts under the modified retrospective or fair value approaches. Table 7.14 below provides a reconciliation of the cumulative amounts included in OCI for financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) related to these groups of (re-)insurance contracts as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Table 7.14

Reconciliation of the cumulative amounts in OCI for financial assets measured at FVOCI

in USD millions	**2025**	2024
Cumulative amount included in OCI for financial assets measured at FVOCI as of January 1	(2,830)	(2,231)
Gains/(losses) recognized in OCI in the period	(1,586)	(439)
Gains/(losses) previously recognized in OCI in previous periods reclassified in the period to P&L	70	150
Foreign currency translation effects	(328)	96
Other changes[1]	99	(407)
Cumulative amount included in OCI for financial assets measured at FVOCI as of December 31	**(4,576)**	**(2,830)**

1 Other changes are mainly related to assets and liabilities held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4), as well as the reversal of the amounts previously held for sale regarding the legacy traditional life insurance book of Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft.

The following tables provide a summary of the movement in the CSM by transition approach for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively:

Table 7.15a

CSM by transition approach for groups of insurance contracts issued – current period

in USD millions	**Modified retrospective**	**Fair value**	**All other insurance contracts**	**Total**
Contractual service margin as of January 1, 2025	7,519	1,685	7,696	16,901
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	813	15	97	925
Contracts initially recognized in the period	–	–	1,613	1,613
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for services provided in P&L	(748)	(194)	(1,211)	(2,153)
Changes related to provision of insurance services	64	(179)	499	385
Foreign currency translation effects	880	76	513	1,470
Insurance finance (income)/expense	12	21	129	162
Other changes	–	–	2	2
Total other changes	893	97	644	1,633
Contractual service margin as of December 31, 2025	**8,476**	**1,604**	**8,840**	**18,919**

Table 7.15b

CSM by transition approach for groups of insurance contracts issued – prior period

in USD millions	Modified retrospective	Fair value	All other insurance contracts	Total
Contractual service margin as of January 1, 2024	7,561	2,363	6,813	16,737
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	925	(84)	615	1,456
Contracts initially recognized in the period	–	–	1,311	1,311
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized for services provided in P&L	(681)	(221)	(1,116)	(2,017)
Changes related to provision of insurance services	244	(304)	810	750
Foreign currency translation effects	(466)	(64)	(384)	(914)
Insurance finance (income)/expense	11	27	129	167
Other changes	169	(336)	329	161
Total other changes	(287)	(373)	73	(587)
Contractual service margin as of December 31, 2024	**7,519**	**1,685**	**7,696**	**16,901**

Table 7.16a

CSM by transition approach for groups of reinsurance contracts held – current period

in USD millions	Modified retrospective	Fair value	All other insurance contracts	Total
Contractual service margin as of January 1, 2025	(65)	(65)	3,978	3,848
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	81	(103)	(213)	(235)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	–	–	158	158
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized in P&L to reflect the transfer of services	(49)	(65)	(216)	(330)
Changes related to provision of reinsurance services received	32	(168)	(271)	(408)
Foreign currency translation effects	10	14	109	133
Reinsurance finance income/(expense)	9	25	81	115
Other changes	29	–	(29)	–
Total other changes	48	38	161	247
Contractual service margin as of December 31, 2025	**15**	**(194)**	**3,867**	**3,687**

Table 7.16b

CSM by transition approach for groups of reinsurance contracts held – prior period

in USD millions	Modified retrospective	Fair value	All other insurance contracts	Total
Contractual service margin as of January 1, 2024	56	199	3,975	4,230
Changes that relate to future services				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(114)	(125)	(113)	(352)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	–	–	266	266
Changes that relate to current services				
CSM recognized in P&L to reflect the transfer of services	(17)	(110)	(227)	(355)
Changes related to provision of reinsurance services received	(131)	(235)	(75)	(441)
Foreign currency translation effects	(1)	(14)	(69)	(84)
Reinsurance finance income/(expense)	5	32	96	133
Other changes	6	(46)	51	10
Total other changes	9	(28)	78	59
Contractual service margin as of December 31, 2024	**(65)**	**(65)**	**3,978**	**3,848**

Table 7.17 shows the maturity analysis for portfolios of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The insurance contract liabilities measured under PAA represent the present value of future cash flows for the liability for incurred claims. The insurance contract liabilities measured under BBA and VFA represent the present value of future cash flows, which exclude risk adjustment and CSM. Table 7.18 shows the maturity analysis for assets for insurance acquisition cash flows for portfolios of insurance contracts measured under PAA and measured under BBA and VFA as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Table 7.17

Maturity analysis of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities

in USD millions, as of December 31	2025				2024			
	Insurance contract liabilities			Reinsurance contract liabilities	Insurance contract liabilities			Reinsurance contract liabilities
	Measured under PAA	Measured under BBA	Measured under VFA	Measured under BBA	Measured under PAA	Measured under BBA	Measured under VFA	Measured under BBA
< 1 year	18,304	6,517	7,616	(42)	16,126	3,645	6,146	62
1 to 2 years	9,490	858	5,896	207	8,501	683	4,281	179
2 to 3 years	6,595	604	5,483	189	5,791	566	4,041	170
3 to 4 years	4,635	524	5,248	170	4,483	452	3,872	162
4 to 5 years	3,324	562	4,576	152	2,974	457	3,830	153
> 5 years	18,590	14,012	116,191	1,250	17,644	13,298	105,593	1,307
Total maturity	**60,939**	**23,077**	**145,010**	**1,926**	**55,520**	**19,101**	**127,764**	**2,033**

Table 7.18

Expected derecognition of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

In USD millions, as of December 31	2025		2024	
	Contracts measured under PAA	**Contracts measured under BBA and VFA**	Contracts measured under PAA	Contracts measured under BBA and VFA
< 1 year	137	61	96	40
1 year	134	48	118	43
2 years	115	46	80	42
3 years	84	45	65	40
4 years	84	43	38	38
5 to 10 years	137	187	66	167
> 10 years	100	441	108	394
Total	**789**	**870**	**572**	**764**

Nature and extent of risks that arise from (re-)insurance contracts

(Re-)insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held give rise to insurance and financial risks that the Group manages using the internal model approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA for use under the Swiss Solvency Test (SST). Insurance risks arising from short-term contracts are covered by premium and reserve risk, as well as natural catastrophe risk, while business risk and life insurance risk cover insurance risks arising from long-term contracts, including contracts with policyholder participation accounted for as direct participating contracts. Market risks arise from assets backing insurance contracts, asset/liability mismatches and credit risk of investments. From a risk perspective, long-term life contracts include investment contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk and are accounted for as investment contracts.

The approaches implemented by the Group to manage these risks and risk concentrations are further described in the audited sections of the 2025 risk review, which forms an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, the 2025 risk review provides a comprehensive overview of the exposures per risk type and the Group's strategy to mitigate insurance risk concentrations through reinsurance contracts.

The tables below provide sensitivities to changes in essential risk variables arising from (re-)insurance contracts issued on a net basis, which is how exposures are presented to key management personnel.

Insurance risk sensitivity

Tables 7.19a and 7.19b show the sensitivity of net income before tax and net assets as a result of adverse development in the net loss ratio by one percentage point. The income tax impact is estimated using the Group effective income tax rate. The sensitivities do not indicate the probability of such an event and do not consider any non-linear effects of reinsurance. Based on the assumptions applied in the sensitivity analysis in tables 7.19a and 7.19b, each additional percentage point increase in the loss ratio would have a linear impact on net income before tax and net assets. The Group also monitors insurance risk by evaluating extreme scenarios, taking into account the non-linear effects of reinsurance contracts.

Table 7.19a

Insurance risk sensitivity for the Property & Casualty business – current period

in USD millions, for the year ended December 31, 2025	**Europe, Middle East & Africa**	**North America**	**Asia Pacific**	**Latin America**	**Reinsurance**	**Total[2]**
+1% in loss ratio[1]						
Net income before tax	(207)	(221)	(41)	(32)	(8)	(482)
Net assets	(152)	(162)	(30)	(24)	(6)	(354)

1 The loss ratio represents the level of losses, loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance service costs in relation to insurance revenue.
2 Includes the impact of eliminations upon consolidation.

Table 7.19b

Insurance risk sensitivity for the Property & Casualty business – prior period

in USD millions, for the year ended December 31, 2024	Europe, Middle East & Africa	North America	Asia Pacific	Latin America	Reinsurance	Total[2]
+1% in loss ratio[1]						
Net income before tax	(187)	(210)	(38)	(32)	(8)	(448)
Net assets	(140)	(157)	(28)	(24)	(6)	(335)

1 The loss ratio represents the level of losses, loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance service costs in relation to insurance revenue.
2 Includes the impact of eliminations upon consolidation.

The Group is exposed to risk arising from natural catastrophes, with U.S. hurricane, California earthquake and Europe windstorm being the most material in terms of risk concentration. The impacts of insurance-specific scenarios for these events are a decrease of net income before tax and net assets of USD 1.9 billion, USD 1.0 billion and USD 0.8 billion, respectively. Note that the scenario impacts are comparable to the modelled 250-year net occurrence loss as of September 30, 2025 for the respective peril (equivalent to a 99.6 percent probability of non-exceedance).

Market risk sensitivity

The Group manages the market risk of assets relative to liabilities on an economic total balance sheet basis. This is done to achieve the maximum risk-adjusted excess return on assets relative to the liability benchmark, while also taking into account the Group's risk tolerance and local regulatory constraints. Therefore, economic risk sensitivities are evaluated by the Group based on their effects on available financial resources (AFR) or available capital in SST, taking into account interdependencies between the effects of the shocks on financial assets held by the Group and (re-) insurance contracts issued net of reinsurance contracts held. The sensitivities as a result of predefined interest rate yield curve, stock market, and credit spread shocks are presented in tables 7.20 to 7.22.

Table 7.20

Economic interest rate sensitivities on the Group's SST AFR

in USD millions, as of September 30	**2025**	2024
50 bps increase in the interest rate yield curves		
Property & Casualty	(195)	(91)
Life	(9)	250
Rest of the business	89	80
50 bps decrease in the interest rate yield curves		
Property & Casualty	202	87
Life	(3)	(356)
Rest of the business	(99)	(87)

Table 7.21

Economic equity price sensitivities on the Group's SST AFR

in USD millions, as of September 30	**2025**	2024
20% decline in stock markets		
Property & Casualty	(1,644)	(1,356)
Life	(1,594)	(1,464)
Rest of the business	(55)	(71)

Table 7.22

Economic credit spread sensitivities on the Group's SST AFR

in USD millions, as of September 30	**2025**	2024
100 bps increase in credit spreads		
Property & Casualty	(1,846)	(1,656)
Life	(1,737)	(1,676)
Rest of the business	(174)	(185)

8. Liabilities for investment contracts

Table 8.1

Liabilities for investment contracts

in USD millions, as of December 31	2025	2024
Unit-linked investment contracts	79,007	65,900
Non-unit-linked investment contracts	478	607
Total	**79,485**	**66,507**

Unit-linked (UL) investment contracts issued by the Group are recorded at a value reflecting the returns on investment funds which include selected equities, debt securities and derivative financial instruments. Non-UL investment contracts include other investment contracts that are recorded at fair value through profit or loss, and to a lesser extent, contracts that are recorded at amortized cost and valued based on a discounted cash flow valuation technique.

Table 8.2

Development of liabilities for investment contracts

in USD millions	2025	2024
As of January 1	66,507	60,270
Premiums	7,717	7,923
Claims	(6,407)	(6,131)
Fee income and other expenses	(581)	(483)
Interest and bonuses credited to policyholders	5,909	8,105
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers[1]	(972)	–
Foreign currency translation effects	7,312	(3,177)
As of December 31	**79,485**	**66,507**

1 Includes amounts related to portfolio transfers to third parties of USD 976 million.

Tables 8.3a and 8.3b provide an analysis of investment contract liabilities according to maturity, based on contractual cash flows as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The undiscounted contractual cash flows for investment contract liabilities are USD 80 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 67 billion as of December 31, 2024. Liabilities for unit-linked investment contracts amounted to USD 79 billion and USD 66 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Policyholders of unit-linked investment contracts can generally surrender their contracts at any time, leading the underlying assets to be liquidated. Risks arising from liquidation of unit-linked assets are borne by the policyholders. The Group actively manages the Life in-force business to improve persistency and retention.

Table 8.3a

Expected maturity analysis for liabilities for investment contracts – current period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	**Liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts**	**Liabilities related to non-unit-linked investment contracts**	**Total**
< 1 year	4,382	65	4,446
1 to 5 years	10,718	65	10,783
5 to 10 years	11,189	305	11,494
10 to 20 years	18,063	13	18,075
> 20 years	34,655	31	34,686
Total	**79,007**	**478**	**79,485**

Table 8.3b

Expected maturity analysis for liabilities for investment contracts – prior period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Liabilities related to unit-linked investment contracts	Liabilities related to non-unit-linked investment contracts	Total
< 1 year	3,568	232	3,801
1 to 5 years	7,696	68	7,763
5 to 10 years	9,927	278	10,205
10 to 20 years	15,928	14	15,943
> 20 years	28,781	15	28,796
Total	**65,900**	**607**	**66,507**

9. Insurance revenue

Table 9.1

Analysis of insurance revenue recognized

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Insurance revenue recognized in the period – PAA	52,037	49,128
Change in the liability for remaining coverage, consisting of:		
Amortization of CSM	2,156	2,019
Release of risk adjustment for non-financial risk	273	261
Release of expected insurance service expenses	7,099	6,846
Allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,305	1,191
Premium experience adjustments	72	60
Other	3	1
Insurance revenue recognized in the period – BBA and VFA	10,908	10,379
Total insurance revenue	**62,945**	**59,507**

Table 9.2

Insurance revenue by transition approach measured under BBA and VFA

In USD millions, for the years ended December 31	2025		2024	
	Contracts measured under BBA	Contracts measured under VFA	Contracts measured under BBA	Contracts measured under VFA
Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach	271	2,836	372	2,701
Contracts measured under the fair value approach	1,140	449	1,288	416
All other contracts	5,295	918	4,817	785
Insurance revenue measured under BBA and VFA	**6,706**	**4,203**	**6,477**	**3,902**

10. Fee result

Table 10

Fee result

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Fee income		
Farmers management fees and other related revenues[1]	4,528	4,399
Investment contracts related fee income	837	717
Risk engineering and other fee income	1,008	895
Total fee income	6,373	6,011
Fee business expenses		
Fee related expenses	(3,830)	(3,575)
Fee result	**2,543**	**2,436**

1 See table 25.2 for further details.

11. Expenses

Table 11 shows administrative and operating expenses (excluding impacts from financing) by functional area and by type of expense.

Table 11

Expenses

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Insurance related expenses		
Administrative and other operating expenses	3,724	3,377
Underwriting and policy acquisition costs	13,729	12,246
Claims handling expenses	3,607	3,500
Investment expenses	146	146
Reinsurance-related expenses	(613)	(453)
Investment expenses	180	181
Fee business expenses	3,830	3,575
Other expenses	2,982	2,779
Total	**27,584**	**25,349**
of which:		
Personnel and other related costs	8,358	7,583
Building, infrastructure and related costs	464	456
Brand and marketing expense	591	470
Commissions (net of IACF)	11,298	10,049
Premium taxes (net of IACF)	675	689
Asset and other non-income taxes	105	79
IT expenses	2,229	2,180
Outsourcing and professional services	2,445	2,444
Other	1,419	1,400
Total	**27,584**	**25,349**

12. Property and equipment

Buildings held for own use and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Generally, these assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis to profit or loss over the following estimated useful lives:

- buildings 25 to 50 years;
- furniture and fixtures 5 to 10 years;
- equipment 3 to 6 years;
- other equipment 6 to 10 years (or determined by the term of lease).

Land held for own use is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment loss.

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the leased asset's useful life or the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Table 12.1

Property and equipment overview

in USD millions, as of December 31	Real Estate		Equipment		Total	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
Right-of-use	1,174	1,023	81	71	1,255	1,093
Owned	450	385	411	388	861	773
Total	**1,624**	**1,408**	**492**	**459**	**2,116**	**1,867**

Table 12.2a

Property and equipment – current period

in USD millions	Real Estate			Equipment			Total		
	Owned	Right-of-use	Total	Owned incl. operating lease	Right-of-use	Total	Owned incl. operating lease	Right-of-use	Total
Gross carrying value as of January 1, 2025	497	2,345	2,842	1,292	102	1,394	1,790	2,447	4,236
Less: accumulated depreciation/impairments	(112)	(1,322)	(1,434)	(904)	(31)	(935)	(1,016)	(1,353)	(2,370)
Net carrying value as of January 1, 2025	**385**	**1,023**	**1,408**	**388**	**71**	**459**	**773**	**1,093**	**1,867**
Additions and improvements	16	134	150	94	41	135	110	175	285
Lease modifications	–	98	98	–	(10)	(10)	–	88	88
Depreciation and impairments	(11)	(151)	(161)	(98)	(23)	(121)	(109)	(173)	(282)
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers	7	(15)	(8)	(1)	–	(1)	6	(15)	(9)
Foreign currency translation effects	53	84	137	28	3	31	80	87	168
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2025	**450**	**1,174**	**1,624**	**411**	**81**	**492**	**861**	**1,255**	**2,116**
Plus: accumulated depreciation/impairments	135	1,449	1,585	844	51	895	979	1,500	2,480
Gross carrying value as of December 31, 2025	585	2,623	3,208	1,255	132	1,387	1,840	2,755	4,596

Property and equipment – prior period

Table 12.2b

in USD millions	Real Estate			Equipment			Total		
	Owned	Right-of-use	Total	Owned incl. operating lease	Right-of-use	Total	Owned incl. operating lease	Right-of-use	Total
Gross carrying value as of January 1, 2024	532	2,476	3,008	1,368	89	1,457	1,900	2,564	4,465
Less: accumulated depreciation/impairments	(109)	(1,291)	(1,400)	(940)	(33)	(972)	(1,049)	(1,324)	(2,373)
Net carrying value as of January 1, 2024	**423**	**1,184**	**1,608**	**428**	**56**	**484**	**851**	**1,241**	**2,092**
Additions and improvements	1	38	39	80	31	112	82	69	151
Lease modifications	–	81	81	–	4	4	–	86	86
Depreciation and impairments	(10)	(178)	(189)	(103)	(18)	(121)	(113)	(196)	(310)
Acquisitions/(divestments) and transfers	–	(54)	(54)	–	(2)	(3)	–	(56)	(57)
Foreign currency translation effects	(29)	(48)	(77)	(17)	(1)	(18)	(46)	(49)	(95)
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2024	**385**	**1,023**	**1,408**	**388**	**71**	**459**	**773**	**1,093**	**1,867**
Plus: accumulated depreciation/impairments	112	1,322	1,434	904	31	935	1,016	1,353	2,370
Gross carrying value as of December 31, 2024	497	2,345	2,842	1,292	102	1,394	1,790	2,447	4,236

Lessee – lease expenses and income

Table 12.3

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Lease expenses[1]		
Interest expense on lease liabilities[2]	45	42
Other lease expenses[3]	34	35
Lease income	15	8

1 Total cash outflow for leases amounts to USD 299 million and USD 283 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, excluding future cash outflows due to extension and termination options of USD 1.6 billion and USD 1.8 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2 Included within 'Other expenses.'
3 Includes short-term and low-value asset leases.

Lessor – finance lease and operating lease income

Table 12.4

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Finance lease		
Interest income on finance lease receivables	15	70
Operating lease		
Operating lease income – investment property	596	625

Maturity analysis – operating lease payments to be received

Table 12.5

in USD millions, as of December 31	Undiscounted cash flows	
	2025	2024
< 1 year	471	491
1 to 2 years	348	347
2 to 3 years	297	290
3 to 4 years	246	235
4 to 5 years	201	194
> 5 years	792	717
Total	**2,355**	**2,273**

13. Attorney-in-fact contracts, goodwill and other intangible assets

Table 13.1

Intangible assets by business – current period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	**Attorney-in-fact contracts**	**Goodwill**	**Distribution agreements**	**Software**	**Other**	**Total**
Property & Casualty	–	2,889	565	753	222	4,428
Life	–	1,414	1,360	67	156	2,996
Farmers	2,650	1,264	–	293	740	4,946
Group Functions and Operations	–	11	–	64	–	74
Net carrying value	**2,650**	**5,577**	**1,925**	**1,175**	**1,117**	**12,445**

Table 13.2

Intangible assets by business – prior period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Attorney-in-fact contracts	Goodwill	Distribution agreements	Software	Other	Total
Property & Casualty	–	2,245	486	725	171	3,627
Life	–	1,286	1,236	57	138	2,716
Farmers	2,650	1,264	–	332	786	5,032
Group Functions and Operations	–	10	–	46	–	56
Net carrying value	**2,650**	**4,805**	**1,722**	**1,160**	**1,095**	**11,432**

Table 13.3

Intangible assets – current period

in USD millions	**Attorney-in-fact contracts**	**Goodwill**	**Distribution agreements**	**Software**[1]	**Other**	**Total**
Gross carrying value as of January 1, 2025	2,650	5,055	3,542	5,717	1,476	18,440
Less: accumulated amortization/impairments	–	(250)	(1,819)	(4,557)	(381)	(7,008)
Net carrying value as of January 1, 2025	**2,650**	**4,805**	**1,722**	**1,160**	**1,095**	**11,432**
Additions and acquisitions	–	593	88	378	87	1,146
Amortization[2]	–	–	(73)	(398)	(80)	(550)
Impairments	–	–	–	(26)	–	(26)
Foreign currency translation effects	–	179	188	62	16	444
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2025	**2,650**	**5,577**	**1,925**	**1,175**	**1,117**	**12,445**
Plus: accumulated amortization/impairments	–	233	2,113	4,988	455	7,789
Gross carrying value as of December 31, 2025	2,650	5,809	4,038	6,163	1,572	20,234

1 For the year ended December 31, 2025 Farmers Group, Inc. had USD 1.4 billion of fully amortized software, which is still in use.
2 Amortization of distribution agreements is included within underwriting and policy acquisition costs.

As of December 31, 2025, distribution agreements related to non-controlling interests were USD 865 million.

In 2025, as a result of the acquisition of AIG's global personal travel insurance and assistance business (AIG Travel) in 2024, intangible assets increased by USD 674 million, of which USD 532 million is goodwill, USD 68 million is distribution agreements and USD 75 million is other intangible assets (please see note 4).

Table 13.4

Intangible assets – prior period

in USD millions	Attorney-in-fact contracts	Goodwill	Distribution agreements	Software[1]	Other	Total
Gross carrying value as of January 1, 2024	2,650	4,807	3,836	5,764	1,417	18,474
Less: accumulated amortization/impairments	–	(265)	(2,016)	(4,390)	(274)	(6,945)
Net carrying value as of January 1, 2024	**2,650**	**4,541**	**1,820**	**1,374**	**1,143**	**11,529**
Additions and acquisitions	–	383	132	300	39	854
Divestments and transfers	–	(13)	(15)	(6)	(2)	(36)
Amortization[2]	–	–	(60)	(357)	(69)	(486)
Impairments	–	–	(4)	(107)	(4)	(116)
Foreign currency translation effects	–	(106)	(150)	(44)	(13)	(314)
Net carrying value as of December 31, 2024	**2,650**	**4,805**	**1,722**	**1,160**	**1,095**	**11,432**
Plus: accumulated amortization/impairments	–	250	1,819	4,557	381	7,008
Gross carrying value as of December 31, 2024	2,650	5,055	3,542	5,717	1,476	18,440

1 For the year ended December 31, 2024 Farmers Group, Inc. had USD 1.4 billion of fully amortized software, which is still in use.
2 Amortization of distribution agreements is included within underwriting and policy acquisition costs.

As of December 31, 2024, distribution agreements related to non-controlling interests were USD 794 million.

In 2024, as a result of the acquisition of Kotak Mahindra General Insurance Company Limited, intangible assets increased by USD 556 million, of which USD 383 million is goodwill, USD 132 million is distribution agreements, USD 41 million is other intangible assets and USD 1 million is software (please see note 4). Table 13.4 does not include goodwill and other intangible assets related to the acquisition of AIG Travel.

The Group performs quantitative tests of recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives annually during the third quarter unless there is an indication that goodwill or an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is impaired. As of December 31, 2025, the Group had not identified any triggers impacting the carrying value of the goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

14. Receivables and other assets

Table 14

Receivables and other assets

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**	2024
Financial assets		
Group derivative assets	774	885
Reverse repurchase agreements	3,503	2,662
Amounts due from investment brokers[1]	346	469
Other receivables	2,281	2,035
Accrued investment income	1,465	1,267
Assets for defined benefit plans[2]	354	382
Other financial assets	506	431
Non-financial assets		
Current income tax receivables	1,129	937
Prepaid expenses	888	831
Other non-financial assets	1,532	1,819
Total receivables and other assets	**12,779**	**11,717**

1 There were no cash variation margin payments related to derivatives which are centrally cleared as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
2 Please see note 19.

15. Other liabilities

Table 15.1

Other liabilities

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**	2024
Other financial liabilities		
Group derivative liabilities	679	840
Amounts due to investment brokers[1]	946	999
Bank deposits	1,869	1,533
Liabilities for defined benefit plans[2]	917	1,043
Other liabilities for employee benefit plans	172	150
Lease liabilities	1,660	1,537
Other accrued liabilities	1,419	1,258
Other financial liabilities	6,611	5,665
Other non-financial liabilities		
Current income tax payables	1,386	1,232
Provisions[3]	735	692
Other non-financial liabilities	1,234	1,074
Total other liabilities	**17,627**	**16,022**

1 Include cash variation margin payments related to derivatives which are centrally cleared, USD 1 million and USD 0 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively (see note 6).
2 Please see note 19.
3 Include restructuring provisions, litigation and regulatory provisions and other provisions (see table 15.4 for further details).

Table 15.2 shows the maturity schedule of other financial liabilities, excluding liabilities for defined benefit plans and lease liabilities, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The allocation to the time bands is based on the expected maturity date for the carrying value and the earliest contractual maturity for the undiscounted cash flows.

Table 15.2

Maturity analysis – other financial liabilities

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**		2024	
	Carrying value	**Undiscounted cash flows**	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows
< 1 year	11,426	11,432	10,221	10,232
1 to 2 years	23	23	13	13
2 to 3 years	21	21	27	27
3 to 4 years	18	19	3	3
4 to 5 years	62	106	23	26
> 5 years	146	232	157	284
Total	**11,696**	**11,834**	**10,444**	**10,585**

Table 15.3

Maturity analysis – lease liabilities

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**		2024	
	Carrying value	**Undiscounted cash flows**	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows
< 1 year	212	253	194	231
1 to 2 years	194	230	178	208
2 to 3 years	171	202	156	185
3 to 4 years	163	189	134	159
4 to 5 years	138	160	117	140
> 5 years	782	912	758	897
Total	**1,660**	**1,948**	**1,537**	**1,820**

Provisions

Table 15.4

in USD millions	Restructuring provisions		Litigation and regulatory provisions[1]		Other provisions		Total	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
As of January 1	157	194	157	102	378	415	692	711
Provisions made during the period	140	45	22	79	159	159	321	283
Increase of provisions set up in prior years	55	87	16	19	21	23	92	129
Provisions used during the period	(119)	(143)	(94)	(30)	(176)	(145)	(390)	(318)
Provisions reversed during the period	(18)	(21)	(10)	(5)	(16)	(79)	(43)	(105)
Foreign currency translation effects	10	(5)	7	(12)	41	(38)	58	(55)
Net changes due to acquisitions/divestments	–	–	–	2	5	60	5	62
Other changes	–	–	(1)	–	1	(16)	–	(16)
As of December 31	**225**	**157**	**96**	**157**	**414**	**378**	**735**	**692**

1 Please see note 21 for further information on legal, compliance and regulatory developments.

16. Income taxes

Income tax expense – current/deferred split

Table 16.1

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Current	2,096	1,983
Deferred	744	278
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**2,840**	**2,261**

Expected and actual income tax expense

Table 16.2

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**Rate**	**2025**	Rate	2024
Net income before income taxes		10,040		8,465
less: income tax (expense)/benefit attributable to policyholders		(229)		(179)
Net income before income taxes attributable to shareholders		9,811		8,286
Expected income tax expense attributable to shareholders computed at the Swiss statutory tax rate	20.0%	1,962	20.0%	1,657
Increase/(reduction) in taxes resulting from:				
Tax rate differential in foreign jurisdictions		*283*		*268*
Tax exempt and lower taxed income		*(265)*		*(173)*
Non-recoverable withholding taxes		*284*		*219*
Non-deductible expenses		*281*		*187*
Tax losses not recognized		*3*		*(98)*
Prior year adjustments and other		*63*		*21*
Actual income tax expense attributable to shareholders	**26.6%**	**2,610**	**25.1%**	**2,082**
plus: income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to policyholders		229		179
Actual income tax expense	28.3%	2,840	26.7%	2,261

Table 16.2 sets out the factors that cause the actual income tax expense to differ from the expected expense computed by applying the Swiss statutory tax rate of 20.0 percent, which is the rate applicable in the jurisdiction where the ultimate parent company is resident.

The Group is required to record taxes on policyholder earnings for life insurance policyholders in certain jurisdictions. Accordingly, the income tax expense or benefit attributable to these life insurance policyholder earnings is included in income tax expense. The income tax specifically chargeable to the policyholders under the terms of the insurance contracts is included in insurance contract liabilities and recognized as insurance revenue.

Taxes paid by certain of the Group's life insurance businesses are based on the investment result, and it is normal practice for certain of the Group's businesses to recover from policyholders the taxes attributable to their share of the investment result. While the relevant insurance businesses have the contractual right to charge policyholders for the taxes attributable to their share of the investment result, the obligation to pay the tax authority rests with the company and therefore the full amount of tax, including the portion attributable to policyholders, is accounted for as income tax. Income tax expense, therefore, includes an element attributable to policyholders.

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' for the financial year beginning January 1, 2023, and has applied the exception to recognize and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar II minimum income taxes proposed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS).

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Pillar II (BEPS-Pillar II) legislation has been enacted or is in the process of being enacted in many of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Switzerland, where Zurich Insurance Group Ltd – the ultimate parent entity of the Group – is incorporated, implemented the qualified domestic minimum top-up tax (QDMTT) effective January 1, 2024 and subsequently enacted the income inclusion rule (IIR), which became effective as of January 1, 2025. As a result, the Group's current income tax expense reflects the impact of top-up taxes under QDMTT in jurisdictions where such rules are in force, as well as the IIR, where applicable.

As of December 31, 2025, the current income tax expense in the Group's consolidated financial statement includes a provision of USD 16 million arising in jurisdictions in which local legislations have enacted the QDMTT. The Group will continue to monitor the BEPS-Pillar II legislative developments for the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Table 16.3

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) analysis by source

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025** Deferred tax assets	**2025** Deferred tax liabilities	2024 Deferred tax assets	2024 Deferred tax liabilities
Depreciable and amortizable assets	721	(1,981)	507	(1,591)
Deferred acquisition and origination costs	415	(79)	387	(73)
Unrealized (gains)/losses on financial assets held at fair value through comprehensive income and cash flow hedges	1,966	(448)	1,870	(765)
Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities	12,908	(12,586)	11,738	(11,625)
of which: relating to PAA	3,024	(2,337)	2,734	(1,816)
of which: relating to other than PAA	9,884	(10,248)	9,004	(9,809)
Pension liabilities	1,201	(990)	1,257	(990)
Tax loss carryforward	903	–	926	–
Other assets and liabilities[1]	7,823	(11,454)	7,453	(9,485)
Total deferred taxes	**25,937**	**(27,537)**	**24,138**	**(24,529)**
Valuation allowance	(383)	–	(352)	–
Effect of netting	(23,953)	23,953	(22,083)	22,083
Net deferred taxes	**1,601**	**(3,584)**	**1,703**	**(2,446)**

1 Other assets and liabilities include temporary differences related to for fair value adjustments on investments recognized through profit or loss, leases, accruals and prepayments.

The Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded by its tax-paying entities throughout the world, which may include several legal entities within each tax jurisdiction. Legal entities are grouped as a single taxpayer only when permitted by local legislation and when deemed appropriate.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized amount to approximately USD 15 billion and USD 13 billion, respectively. In the remote likelihood that these temporary differences were to reverse simultaneously, the resulting tax liabilities would be very limited due to participation exemption rules.

Table 16.4

Development of net deferred tax liabilities

in USD millions	**2025**	2024
As of January 1	(738)	(593)
Net change recognized in the income statement	(744)	(278)
Net change recognized in equity	(393)	139
Net changes due to acquisitions/(divestments)	(10)	(32)
Foreign currency translation effects	(98)	22
As of December 31	**(1,983)**	**(743)**
attributable to policyholders	(229)	(79)
attributable to shareholders	(1,754)	(664)

The net deferred tax liabilities related to non-controlling interests amounted to USD 99 million and USD 74 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Table 16.5

Development of deferred income taxes included in equity

in USD millions	**2025**	2024
As of January 1[1]	(150)	(22)
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets	(319)	(325)
Revaluation reserve	(7)	–
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on pension plans	21	95
Change in discount rate for insurance/reinsurance contracts	27	17
Change in fair value of underlying items through OCI	302	104
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment[2]	357	–
Foreign currency translation effects	13	(19)
As of December 31[1]	**243**	**(150)**

1 Please note that prior year figures have been updated to exclude USD (378) million erroneously included in the opening and closing amounts. The update to this table does not impact on any balances recorded elsewhere in the financial statements including the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.
2 For 2024, USD 116 million related to the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment were presented as part of net unrealized gains/(losses) on financial assets.

Tax loss carryforwards and tax credits

Table 16.6

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**	2024
For which deferred tax assets have been recognized, expiring		
< 5 years	119	143
5 to 20 years	68	30
> 20 years or with no time limitation	2,067	2,371
Subtotal	2,254	2,544
For which deferred tax assets have not been recognized, expiring		
< 5 years	259	229
5 to 20 years	123	163
> 20 years or with no time limitation	1,148	1,066
Subtotal	1,530	1,458
Total	**3,784**	**4,002**

The tax rates applicable to tax losses for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognized are 22.2 percent and 21.1 percent as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The recoverability of the deferred tax asset for each taxpayer is based on the taxpayer's ability to utilize the deferred tax asset. This analysis considers the projected taxable income to be generated by the taxpayer, as well as its ability to offset the deferred tax asset against deferred tax liabilities.

Management assesses the recoverability of the deferred tax asset carrying values based on future years' taxable income projections and believes the carrying values of the deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025 to be recoverable.

17. Senior and subordinated debt

Senior and subordinated debt

Table 17.1

in USD millions, as of December 31		**2025**	2024
Senior debt			
Zurich Insurance Company Ltd	1.500% CHF 150 million notes, due July 2026[1]	191	171
	0.750% CHF 200 million notes, due October 2027[1]	252	221
	1.000% CHF 200 million notes, due October 2028[1]	252	221
	1.500% EUR 500 million notes, due December 2028[1,2]	586	516
	1.125% CHF 400 million notes, due July 2029[1]	505	442
	0.000% CHF 200 million notes, due August 2031[1]	252	220
	0.100% CHF 250 million notes, due August 2032[1]	316	276
Zurich Holding Comp. of America Inc	2.300% USD 400 million notes, due February 2030[1]	400	400
Zurich Finance (Australia) Limited	4.770% AUD 200 million loan, due July 2027	136	128
	5.324% AUD 200 million notes, due September 2029[1]	133	124
	4.500% AUD 375 million notes, due July 2038[1]	263	244
Zurich Finance (Ireland) DAC	2.250% USD 400 million notes, due December 2031[1,2]	375	371
	1.625% EUR 500 million notes, due June 2039[1,2]	586	516
	Euro Commercial Paper Notes, due in less than 12 months	–	170
Senior debt		4,246	4,020
Subordinated debt			
Zurich Insurance Company Ltd	4.250% USD 300 million notes, due October 2045, first callable October 2025[1,2]	–	300
	5.625% USD 1 billion notes, due June 2046, first callable June 2026[1,2]	1,000	999
	3.500% EUR 750 million notes, due October 2046, first callable October 2026[1,2]	874	762
	5.125% USD 500 million notes, due June 2048, first callable June 2028[1,2]	499	499
	4.875% USD 500 million notes, due October 2048, first callable October 2028[1,2]	499	499
	2.750% EUR 500 million notes, due February 2049, first callable February 2029[1,2]	585	515
	1.500% CHF 300 million notes, due May 2052, first callable February 2032[1]	378	330
Zurich Finance (Ireland) DAC	1.875% EUR 750 million notes, due September 2050, first callable June 2030[1,2]	878	774
	3.000% USD 1.75 billion notes, due April 2051, first callable January 2031[1,2]	1,748	1,747
	3.500% USD 500 million notes, due May 2052, first callable February 2032[1,2]	499	499
	5.125% GBP 1 billion notes, due November 2052, first callable August 2032[1,2]	1,335	1,240
	1.600% EUR 200 million notes, due December 2052, first callable September 2032[1,2]	234	207
Zurich Finance (Ireland) II DAC	5.500% USD 500 million notes, due April 2055, first callable October 2034[1,2]	499	499
	6.250% USD 750 million notes, due November 2055, first callable May 2035[1,2]	748	–
Subordinated debt		9,775	8,871
Total senior and subordinated debt		**14,021**	**12,891**

1 Issued under the Group's Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme.
2 These bonds are part of a qualifying net investment hedge to hedge the foreign currency exposure (please see note 6).

None of the debt instruments listed in table 17.1 were in default as of December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

To facilitate the issuance of debt, the Group has a Euro Medium Term Note Programme (EMTN Programme) in place allowing for the issuance of senior and subordinated notes up to a maximum of USD 18 billion. All issuances under this program are either issued or guaranteed by Zurich Insurance Company Ltd. The Group has also issued debt instruments outside this program.

Debt issued is recognized initially at fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred, and is subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Maturity analysis of outstanding debt

Table 17.2

in USD millions, as of December 31	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows	Carrying value	Undiscounted cash flows
< 1 year	2,065	2,509	470	872
1 to 2 years	388	766	1,932	2,315
2 to 3 years	1,837	2,208	349	664
3 to 4 years	1,223	1,532	1,735	2,046
4 to 5 years	1,278	1,550	1,081	1,330
5 to 10 years	6,382	7,118	6,065	6,718
> 10 years	848	907	1,259	1,359
Total	**14,021**	**16,590**	**12,891**	**15,304**

Debt maturities reflect original contractual dates, taking early redemption options into account. For call/redemption dates, see table 17.1. The total notional amount of debt due in each period is not materially different from the total carrying value disclosed in table 17.2. Undiscounted cash flows include interest and principal cash flows on debt outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Floating interest rates are assumed to remain constant as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. The aggregated cash flows are translated into U.S. dollars at end-of-period rates.

Development of debt arising from financing activities

Table 17.3

in USD millions	Total	
	2025	2024
As of January 1	12,891	13,749
Issuance of debt recognized in cash flows	744	728
Repayment of debt recognized in cash flows	(463)	(1,117)
Other changes	11	7
Foreign currency translation effects	837	(476)
As of December 31	**14,021**	**12,891**

18. Shareholders' equity, dividends and earnings per share

Table 18.1

Share capital

	Share capital in CHF	Number of shares	Par value in CHF
Issued share capital			
As of December 31, 2023	14,635,575	146,355,754	0.10
New shares issued from contingent capital in 2024	–	–	
As of December 31, 2024	14,635,575	146,355,754	0.10
New shares issued from contingent capital in 2025	–	–	
As of December 31, 2025	**14,635,575**	**146,355,754**	**0.10**
Capital band, contingent and issued share capital			
As of December 31, 2024	21,908,979	219,089,794	0.10
As of December 31, 2025	21,908,979	219,089,794	0.10

The following information related to the capital band and the contingent share capital is specified in articles 5bis and 5ter of the Articles of Association of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd (ZIG).

a) Capital band

On April 6, 2023, the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of ZIG approved a capital band as replacement of the authorized share capital (Art. 5bis of the Articles of Association).

Until and including April 6, 2028, the Board of Directors (Board) of ZIG is authorized to conduct one or more increases and/or reductions of the share capital within the upper limit of CHF 18,917,751.50, corresponding to 189,177,515 registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 0.10 each, and the lower limit of CHF 13,541,415.00, corresponding to 135,414,150 registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 0.10 each. In the case of a capital increase, the Board would determine the number of shares, the date of issue of any such new shares, the issue price, type of contributions (including cash contributions, contributions in kind, set-off and conversion of freely usable reserves, including retained earnings, into share capital), the conditions of exercising subscription rights and the beginning of the dividend entitlement.

The Board may issue such new shares by means of a firm underwriting by a financial institution, a syndicate of financial institutions or another third-party and with a subsequent offer of those shares to the current shareholders. The Board is authorized to restrict or to prohibit trading in the subscription rights to the new shares and may allow the expiration of subscription rights which have not been exercised, or it may place these rights as well as shares, the subscription rights of which have not been exercised, at market conditions, or use them otherwise in the interest of ZIG.

The Board is further authorized to restrict or exclude the subscription rights and to allocate them to individual shareholders, third parties, ZIG or one of its group companies for one or more increases, up to a maximum of 14,600,000 shares, if the shares are to be used:

- for the takeover of an enterprise, or parts of an enterprise or of participations or for investments by ZIG or one of its group companies, or for the financing including refinancing of such transactions;
- for the purpose of expanding the scope of shareholders in connection with the listing of shares on foreign stock exchanges or issuance of shares on the national or international capital markets (including private placements to one or more selected investors);
- for the conversion of loans, bonds, similar debt instruments, equity-linked instruments or other financial market instruments (collectively, the 'Financial Instruments') issued by ZIG or one of its group companies; or
- for the improvement of the regulatory and/or rating capital position of ZIG or one of its group companies in a fast and expeditious manner.

In case of a capital reduction, the Board shall, to the extent necessary, determine the number of shares to be canceled and the use of the reduction amount. The acquisition and holding of shares repurchased for purposes of cancellation under the capital band are not subject to the 10 percent threshold for treasury shares within the meaning of art. 659 para. 2 of the Swiss Code of Obligations.

The Board is further authorized to carry out a capital increase by increase of the nominal value or a capital reduction by reduction of the nominal value within the capital band or to carry out a simultaneous reduction and re-increase. In the case of an increase or reduction of the nominal value, the Board shall determine the new nominal value of the shares and shall adapt all provisions of the Articles of Association relating to the nominal value of a share as well as the number of shares with a new nominal value corresponding to the fixed upper and lower limit of the capital band pursuant to art. 5bis para. 1 of the Articles of Association, accordingly.

Up to April 6, 2028, the total of new shares issued from (i) the capital band where the subscription rights were restricted or excluded, and (ii) the contingent share capital in connection with Financial Instruments where the advance subscription rights were restricted or excluded, may not exceed 14,600,000 new shares.

b) Contingent share capital

Financial Instruments

Since the replacement of the authorized share capital with the capital band (see a) above) on April 6, 2023, the validity of the combined dilution limitations for the capital band and the contingent share capital pursuant to art. 5ter para. 1 of the Articles of Association is April 6, 2028, and the total of new shares issued from the capital band where the subscription rights were restricted or excluded, and the contingent share capital pursuant to art. 5ter para. 1 of the Articles of Association where the advance subscription rights were restricted or excluded, may not exceed 14,600,000 new shares.

The share capital of ZIG may be increased by an amount not exceeding CHF 2,992,160 by issuing up to 29,921,600 fully paid-in registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 0.10 each by the voluntary or mandatory exercise of conversion and/or option rights which are granted in connection with the issuance of Financial Instruments by ZIG or one of its group companies or by mandatory conversion of Financial Instruments issued by ZIG or one of its group companies, that allow for contingent mandatory conversion into shares of ZIG, or by exercising option rights which are granted to the shareholders. The subscription rights are excluded. The then-current owners of the Financial Instruments shall be entitled to subscribe for the new shares. The conversion and/or option conditions are to be determined by the Board.

The Board is authorized, when issuing Financial Instruments, to restrict or exclude the advance subscription rights in cases where they are issued:

- for the financing including refinancing of a take-over of an enterprise, of parts of an enterprise, or of participations or of investments by ZIG or one of its group companies;
- on national or international capital markets (including private placements to one or more selected investors); or
- for the improvement of the regulatory and/or rating capital position of ZIG or one of its group companies in a fast and expeditious manner.

If the advance subscription rights are restricted or excluded by a resolution of the Board, the following applies: the Financial Instruments are to be issued at prevailing market conditions (including standard dilution protection clauses in accordance with market practice) and the setting of the conversion or issue price of the new shares must take due account of the stock market price of the shares and/or comparable instruments priced by the market at the time of issue or time of conversion.

The conversion rights may be exercisable during a maximum of ten years and option rights during a maximum of seven years from the time of the respective issue; contingent conversion features may remain in place indefinitely.

Up to April 6, 2028, the total of new shares issued from (i) the capital band where the subscription rights were restricted or excluded, and (ii) the contingent share capital in connection with Financial Instruments where the advance subscription rights were restricted or excluded, may not exceed 14,600,000 new shares.

Employee participation

During 2025 and 2024, no shares were issued to Group employees out of the contingent share capital. As of December 31, 2025, and as of December 31, 2024, the remaining contingent share capital available for issuance to Group employees amounted to CHF 409,509.20 and 4,095,092 fully paid-in registered shares with a nominal value of CHF 0.10 each, respectively. Subscription rights, as well as advance subscription rights of the shareholders, are excluded. The issuance of new shares or respective option rights to employees is subject to one or more regulations to be issued by the Board and takes into account performance, functions, levels of responsibility and criteria of profitability. New shares or option rights may be issued to employees at a price lower than that quoted on the stock exchange.

c) Additional paid-in capital

This reserve is not ordinarily available for distribution. However, as of January 1, 2011, a Swiss tax regulation based on the Swiss Corporate Tax Reform II became effective, allowing for payments free of Swiss withholding tax to shareholders out of the capital contribution reserve, created out of additional paid-in capital. Therefore, amounts qualifying under this regulation can be paid out of additional paid-in capital. As of December 31, 2025, there were no amounts qualifying under the capital contribution reserve.

d) Treasury shares

Table 18.2

Treasury shares

number of shares, as of December 31	2025	2024	2023
Treasury shares	1,855,865	1,848,834	2,365,577
Treasury shares (repurchased under public share buyback programs, see f)	2,221,529	2,221,529	–
Total treasury shares	**4,077,394**	**4,070,363**	**2,365,577**

Treasury shares comprise shares acquired in the market as well as shares repurchased via the public share buyback programs for cancellation purposes (see f) below).

e) Dividends

The dividend of CHF 28 per share was paid out of the available earnings on April 15, 2025, as approved at the AGM on April 9, 2025. The difference between the respective amounts of the dividend at transaction day exchange rates amounting to USD 4.7 billion and at historical exchange rates are reflected in the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment.

The dividend of CHF 26 per share was paid out of the available earnings on April 16, 2024, as approved at the AGM on April 10, 2024. The difference between the respective amounts of the dividend at transaction day exchange rates amounting to USD 4.2 billion and at historical exchange rates are reflected in the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment.

f) Share buyback program

On October 30, 2024, ZIG completed the public share buyback program of up to CHF 1.1 billion, which was launched on June 17, 2024. Until completion of the program, ZIG repurchased on a second trading line on the SIX Swiss Exchange for cancellation purposes a total of 2,221,529 ZIG shares, having a total purchase value of CHF 1.1 billion.

g) Earnings per share

Table 18.3

Earnings per share

for the years ended December 31	Net income attributable to common shareholders (in USD millions)	Weighted average number of shares	Per share (USD)	Per share (CHF)[1]
2025				
Basic earnings per share	**6,798**	**142,583,501**	**47.68**	**39.52**
Effect of potentially dilutive shares related to share-based compensation plans		1,434,085	(0.47)	(0.39)
Diluted earnings per share	**6,798**	**144,017,586**	**47.20**	**39.12**
2024				
Basic earnings per share	**5,814**	**143,622,281**	**40.48**	**35.62**
Effect of potentially dilutive shares related to share-based compensation plans		1,178,846	(0.33)	(0.29)
Diluted earnings per share	**5,814**	**144,801,127**	**40.15**	**35.33**

1 The translation from U.S. dollars to Swiss francs is shown for information purposes only and has been calculated at the Group's average exchange rates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year, excluding the weighted average number of shares held as treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share reflect the effect of potentially dilutive shares.

19. Employee benefits

The Group operates a number of retirement benefit arrangements for employees. Historically, the majority of employees belonged to defined benefit pension plans and some will still have past service benefits accrued in those plans.

However, the majority of employees now accrue benefits under defined contribution plans, which provide benefits equal to the amounts contributed by both the employer and the employee plus investment returns.

Certain of the Group's operating companies also provide post-employment benefit plans covering medical care and life insurance, mainly in the U.S. Eligibility for these plans is generally based on completion of a specified period of eligible service and reaching a specified age. The plans typically pay a stated percentage of medical expenses subject to deductibles and other factors. The cost of post-employment benefits is accrued during the employees' service periods.

The Group Pensions Committee is responsible for developing, reviewing and advising on the Group governance framework in matters related to pension and post-employment benefit arrangements. It provides oversight and guidance in the areas of market, demographic and reputational risk. It reports to and makes recommendations to the Group Balance Sheet Committee on material pension-related matters and reports regularly to the Remuneration Committee. The Group Pensions Committee provides a point of focus and coordination on the topic of pensions and post-retirement benefits at Group level for the supervision and exercise of company powers and obligations in relation to pension and post-retirement benefit plans.

Funding and asset allocation is subject to local legal and regulatory requirements.

a) Defined contribution pension plans

Certain companies of the Group sponsor defined contribution pension plans. Eligibility for participation in such plans is either immediate on commencement of employment or based on completion of a specified period of continuous service. The plans provide for voluntary contributions by employees and contributions by the employer which typically range from 2 percent to 13 percent of annual pensionable salary, depending on a number of factors. The Group's contributions under these plans amounted to USD 322 million and USD 300 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

b) Defined benefit pension plans

The largest defined benefit obligations are in the pension plans in Switzerland, the UK, the U.S. and Germany, which together comprise over 90 percent of the Group's total defined benefit obligation. The remaining plans in other countries are not individually significant; therefore, no separate disclosure is provided.

Certain Group companies sponsor defined benefit pension plans, some of which provide benefits on retirement, death or disability, the amounts of which depend on the employees' service periods and pensionable earnings. Others provide cash balance plans where the participants receive the benefit of the accumulated employer and employee contributions (where paid) together with additional cash credits in line with the rules of the plan.

Most of the Group's defined benefit pension plans are funded through contributions by the Group and, in some cases also by employees, to investment vehicles managed by trusts or foundations independent of the Group's finances, or by management committees with fiduciary responsibilities. Where a trust or foundation exists, it is required by law or by articles of association to act in the interests of the fund and of all relevant beneficiaries to the plan, which can also include the sponsoring company, and is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of the fund. The trust/foundation board or committee is usually composed of representatives from both employers and plan members. Independent actuarial valuations for the plans are performed as required. It is the Group's general principle that plans are appropriately funded in accordance with local pension regulations in each country.

The pension plans typically expose the company to risks such as interest rate, price inflation, longevity, and future salary increases. To the extent that pension plans are funded, the assets held mitigate some of the liability risk but introduce some investment risk.

The overall investment policy and strategy for the Group's defined benefit pension plans is to achieve an investment return which, together with contributions, targets having sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risks in the plans. The actual asset allocation is determined by reference to current and expected economic and market conditions and in consideration of specific asset class risk in the risk profile. The Group has a governance framework to ensure the trust/foundation board or committee considers how the asset investment strategy correlates with the maturity profile of the plan liabilities and the potential impact on the funding status of the plans, including short-term liquidity requirements. The investment strategies for each pension plan are independently determined by the governance body in each country, with oversight by the Group Pensions Committee. The pension assets are invested in diversified portfolios across geographical regions and asset classes to ensure diversified returns, also taking into account local pension laws. The investment strategies aim to mitigate asset-liability mismatches in the long run. The Group's responsible investment strategies, including the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, continue to evolve, leveraging Zurich's expertise and leadership while being cognizant of their fiduciary responsibility.

For post-employment defined benefit plans, total contributions to funded plans and benefits paid directly by the Group were USD 284 million for 2025 compared with USD 281 million for 2024. The estimated total for 2026 is USD 351 million (actual amount may differ).

Swiss pension plan

The main plan provides benefits that exceed the minimum benefit requirements under Swiss pension law. It provides a lifetime pension to members based on their accrued retirement savings in the basic account and the additional basic account multiplied by the applicable conversion rate at the normal retirement age of 65 (age 62 for Executive Staff). Participants can draw retirement benefits early from age 60 (age 58 for Executive Staff). Starting January 1, 2025 this conversion rate is gradually reduced over a two year-period from 5.00 percent to 4.70 percent at age 65. Alternatively, the benefit can be taken as a lump sum payment at retirement or as a mixture of lifetime pension and lump sum payment. The former capital account and additional capital account were closed by the end of 2024. From January 1, 2025, a new bonus account was opened in the event of an insured bonus payment. At retirement, the plan therefore pays a one-off cash sum settlement equal to the accrued retirement savings in the bonus account. As an alternative and on request of the member, the plan pays a pension based on the accrued retirement savings of the bonus account multiplied by the applicable conversion rate of 3.501 percent at age 65. If retirement is before or after age 65, the conversion rates are adjusted accordingly. Contributions to the plan are paid by the employees and the employer, both for retirement savings and to finance risk benefits paid out in the event of death and disability. The accumulated balance on the pension account is based on the employee and employer savings contributions, interest accrued, vested benefits transferred to the pension plan, voluntary contributions paid by the employee, and, in cases which are affected by the plan changes, top-up payments by the employer. The top-up payments in relation to recent plan changes are made in five annual installments starting from January 1, 2025. The interest rate credited is defined annually by the plan's Board of Trustees, which is responsible for the governance of the plan. The trustees regularly review the Pension Plan's funding status as well as the technical interest rate and the conversion rates.

Although the Swiss plan operates like a defined contribution plan under local regulations, it is accounted for as a defined benefit pension plan because of the need to accrue a minimum level of interest on the mandatory part of the pension accounts and the payment of a lifetime pension at a fixed conversion rate under the plan rules.

Actuarial valuations are completed annually and if the plan becomes underfunded under local regulations, options for managing this include additional contributions from the Group and employees into the plan and/or reducing future benefits. At present, the plan is sufficiently funded, meaning that no additional contributions into the plan are expected to be required in the next year. The investment strategy of the Swiss plan is constrained by Swiss pension law, including regulations related to diversification of plan assets. Under IFRS Accounting Standards, volatility arises in the Swiss pension plan net assets as the fair value of the plan assets is not directly correlated to movements in the value of the plan's defined benefit obligation in the short-term.

If the fair value of plan assets exceeds the plan's defined benefit obligation, a surplus is only recognized on the balance sheet to the extent that it does not exceed the estimated future economic benefit. The value of the future economic benefit is estimated as the sum of two items: the difference between the present value of the estimated future net service cost and the present value of estimated employer minimum funding requirements, and employer contribution reserves in accordance with local Swiss regulations.

UK pension plan

The major UK pension plan is a hybrid arrangement and defined benefits entitlements accrued to December 31, 2015 increase in line with salary increases. Normal retirement age for the defined benefit sections is 60. The plan is split into distinct sections and the two defined benefit sections are closed to new entrants and, with effect from January 1, 2016, to future benefit accrual. All employees now participate in a defined contribution section within the same trust. The notes that follow consider only the defined benefit sections.

The UK Pension Trustee Board is responsible for the governance of the plan. The employer contributions are determined based on regular triennial actuarial valuations which are conducted using assumptions agreed by the Trustee Board and the sponsoring company. A local statutory valuation was carried out at an effective date of June 30, 2022 and was finalized in September 2023. This valuation disclosed a funding surplus of USD 172 million (GBP 135 million) after taking into account the value of the asset-backed funding arrangement established in 2014. The asset-backed funding arrangement does not qualify as a plan asset under IFRS Accounting Standards and is therefore not included in the tables set out in the rest of this note.

The ongoing funding of the plan is closely monitored by the Trustee Board and a dedicated funding committee is made up of representatives from the Trustee Board and the Group. The plan rules and UK pension legislation set out maximum levels of inflationary increases applied to plan benefits. The plan assets are invested in diversified classes of assets.

U.S. pension plans

There are two major pension plans in the U.S., the Zurich North America (ZNA) pension plan and the Farmers Group, Inc. (FGI) pension plan. Both plans are funded entirely by the participating employers. The ZNA plan is a cash balance plan and the FGI pension plan utilizes a cash balance pension formula for benefits accruing after January 1, 2009, except with respect to certain grandfathered participants who retained a final average pay formula. Under a cash balance pension formula, an amount is credited to the cash balance account each quarter, determined by an employee's age, service and their level of earnings up to and above the social security taxable wage base. The minimum annual interest credited on the account balance is 5 percent. The cash balance account is available from age 65, or age 55 with five years of service. The benefit can be taken as a monthly annuity or as a lump sum. Under the FGI plan, benefits can also be taken immediately if elected within 180 days of termination. Both the ZNA and FGI plans have fiduciaries as required under local pension laws. The fiduciaries are responsible for the governance of the plans. Actuarial valuations are completed regularly. The annual employer minimum required contributions are equal to expected expenses paid from the plan each year, plus a rolling amortization of any prior underfunding.

The ZNA and FGI plans have been frozen with effect from December 31, 2018. ZNA and FGI employees with a cash balance account will continue to earn interest credits on their existing cash balance account after the freeze date and will continue to earn eligibility service used to determine vesting and early retirement eligibility. FGI employees participating in the final average pay formula will continue to earn eligibility service used to determine vesting and the percentage of pension benefit payable for early retirement before normal retirement age of 65. ZNA and FGI employees earn only defined contribution retirement benefits with effect from January 1, 2019. In conjunction with the change in the pension plan, ZNA and FGI employees receive an additional company contribution within their defined contribution plan.

German pension plans

There are a number of legacy defined benefit plans in Germany, most of which were set up under works council agreements. Contributions to support the pension commitments are made to a contractual trust arrangement. A separate arrangement was also established in 2010 to provide for retirement obligations that were in payment at that time. Consideration is given from time to time based on the fiscal efficiency of adding recent retirees to this arrangement and to adding assets to the contractual trust. In 2025, the pension liabilities were funded at 92 percent; however, no additional funding was required.

The defined benefit plans provide benefits on either a final salary, career average salary or a cash balance basis. New entrants participate in a cash balance arrangement, which has the characteristics of a defined contribution arrangement, with a lump sum paid at retirement and a capital guarantee on members' balances, which mirrors the capital guarantee given in a conventional life insurance arrangement in Germany.

Tables 19.1a and 19.1b set out the reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets for the Group's post-employment defined benefit plans.

Table 19.1a

Movement in defined benefit obligation and fair value of assets – current period

in USD millions	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of assets	Asset ceiling	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)
As of January 1, 2025	**(16,572)**	**16,979**	**(1,067)**	**(661)**
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income:				
Current service cost	(182)	–	–	(182)
Interest (expense)/income	(588)	571	(13)	(30)
Settlements gains/(losses)	(2)	–	–	(2)
Past service (cost)/credit	(4)	–	–	(4)
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income	**(775)**	**571**	**(13)**	**(217)**
Remeasurement effects included in other comprehensive income:				
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	–	95	–	95
Experience gains/(losses)	(381)	–	–	(381)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	17	–	–	17
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	526	–	–	526
Change in asset ceiling	–	–	(199)	(199)
Remeasurement effects included in other comprehensive income	**161**	**95**	**(199)**	**58**
Employer contributions	–	244	–	244
Employer contributions paid to meet benefits directly	40	–	–	40
Plan participants' contributions	(103)	103	–	–
Payments from the plan (including settlements)	960	(960)	–	–
(Acquisitions)/divestments and transfers	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation effects	(1,491)	1,621	(157)	(26)
As of December 31, 2025	**(17,780)**	**18,652**	**(1,435)**	**(563)**
of which: Assets for defined pension plans[1]				354
of which: Liabilities for defined pension plans[2]				(917)

1 Included within 'Receivables and other assets' (please see note 14).
2 Included within 'Other liabilities' (please see note 15).

Table 19.1b

Movement in defined benefit obligation and fair value of assets – prior period

in USD millions	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of assets	Asset ceiling	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)
As of January 1, 2024	**(18,229)**	**18,299**	**(1,185)**	**(1,115)**
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income:				
Current service cost	(163)	–	–	(163)
Interest (expense)/income	(668)	634	(18)	(52)
Settlements gains/(losses)	(1)	–	–	(2)
Past service (cost)/credit	(3)	–	–	(3)
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income	**(836)**	**634**	**(18)**	**(220)**
Remeasurement effects included in other comprehensive income:				
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	–	(661)	–	(661)
Experience gains/(losses)	19	–	–	19
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	164	–	–	164
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	817	–	–	817
Change in asset ceiling	–	–	57	57
Remeasurement effects included in other comprehensive income	**999**	**(661)**	**57**	**395**
Employer contributions	–	237	–	237
Employer contributions paid to meet benefits directly	43	–	–	43
Plan participants' contributions	(89)	89	–	–
Payments from the plan (including settlements)	916	(916)	–	–
(Acquisitions)/divestments and transfers	(2)	–	–	(2)
Foreign currency translation effects	626	(703)	78	1
As of December 31, 2024	**(16,572)**	**16,979**	**(1,067)**	**(661)**
of which: Assets for defined pension plans[1]				382
of which: Liabilities for defined pension plans[2]				(1,043)

1 Included within 'Receivables and other assets' (please see note 14).
2 Included within 'Other liabilities' (please see note 15).

Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income is recognized in other employee benefits, which is included within administrative and other operating expense.

Post-employment benefits are long-term by nature. However, short-term variations between long-term actuarial assumptions and actual experience may be positive or negative, resulting in actuarial gains or losses, which are recognized in full in the period in which they occur and are included within other comprehensive income.

Table 19.2 provides a breakdown of plan assets by asset class.

Table 19.2

Fair value of assets held in funded defined benefit pension plans

in USD millions, as of December 31				2025				2024
	Quoted in active markets	**Other**	**Total**	**% of Total**	Quoted in active markets	Other	Total	% of Total
Cash and cash equivalents	320	–	320	2%	269	–	269	2%
Equity securities	3,916	771	4,687	25%	3,556	350	3,906	23%
Debt securities	–	13,399	13,399	72%	–	12,505	12,505	74%
Investment property	–	2,061	2,061	11%	–	1,818	1,818	11%
Mortgage loans	–	391	391	2%	–	355	355	2%
Other net assets	–	(2,206)	(2,206)	(12%)	–	(1,873)	(1,873)	(11%)
Total	**4,236**	**14,416**	**18,652**	**100%**	**3,825**	**13,154**	**16,979**	**100%**

For the classification of pension assets, the Group follows the same principles as outlined in note 22. Assets meeting the criteria of Level 1 are generally considered quoted in active markets, while assets meeting the criteria of Level 2 or Level 3 are generally considered in other assets.

Tables 19.3a and 19.3b provide a breakdown of the key information included in tables 19.1a and 19.1b for the main countries for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Table 19.3a

Key information by main country – current period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	Germany	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation	(5,898)	(7,252)	(2,607)	(1,133)	(889)	(17,780)
Fair value of plan assets	7,276	7,024	2,338	1,040	974	18,652
Impact of asset ceiling	(1,383)	(52)	–	–	–	(1,435)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	**(5)**	**(281)**	**(270)**	**(93)**	**85**	**(563)**
of which: Assets for defined pension plans	5	–	114	61	175	354
of which: Liabilities for defined pension plans	(10)	(281)	(384)	(154)	(89)	(917)
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income	(124)	(32)	(20)	(19)	(22)	(217)

Table 19.3b

Key information by main country – prior period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	Germany	Other	Total
Defined benefit obligation	(5,177)	(6,802)	(2,619)	(1,083)	(891)	(16,572)
Fair value of plan assets	6,202	6,490	2,368	980	939	16,979
Impact of asset ceiling	(971)	(96)	–	–	–	(1,067)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability)	**54**	**(408)**	**(251)**	**(103)**	**48**	**(661)**
of which: Assets for defined pension plans	64	–	127	50	140	382
of which: Liabilities for defined pension plans	(10)	(408)	(379)	(153)	(93)	(1,043)
Net post-employment benefit (expense)/income	(104)	(50)	(20)	(20)	(26)	(220)

The Groups' post-employment defined benefit obligations and the Group's post-employment benefit expenses in the Group's major plans shown in tables 19.3a and 19.3b are calculated by discounting using the full yield curve for each country. For the UK, where price inflation is required for projecting benefits in those calculations, this is done using the full break-even price inflation curve. The figures for discount rates and for UK price inflation in table 19.4 are single-equivalent rates for the defined benefit obligations (i.e., the single assumption that would produce the same defined benefit obligation as using the full curve); single-equivalent rates for other elements of the accounting results will differ slightly from the figures set out below.

Table 19.4

Key financial assumptions used for major plans

as of December 31	**2025**				2024			
	Switzerland	**United Kingdom**	**United States**	**Germany**	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	Germany
Discount rate	1.2%	5.6%	5.3%	4.0%	0.9%	5.5%	5.6%	3.4%
Inflation rate (CPI)[1]	1.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%
Salary increase rate	1.1%	2.6%	4.9%	3.3%	1.1%	2.8%	4.9%	3.4%
Expected future pension increases	0.0%	2.6%	n/a	2.0%	0.1%	2.8%	n/a	2.1%
Interest crediting rate[2]	1.8%	n/a	5.0%	n/a	1.8%	n/a	5.1%	n/a

1 In the UK, part of the liability is linked to the inflation measure of the Retail Price Index (RPI). As RPI is expected to converge with CPI no earlier than in 2030, the RPI assumption for the UK was assumed to be 1.0 percent higher than CPI for durations up to and including 2029 and the same as CPI for 2030 onwards.
2 As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the disclosed assumption for the U.S. is calculated as a weighted average of ZNA pension plans and the FGI pension plans.

Tables 19.5a and 19.5b set out the life expectancies implied by the mortality assumptions used in the valuation of the Group's major plans. The mortality assumptions in each country have been based on mortality tables in accordance with typical practice in that country.

Mortality tables and life expectancies for major plans – current period

Table 19.5a

in years, as of December 31, 2025		Life expectancy at age 65 for a male currently		Life expectancy at age 65 for a female currently	
		aged 65	aged 45	aged 65	aged 45
Country	Mortality table for major plans				
Switzerland	BVG 2020 with generational projections according to CMI model adapted to Swiss mortality with a long-term trend rate of 1.25%	22.03	23.74	23.80	25.40
United Kingdom	Club Vita 2022 mortality curves with CMI_2023 projection with plan specific adjustments	22.00	22.50	24.19	25.71
	Pri-2012 with MP-2020 Generational projection and white collar adjustment	22.04	23.43	23.43	24.80
United States	Pri-2012 with MP-2021 Generational projection and white collar adjustment	22.17	23.55	23.59	24.95
Germany	Heubeck 2018G	21.04	23.75	24.39	26.58

Mortality tables and life expectancies for major plans – prior period

Table 19.5b

in years, as of December 31, 2024		Life expectancy at age 65 for a male currently		Life expectancy at age 65 for a female currently	
		aged 65	aged 45	aged 65	aged 45
Country	Mortality table for major plans				
Switzerland	BVG 2020 with generational projections according to CMI model adapted to Swiss mortality with a long-term trend rate of 1.25%	21.96	23.66	23.73	25.33
United Kingdom	Club Vita 2022 mortality curves with CMI_2023 projection with plan specific adjustments	21.96	22.41	24.11	25.63
	Pri-2012 with MP-2020 Generational projection and white collar adjustment	21.97	23.36	23.36	24.73
United States	Pri-2012 with MP-2021 Generational projection and white collar adjustment	22.10	23.48	23.52	24.89
Germany	Heubeck 2018G	20.90	23.62	24.27	26.47

Table 19.6 shows the expected benefits to be paid under the Group's major plans in the future. It should be noted that actual amounts may vary from expected amounts. Therefore, future benefit payments may differ from the amounts shown.

Maturity analysis of future benefit payments for major plans

Table 19.6

as of December 31	2025				2024			
	Switzerland	**United Kingdom**	**United States**	**Germany**	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States	Germany
Duration of the defined benefit obligation (in years)	11.8	13.3	9.1	10.5	12.0	14.0	9.6	11.4
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid (in USD millions):								
< 1 year	455	401	203	69	402	328	218	58
1 to 5 years	1,592	1,590	821	280	1,326	1,407	853	243
5 to 10 years	1,772	2,296	983	373	1,488	2,116	979	326

Table 19.7 sets out the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in key actuarial assumptions.

Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions

Table 19.7

in USD millions, as of December 31	**(Increase)/decrease in defined benefit obligation**	
	2025	2024
Discount rate +50 bps	981	958
Discount rate –50 bps	(1,093)	(1,048)
Salary increase rate +50 bps	(45)	(43)
Salary decrease rate –50 bps	43	41
Price inflation increase rate +50 bps	(628)	(608)
Price inflation decrease rate –50 bps	564	554
Cash balance interest credit rate +50 bps	(129)	(116)
Cash balance interest credit rate –50 bps	95	88
Mortality 10% increase in life expectancy	(1,051)	(977)
Mortality 10% decrease in life expectancy	1,084	1,033

The effect on the defined benefit obligation shown allows for an alternative value for each assumption while the other actuarial assumptions remain unchanged. While the table 19.7 illustrates the overall impact on the defined benefit obligation of the changes shown, the significance of the impact and the range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions may differ between the different plans that comprise the overall defined benefit obligation. In particular, the plans differ in benefit design, currency and average term, meaning that different assumptions have different levels of significance for different plans. The sensitivity analysis is intended to illustrate the inherent uncertainty in the evaluation of the defined benefit obligation under market conditions at the measurement date. Its results cannot be extrapolated due to non-linear effects that changes in the key actuarial assumptions may have on the overall defined benefit obligation. Furthermore, the analysis does not indicate a probability of such changes occurring and it does not necessarily represent the Group's view of expected future changes in the defined benefit obligation. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks in the post-employment defined benefit plans are not reflected in this analysis.

20. Share-based compensation and cash incentive plans

The Group has adopted various share-based compensation and cash incentive plans to attract, retain and motivate employees. The plans are designed to reward employees for their contribution to the performance of the Group and to encourage employee share ownership. Share-based compensation plans include performance-based share plans and employee share purchase plans. Share-based compensation plans involve the delivery of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd shares.

a) Cash incentive plans

The Group's short-term incentive plan (STIP) is utilized across the Group and in many countries covers all employees in that country who are selected to participate in a short-term incentive plan. In addition, there may be other local short-term incentive plans in place. Awards are made in cash, based on the accomplishment of both organizational and individual performance objectives. The expense recognized for these cash incentive plans amounted to USD 852 million and USD 758 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

b) Share-based compensation plans for employees

The Group encourages employees to own shares of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and has set up a framework based on the implementation of performance share programs. Actual plans are tailored to meet local market requirements.

The cost of share-based payments depends on various factors, including achievement of targets, and are subject to the discretion of the Remuneration Committee and the Board. Costs may therefore vary significantly from year to year. The net amounts of USD 358 million and USD 288 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, reflect all aspects of share-based compensation, including adjustments made during the year.

The explanations below provide a more detailed overview of the main plans of the Group.

Employee share plans

Local share plans

The Group established various Employee Share Plans in selected locations with the goal of increasing employee investment in the Group. The plans allow participating employees to invest in Zurich shares under certain conditions (either via the market or through salary deductions or dividend reinvestment) during specific times during the year. Most of the plans include a maximum investment amount which caps the total investment per year by participant.

Group Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

Participants in this plan are allocated a target number of performance share units (PSUs) as notional shares of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd each year. During the vesting period, PSUs are credited with dividend equivalent units (DEUs).

PSUs allocated in 2025 will be considered for vesting in 2028. The actual vesting level will range from 0 percent to 200 percent of the overall target shares (including PSUs allocated and DEUs accrued during the vesting period), depending on the achievement of pre-defined performance criteria (see note 3).

The achievement of the performance criteria determines the level of vesting after the three consecutive financial years and each criterion is assessed independently. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 there were 1,336 and 1,288 participants in this plan, respectively.

Target shares allocated during the period

Table 20

for the years ended December 31	Number		Grant date fair value (in CHF)[1]	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Target shares allocated during the period	320,804	397,576	607.60	479.00

1 Grant date fair value is determined based on the vesting period, the market price of the shares at the allocation date, and expected volatility. Volatility is assessed both for the Group and its peer group to reflect the impact of the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) performance condition.

21. Commitments and contingencies, legal proceedings and regulatory investigations

The Group has provided contractual commitments and financial guarantees to external parties, associates and joint ventures as well as partnerships. These arrangements include commitments under certain conditions to make liquidity advances to investment managers to enable investments in private debt, private equity or real estate; to cover default principal and interest payments; make capital contributions or provide equity financing.

Table 21

Quantifiable commitments and contingencies

in USD millions, as of December 31	**2025**	2024
Remaining commitments under investment agreements	1,261	951
Guarantees and letters of credit[1]	903	853
Undrawn loan commitments	1	6
Other commitments and contingent liabilities[2]	654	553

1 Guarantee features embedded in life insurance products are not included.
2 Includes USD 33 million and USD 89 million future cash outflows in 2025 and 2024, respectively, that the Group as a lessee is potentially exposed to which are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities in the balance sheet.

Commitments under investment agreements

The Group has committed to contribute capital to third parties that engage in making investments in direct private equity, private equity funds and real estate. Commitments may be called by the counterparty over the term of the investment (generally three to five years) and must be funded by the Group on a timely basis.

Guarantees and letters of credit

In 2025 and 2024, USD 639 million and USD 595 million related to guarantees in the aggregate amount of GBP 475 million which were provided to the directors of a wholly owned subsidiary in connection with the repatriation of capital. These guarantees have no expiry date.

The Group is not aware of any event of default that would require it to satisfy financial guarantees. Irrevocable letters of credit have been issued to secure certain reinsurance contracts.

The Group is active in numerous countries where insurance guarantee funds exist. The design of such funds varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In some, funding is based on premiums written; in others, the Group may be called upon to contribute to such funds in case of a failure of another market participant. In addition, in some jurisdictions the amount of contribution may be limited to, for example, a percentage of the net underwriting reserve net of payments already made.

The Group carries certain contingencies in the ordinary course of business in connection with the sale of its companies and businesses. These are primarily in the form of indemnification obligations provided to the acquirer in a transaction in which a Group company is the seller. They vary in scope and duration by counterparty and generally are intended to shift the potential risk of certain unquantifiable and unknown loss contingencies from the acquirer to the seller.

Other contingent liabilities

The Group has received notices from various tax authorities asserting deficiencies in taxes for various years. The Group is of the view that the ultimate outcome of these reviews will not materially affect the Group's consolidated financial position.

The Group has commitments to provide collateral on certain contracts in the event of a financial strength downgrading for Zurich Insurance Company Ltd from the current AA by Standard & Poor's. Should the rating by Standard & Poor's fall to A+, then the additional collateral based on information available amounts to nil as of December 31, 2025.

In common with other insurance companies, the Group is mindful of the trend toward enhanced consumer protection. There is significant uncertainty about the ultimate cost this trend might have on our business. The main areas of uncertainty concern court decisions as well as the volume of potential customer complaints related to sales activities and withdrawal rights, and their respective individual assessments.

Pledged assets

The majority of assets pledged to secure the Group's liabilities relate to debt securities pledged under short-term sale and repurchase agreements. The total amount of pledged financial assets including the securities under short-term sale and repurchase agreements amounted to USD 2.2 billion and USD 2 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Terms and conditions associated with the financial assets pledged to secure the Group's liabilities are usual and standard in the markets in which the underlying agreements were executed.

Legal, compliance and regulatory developments

The Group's business is subject to extensive supervision, and the Group is in regular contact with various regulatory authorities. The Group is also involved in legal and arbitration proceedings and regulatory investigations arising, for the most part, in the ordinary course of its business operations in various jurisdictions where it operates. In addition, the Group and/or its subsidiaries are involved in legal matters arising out of transactions involving the transfer of portfolios or businesses. These legal matters can include claims brought by purchasers or other parties asserting claims for damages on various theories, including failure to disclose material information, failure to perform contractual duties or otherwise seeking to impose liability on the Group and/or its subsidiaries. With respect to significant legal or regulatory matters, the Group considers the likelihood of a negative outcome, and when the likelihood of a negative outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reliably estimated, a reserve or provision is established to record the estimated loss for the expected outcome. While the Group believes that it is not a party to, nor are any of its subsidiaries the subject of, any unresolved current legal proceedings, claims, litigation and investigations that will have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial condition, proceedings are inherently unpredictable, and it is possible that the outcome of any proceeding could have a material impact on results of operations in the particular reporting period in which it is resolved. Specifically:

- Several of the Group's subsidiaries as well as other insurance companies are involved in litigation relating to the extent to which COVID-19 was intended to be covered under Property Damage Business Interruption policies. A limited number of class actions have also been initiated. Most of the litigation filed in U.S. courts has been concluded, with less than 13 lawsuits remaining. In addition, test cases were filed in Australia and in the UK. The final determination of outcomes in the remaining cases may take time as appeals may be pursued by the plaintiffs and insurers, including the Group or its subsidiaries.
- In April 2023, a putative nationwide class action complaint was filed in the Superior Court for the County of Los Angeles, California (the 'Superior Court'), against Farmers Group Inc., and its subsidiaries, Fire Underwriters Association and Truck Underwriters Association (collectively, 'FGI'). The case, captioned Paul Lim, et al v. Farmers Group, Inc., et al., alleged that FGI breached its fiduciary duty by accepting excessive compensation for their services and failing to disclose certain information about their fees, calculation methods and relationship to Zurich. In March 2024, FGI filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings, which the Superior Court granted in May 2024. Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint in July 2024. In September 2024, FGI filed a demurrer and motion to strike. In February 2025, the Superior Court overruled FGI's demurrer but struck many plaintiffs' allegations, including allegations claiming a breach of fiduciary duty based on the receipt of purportedly excessive management fees. In March 2025, FGI filed its answer. In April 2025, the Superior Court lifted the discovery stay. Subsequently, plaintiffs filed a petition for writ of mandate in the California Court of Appeal, seeking interlocutory review of the Superior Court's order striking certain allegations in the second amended complaint. In May 2025, the California Court of Appeal summarily denied the petition. FGI continues to believe it has numerous and substantial defenses to the claims raised in this lawsuit and will vigorously contest the action.
- In July and August 2023, the administrators of Greensill Bank AG (GBAG) served two Particulars of Claim on Zurich Insurance plc (ZIP) (now known as Zurich Insurance Europe AG) issued in the London Commercial Court, alleging non-payment of claims presented under a trade credit policy written by ZIP. Subsequently, Zurich Insurance Company Ltd (ZIC) was substituted in the actions for ZIP. ZIC's defense to both actions was filed on January 26, 2024. ZIC also filed counterclaims against GBAG and other third parties. The trial has been scheduled to commence on October 4, 2027. ZIC continues to believe it has numerous and substantial defenses to the policy and the claims raised in these lawsuits and will vigorously contest the actions.

22. Fair value measurement

To measure fair value, the Group gives the highest priority to quoted and unadjusted prices in active markets. In the absence of quoted prices, fair values are calculated through valuation techniques, making the maximum use of relevant observable market data inputs. Whenever observable parameters are not available, the inputs used to derive the fair value are based on common market assumptions that market participants would use when pricing assets and liabilities. Depending on the observability of prices and inputs to valuation techniques, the Group classifies instruments measured at fair value within the following three levels (the fair value hierarchy):

Level 1 – includes assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined directly from unadjusted current quoted prices resulting from orderly transactions in active markets for identical assets/liabilities.

Level 2 – includes assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined using significant inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and other observable market inputs.

Level 3 – includes assets and liabilities for which fair values are determined using valuation techniques with at least one significant input not being based on observable market data. This approach is used only in circumstances when there is little, if any, market activity for a certain instrument, and the Group is required to rely on third-party providers or develop internal valuation inputs based on the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The governance framework and oversight of the Group's standards and procedures regarding the valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value lies within the responsibility of Group Risk Management, Group Investment Management and Group Finance. Specialists from these departments ensure the adequacy of valuation models, approve methodologies and sources to derive model input parameters, provide oversight over the selection of third-party pricing providers, and on a semi-annual basis review the classification within the fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments in scope.

The Group makes extensive use of third-party pricing providers to determine the fair values of its financial instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss, and only in rare cases places reliance on prices that are derived from internal models. Investment accounting, operations and process functions are independent from those responsible for buying and selling the assets, and are responsible for receiving, challenging and verifying values provided by third-party pricing providers to ensure that fair values are reliable, as well as ensuring compliance with applicable accounting and valuation policies. The quality control procedures used depend on the nature and complexity of the invested assets. They include variance and stale price analysis, and comparisons with fair values of similar instruments and with alternative values obtained from asset managers and brokers. Model review activities are also conducted for evaluated prices supplied by third parties to verify that their valuation processes, methodologies, models, and governance and control frameworks comply with applicable internal guidance, and that the allocation of those instruments within the fair value hierarchy is adequate. They include the collection and review of relevant documentation as well as meetings with third-party representatives to supplement the analysis.

Table 22.1 compares the fair value with the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Certain financial instruments are not included in this table as their carrying value is a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include cash and cash equivalents, obligations to repurchase securities, and other financial assets and liabilities. This table excludes financial assets and financial liabilities related to unit-linked contracts.

Table 22.1

Fair value and carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities

in USD millions, as of December 31	Total fair value		Total carrying value	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Securities at fair value through comprehensive income				
Debt securities	117,214	105,878	117,214	105,878
Total securities at fair value through comprehensive income	117,214	105,878	117,214	105,878
Securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	17,741	14,182	17,741	14,182
Debt securities	7,389	8,146	7,389	8,146
Total securities at fair value through profit or loss	25,130	22,327	25,130	22,327
Derivative assets	774	885	774	885
Debt securities at amortized cost	4,782	4,112	4,981	4,392
Mortgage loans at amortized cost	4,082	3,896	4,262	4,047
Other financial assets at amortized cost	4,438	4,009	4,474	4,039
Total financial assets	**156,420**	**141,108**	**156,833**	**141,568**
Derivative liabilities	(679)	(840)	(679)	(840)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for investment contracts[1]	(314)	(438)	(314)	(438)
Financial liabilities held at amortized cost				
Liabilities for investment contracts[1]	(164)	(169)	(164)	(169)
Senior debt	(3,995)	(3,766)	(4,246)	(4,020)
Subordinated debt	(9,565)	(8,409)	(9,775)	(8,871)
Total financial liabilities held at amortized cost[1]	(13,723)	(12,345)	(14,185)	(13,060)
Total financial liabilities	**(14,716)**	**(13,623)**	**(15,178)**	**(14,338)**

1 Prior year figures have been updated for the separate presentation of liabilities for investment contracts measured at fair value.

All of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value. Subsequently, financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value as of the balance sheet date. All other financial instruments are carried at amortized cost and the valuation techniques used to determine their fair value measurement are described below.

Fair values for debt securities held at amortized cost and senior and subordinated debt are obtained from third-party pricing providers. The fair value received from these pricing providers may be based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, alternative pricing methods such as matrix pricing, or an income approach employing discounted cash flow models. Such instruments are categorized within level 2.

Discounted cash flow models are used for mortgage and other loans. The discount yields in these models use interest rates that reflect the return a market participant would expect to receive on instruments with similar remaining maturities, cash flow patterns, currencies, credit risk and collateral. Such instruments are categorized within level 3.

Different valuation techniques are used to value private debt instruments, including the income approach (such as discounted cash flow models) or the market approach (such as relative value models). Where prices are obtained from an evaluated pricing service from a data vendor in which price transparency data indicates no use of significant unobservable inputs, they are categorized within Level 2. All other prices are classified to Level 3 unless factual evidence indicates that unobservable inputs are not significant to the valuation.

Fair values of liabilities for investment contracts are determined using discounted cash flow models. Such instruments are categorized within level 3 due to the unobservability of certain inputs used in the valuation.

Recurring fair value measurements of assets and liabilities

Fair value hierarchy – non-unit-linked – current period

Table 22.2a

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities at fair value through comprehensive income				
Debt securities	–	116,486	728	117,214
Total securities at fair value through comprehensive income	–	116,486	728	117,214
Securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	9,928	2,866	4,947	17,741
Debt securities	–	7,068	321	7,389
Total securities at fair value through profit or loss	9,928	9,934	5,268	25,130
Derivative assets	1	750	23	774
Investment property	–	–	12,703	12,703
Total assets	**9,929**	**127,171**	**18,721**	**155,821**
Derivative liabilities	–	(240)	(439)	(679)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for investment contracts	–	(314)	–	(314)
Total liabilities	**–**	**(554)**	**(439)**	**(993)**

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group recorded a transfer of USD 18 million of non-unit-linked fair value through profit or loss equity securities out of level 2 into level 1 for mutual funds with daily published prices.

Fair value hierarchy – non-unit-linked – prior period

Table 22.2b

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities at fair value through comprehensive income				
Debt securities	–	105,249	628	105,878
Total securities at fair value through comprehensive income	–	105,249	628	105,878
Securities at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	7,691	2,196	4,295	14,182
Debt securities	–	7,874	272	8,146
Total securities at fair value through profit or loss	7,691	10,070	4,567	22,327
Derivative assets	4	842	40	885
Investment property	–	–	11,734	11,734
Total assets	**7,694**	**116,161**	**16,969**	**140,824**
Derivative liabilities	(2)	(380)	(459)	(840)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for investment contracts[1]	–	(438)	–	(438)
Total liabilities[1]	**(2)**	**(818)**	**(459)**	**(1,278)**

1 Please note the prior year figures have been updated to include liabilities for investment contracts.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, no material transfers between level 1 and level 2 occurred.

Table 22.3a

Fair value hierarchy – unit-linked – current period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss securities				
Equity securities	135,801	13,328	3,708	152,838
Debt securities	–	17,098	9	17,107
Other loans	641	2,870	–	3,511
Total fair value through profit or loss securities	136,442	33,296	3,717	173,456
Derivative assets	–	1	–	1
Investment property	–	–	1,863	1,863
Total assets for unit-linked contracts[1]	**136,442**	**33,297**	**5,580**	**175,320**
Derivative liabilities	(1)	(1)	–	(2)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for investment contracts	–	(79,007)	–	(79,007)
Total liabilities for unit-linked contracts	**(1)**	**(79,008)**	**–**	**(79,009)**

1 Excluding cash and cash equivalents as well as receivables related to interest, dividends and amounts due to brokers measured at amortized cost.

Table 22.3b

Fair value hierarchy – unit-linked – prior period

in USD millions, as of December 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss securities				
Equity securities	112,549	13,226	3,030	128,805
Debt securities	–	13,536	1	13,537
Other loans	575	2,896	–	3,471
Total fair value through profit or loss securities	113,124	29,659	3,030	145,812
Derivative assets	–	1	–	2
Investment property	–	–	1,938	1,938
Total assets for unit-linked contracts[1]	**113,124**	**29,660**	**4,968**	**147,752**
Derivative liabilities	(2)	(38)	–	(39)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Liabilities for investment contracts	–	(65,900)	–	(65,900)
Total liabilities for unit-linked contracts	**(2)**	**(65,938)**	**–**	**(65,939)**

1 Excluding cash and cash equivalents as well as receivables related to interest, dividends and amounts due to brokers measured at amortized cost.

Within level 1, the Group has classified common stocks, exchange-traded derivative financial instruments, investments in unit trusts that are exchange listed or published daily and other highly liquid financial instruments.

Within level 2, the Group has classified government and corporate bonds, thinly traded common stocks, investments in unit trusts without daily prices or with sales restrictions, agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), 'AAA' rated non-agency MBS and other asset-backed securities (ABS), and certain private debt instruments where valuations are obtained from independent pricing providers. The fair value received from these pricing providers may be based on quoted prices in an active market for similar assets, alternative pricing methods such as matrix pricing, or an income approach employing discounted cash flow models.

Over-the-counter derivative financial instruments are valued using internal models and third-party valuation services. The fair values are determined using dealer price quotations, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, which use various inputs including current market and contractual prices for underlying instruments, time to expiry, yield curves and volatility of underlying instruments. Such instruments are classified within level 2 as the inputs used in pricing models are generally market observable or derived from market observable data.

Fair values of liabilities related to investment contracts are usually determined by reference to the fair value of the underlying assets backing these liabilities. Such instruments are classified within level 2.

Within level 3, the Group has classified:

- Unlisted stocks, private equity funds and hedge funds that are not actively traded. The valuations of such instruments are obtained from quarterly net asset value information from the fund manager and annual audited financial statements provided by the issuing company. The prices are generally derived for each underlying company in line with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) guidelines, using discounted cash flows (income approach) or multiples methods (market approach). The Group has only limited insight into the specific inputs used by the fund managers; hence, a narrative sensitivity analysis is not applicable.
- Non-agency MBS, ABS and collateralized loan obligations (CLO) rated below 'AAA' and private debt holdings including certain private placements that are valued by independent pricing providers or external asset managers using primarily the discounted cash flow method with significant unobservable input parameters such as asset prepayment rates, default rates and credit spreads. A significant market yield increase of the benchmark securities in isolation could result in a decreased fair value, while a significant market yield decrease could result in an increased fair value. However, a reasonable variation in the option-adjusted spread taken from a set of benchmark securities with similar characteristics has only an immaterial impact on fair value.
- All investment properties for which there are no active and transparent real estate markets or observable data available. The valuation for the majority of these investment properties – other than certain investment properties located in Switzerland – are typically performed annually by independent qualified appraisers. The parameters used for the valuations are specific to each country or region and vary significantly across different markets. External appraisals are reviewed by internal real estate valuation specialists; however, since the unobservable inputs were not developed by the Group, they are not readily available. In some cases, where external valuations are obtained at least every three years, interim valuations by internal valuation specialists are performed. For investment properties located in Switzerland, the valuation model is based on a discounted cash flow method and is applied to each individual property based on its expected cash flows. The unobservable input parameters include the future transition cost for carbon emissions and capital expenditures to achieve the desired environmental footprint depending on the current condition of each individual property. These input parameters are combined into a synthetic spread applied to the otherwise observable discount rate. Overall, as of December 31, 2025, around 40 percent of level 3 investment properties were covered by internal valuations. Significant increases/(decreases) in the synthetic spread, in isolation, would result in a lower/(higher) fair value measurement. For example, an increase in spread of 10 bps, considered in isolation, would result in a decrease in fair value of 3 percent or approximately 190 million as of December 31, 2025.
- Options and long-dated derivative financial instruments with fair values determined using counterparty valuations or calculated using significant unobservable inputs such as historical volatilities, historical correlation, implied volatilities from the counterparty or derived using extrapolation techniques. Quantitative information on unobservable inputs is not available when counterparty pricing was used. For internally calculated fair values, significant increases/(decreases) in volatilities or correlation would result in a significantly higher/(lower) fair value measurement; however, the overall effect on the Group's financial statements would not be material.

For details on Group investments sensitivities, refer to section 'Analysis by risk type' in the 2025 risk review as well as select disclosures included in note 7.

The fair value hierarchy is reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether significant transfers between levels have occurred. Transfers between levels mainly arise as a result of changes in market activity and observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of certain instruments.

Table 22.4a

Development of assets and liabilities classified within level 3 – non-unit-linked – current period

in USD millions	Debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss securities: Equity securities	Fair value through profit or loss securities: Debt securities	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Investment property
As of January 1, 2025	628	4,295	272	40	(459)	11,734
Realized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1]	(10)	122	–	1	(11)	140
Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1, 2]	(2)	69	3	(26)	74	244
Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	17	–	–	–	–	–
Purchases	383	852	112	10	–	337
Settlements/sales/redemptions	(299)	(764)	(75)	(6)	11	(1,153)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	23
Transfers into level 3	80	77	2	–	–	–
Transfers out of level 3	(79)	–	(9)	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation effects	10	296	16	5	(54)	1,379
As of December 31, 2025	**728**	**4,947**	**321**	**23**	**(439)**	**12,703**

1 Presented as net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments in the consolidated income statements (see note 5).
2 Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in income for debt securities measured at fair value through comprehensive income relate to change in ECL.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Group transferred debt securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income and equity securities held at fair value through profit or loss from level 2 to level 3 for items that were subject to greater reliance on unobservable valuation inputs, as indicated, among other factors, by recent changes in rating buckets. Transfers of debt securities from level 3 to level 2 exhibited the reverse situation.

Table 22.4b

Development of assets and liabilities classified within level 3 – non-unit-linked – prior period

in USD millions	Debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss securities: Equity securities	Fair value through profit or loss securities: Debt securities	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Investment property
As of January 1, 2024	448	3,904	227	25	(504)	13,684
Realized gain/(losses) recognized in income[1]	4	145	1	(3)	(25)	194
Unrealized gain/(losses) recognized in income[1,2]	1	365	2	10	16	(125)
Unrealized gain/(losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	14	–	–	(5)	–	–
Purchases	381	569	97	7	–	279
Settlements/sales/redemptions	(252)	(579)	(56)	(5)	25	(1,213)
Transfer from/(to) assets held for sale[3]	–	–	–	–	–	(320)
Transfers into level 3	80	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers out of level 3	(38)	–	(10)	–	–	–
Acquisitions and divestments[4]	–	22	–	13	–	(2)
Foreign currency translation effects	(9)	(131)	11	(2)	30	(763)
As of December 31, 2024	**628**	**4,295**	**272**	**40**	**(459)**	**11,734**

1 Presented as net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments in the consolidated income statements (see note 5).
2 Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in income for debt securities measured at fair value through comprehensive income relate to change in ECL.
3 Movement relates to transfer of investment property to assets held for sale primarily in Switzerland and Austria.
4 Related to the divestment of the annuity book of Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. (see note 4), as well as the reversal of the amounts previously held for sale regarding the legacy traditional life insurance book of Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group transferred debt securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income from level 2 to level 3 for items that were subject to greater reliance on unobservable valuation inputs, as indicated, among other factors, by recent changes in rating buckets. Transfers of debt securities from level 3 to level 2 exhibited the reverse situation.

Table 22.5a

Development assets and liabilities classified within level 3 – unit-linked – current period

in USD millions	Fair value through profit or loss securities		
	Equity securities	**Debt securities**	**Investment property**
As of January 1, 2025	3,030	1	1,938
Realized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1]	44	–	83
Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1]	257	8	(40)
Purchases	648	–	41
Sales/redemptions	(266)	–	(296)
Transfers into level 3	–	–	–
Transfers out of level 3	(12)	–	–
Foreign currency translation effects	6	–	137
As of December 31, 2025	**3,708**	**9**	**1,863**

1 Presented as net investment result on unit-linked investments in the consolidated income statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, there was no significant movement in unit-linked fair value through profit or loss equity or debt securities or investment property.

Table 22.5b

Development assets and liabilities classified within level 3 – unit-linked – prior period

in USD millions	Fair value through profit or loss securities		
	Equity securities	Debt securities	Investment property
As of January 1, 2024	2,235	11	2,022
Realized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1]	33	–	(7)
Unrealized gains/(losses) recognized in income[1]	277	–	87
Purchases	644	–	64
Sales/redemptions	(156)	(1)	(204)
Transfers into level 3	–	–	–
Transfers out of level 3	–	(10)	–
Foreign currency translation effects	(3)	–	(24)
As of December 31, 2024	**3,030**	**1**	**1,938**

1 Presented as net investment result on unit-linked investments in the consolidated income statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, there was no significant movement in unit-linked fair value through profit or loss equity or debt securities or investment property.

23. Expected credit loss measurement

ECL scenarios and key input parameters

For rated debt securities, the Group determines the forward-looking inputs by evaluating a range of possible outcomes through a scenario-based approach. The following macroeconomic and financial variables have been selected due to historical correlation with credit loss emergence and relevance to the Group investment portfolio: GDP growth, 10-year interest rates and investment credit spread in the U.S. and eurozone. Table 23.1 shows the variables for each of the three scenarios (downside scenario/base case/upside scenario) modelled by Group Investment Management – Market Strategy and Macroeconomics, as well as the weights assigned to each scenario. For residential and small commercial mortgage loan portfolios, the forward-looking parameters are derived from the forecast of the real estate prices by property type, as well as actual affordability of the loan for a customer.

For 2026, the economic scenarios are centered around expectations for the development of the U.S. economy with higher weighting of the base case scenario compared to the prior year:

– The base case scenario projects ongoing expansion of economic activity in the U.S and globally. Monetary easing, investment spending and fiscal expansion bolster the outlook, resulting in a resilient growth environment despite U.S. tariffs remaining elevated. Inflation is contained, enabling some further interest rate cuts, including from the Federal Reserve. Economic activity in Europe and China is supported by selective measures, e.g., increased fiscal spending in Germany and solid exports from China. Risk assets perform well in this environment, with credit spreads tightening to historically low levels.
– In the downside scenario, the U.S. faces a hard economic landing as higher tariffs, fiscal expansion, and lower immigration push inflation upward. This forces the Federal Reserve to turn hawkish, leading to abrupt financial market repricing and rising government bond yields. Growth in China and Europe slows sharply, as fiscal measures underwhelm and exports weaken, while U.S. consumers cut back on spending, fueling recession fears. Asset prices fall significantly – U.S. equities drop by around 30 percent, credit defaults rise, and government bond yields remain elevated due to ongoing inflation concerns.
– In the upside scenario, global and U.S. inflation eases more than anticipated. An extended U.S.-China trade truce and larger Federal Reserve rate cuts support stronger global growth. Tech investment additionally surges, while Germany increases fiscal spending, and China stabilizes its property market. Economic activity accelerates with inflation contained, resulting in risk assets performing strongly, with credit spreads tightening modestly beyond the base case scenario.

Table 23.1

Scenario weights and macroeconomic assumptions for ECL measurement of debt securities

As of December 31	**USA**	**Eurozone**	USA	Eurozone	**Assigned weights in %**	
		2025		2024	**2025**	2024
Upside scenario						
GDP year-on-year change in %	2.5	1.4	2.5	0.8		
10-year interest rate in %	4.0	2.3	3.5	1.6		
Credit spread in basis points	70	70	90	100	10%	15%
Base case scenario						
GDP year-on-year change in %	1.9	1.2	2.5	0.8		
10-year interest rate in %	4.2	2.6	4.3	2.1		
Credit spread in basis points	85	80	100	110	65%	55%
Downside scenario						
GDP year-on-year change in %	–	(0.4)	–	(0.4)		
10-year interest rate in %	3.6	1.8	3.8	1.8		
Credit spread in basis points	225	225	200	250	25%	30%

The scenario weights reflect management's assessment of economic and political risks that might affect the expected credit losses from financial assets held. Table 23.2 provides a sensitivity analysis of the effect of the calibration of the macroeconomic scenario on the recognition of expected credit losses of debt securities.

Table 23.2

ECL sensitivity to future economic conditions

Scenarios as of December 31	2025			2024		
	Pro forma ECL (assuming application of 100% weighting)	in % of Base case	Actual ECL	Pro forma ECL (assuming application of 100% weighting)	in % of Base case	Actual ECL
Upside	(43)	74%		(55)	75%	
Base case	(58)	100%		(73)	100%	
Downside	(188)	326%	(86)	(216)	295%	(112)

The Group applies the low credit risk simplification for the rated debt securities and recognizes a 12-months ECL for debt securities that have an external or internal rating equivalent to 'investment grade' (i.e., AAA to BBB–). Other exposures are assessed for significant increase in credit risk. Table 23.3 below shows the carrying amount of debt securities by credit risk rating grades and the related expected credit losses recognized.

Table 23.3

Debt securities by rating of issuer – carrying amount and ECL allowance

in USD millions, as of December 31	2025				2024			
	Carrying amount	% of total	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount	% of total	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL
Rating:								
AAA	27,305	22	(4)	–	25,309	23	(3)	–
AA– up to and including AA+	31,118	25	(6)	–	35,103	32	(6)	–
A– up to and including A+	32,418	27	(8)	–	18,558	17	(7)	–
BBB up to and including BBB+	20,396	17	(12)	–	19,966	18	(13)	–
BBB–	3,219	3	(3)	–	5,593	5	(7)	–
BB+ and below	7,740	6	(42)	(11)	5,740	5	(55)	(21)
Total	**122,194**	**100**	**(75)**	**(11)**	**110,270**	**100**	**(91)**	**(21)**

Maximum exposure to credit risk and ECL recognized

Table 23.4 shows the carrying amount of financial assets measured at fair value through OCI and at amortized cost including the recognition of 12-months ECL (stage 1) and lifetime ECL (stage 2) by asset type.

The carrying amount represents the balance sheet carrying amount (i.e., fair value for debt instruments measured at FVOCI and amortized cost less ECL allowance and impairment for debt instruments measured at amortized cost).

Table 23.4

Maximum exposure to credit risk and ECL by type of financial asset

In USD millions, as of December 31	2025			2024		
	Carrying amount	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount	12 months ECL	Lifetime ECL
Debt securities:						
Fair value through comprehensive income:	117,214	(72)	(10)	105,878	(87)	(19)
Amortized cost	4,981	(2)	(1)	4,392	(4)	(1)
Total debt securities[1]	122,194	(75)	(11)	110,270	(91)	(21)
Mortgage loans at amortized cost[2]	4,262	–	(1)	4,047	–	(1)
Other financial assets at amortized cost[3]	4,474	(6)	(3)	4,039	(6)	(3)
Receivables and other financial assets	12,779	–	(12)	11,717	–	(14)
Total	**143,709**	**(81)**	**(27)**	**130,072**	**(97)**	**(39)**

1 The carrying amount includes USD 36 million and USD 19 million of debt securities subject to individual impairment (stage 3) which are presented net of cumulative impairment losses of USD (48) million and USD (14) million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Furthermore, the carrying amount includes USD 94 million and USD 108 million of debt securities that were purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no undiscounted lifetime expected credit losses associated with POCI financial assets initially recognized during 2025.
2 There were no material credit-impaired (stage 3) mortgage loans at amortized cost as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
3 The carrying amount includes USD 39 million and USD 28 million of credit-impaired (stage 3) other financial assets at amortized cost which are presented net of cumulative impairment losses of USD (1) million and USD (1) million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Development of ECL allowances

Table 23.5 shows how the allowances for expected credit losses from financial assets in table 23.4 developed during the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Table 23.5

Development of ECL allowance

in USD millions	2025		2024	
	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL
As of January 1	(97)	(39)	(94)	(46)
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	3	(3)	5	(5)
Transfer to 12-months expected credit losses	(2)	2	(3)	3
Debt securities that have been derecognized during the period	51	8	64	9
Additions	(61)	–	(68)	(1)
Write-offs	–	11	1	4
Other changes[1]	20	(4)	(8)	(7)
Foreign currency translation effects	5	(2)	5	4
As of December 31	**(81)**	**(27)**	**(97)**	**(39)**

1 Remeasurement without stage transfer/change in methodology.

In addition to the above, impairment gains/(losses) of USD (41) million and USD (9) million were recognized in profit or loss for individually impaired debt securities measured at FVOCI and amortized cost in 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were impairment gains/(losses) of USD 2 million and USD 4 million recognized for POCI debt securities in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Impairment losses for credit-impaired mortgage loans and other financial assets at amortized cost were not material in 2025 or 2024.

24. Related-party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into various transactions with related parties. Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls both. Related parties of the Group include, among others, subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, key management personnel, and the post-employment benefit plans (please see note 19). Transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation, and they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. A list of the Group's significant subsidiaries is shown in note 27. The transactions of the Group concluded with its associates and joint ventures are not considered material to the Group, either individually or in aggregate.

Table 24 summarizes related-party transactions with key management personnel reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Key management personnel includes members of the Board of Directors of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and members of the Executive Committee.

Related party transactions – key personnel

Table 24

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024
Remuneration of key personnel of the Group		
Cash compensation, current benefits and fees	47	42
Post-employment benefits	–	2
Share-based compensation	40	37
Other remuneration	3	4
Total remuneration of key personnel	**90**	**85**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no current members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee had any outstanding loans or credit facilities from the Group. The terms 'members of the Board of Directors' and 'members of the Executive Committee' in this context include the individuals as well as parties related to them. The figures in table 24 include the fees paid to members of the Board of Directors of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, which were USD 8 million and USD 7 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The cash compensation, current benefits and fees are short term in nature.

25. Relationship with the Farmers Exchanges

Farmers Group, Inc. (FGI) and certain of its subsidiaries provide certain non-claims services to the Farmers Exchanges as their attorneys-in-fact, and also provide certain ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges. FGI is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. Attorney-in-fact services primarily include risk selection, preparation and mailing of policy documents and invoices, premium collection, management of the investment portfolios and certain other administrative and managerial functions. Fees for these services are primarily determined as a percentage of gross premiums earned by the Farmers Exchanges. Ancillary services primarily include information technology, brand advertising and certain distribution related services that are not covered under the attorney-in-fact contracts for which FGI acts as a principal in arranging for those services to the Exchanges. The finances and operations of the Farmers Exchanges are governed by independent Boards of Governors. In addition, following the acquisition of the three brokerage entities and the flood servicing business from Farmers Exchanges, FGI, through the acquired brokerages, receives access to the Farmers Exchanges' distribution network in exchange for an agency access fee to the Farmers Exchanges, and provides flood program administration services to the Farmers Exchanges in exchange for a fee from the Farmers Exchanges.

The relationships with the Farmers Exchanges are further described below.

a) Quota share reinsurance treaties with the Farmers Exchanges

Farmers Reinsurance Company (Farmers Re), a wholly owned subsidiary of FGI, assumes risk through a quota share reinsurance treaty, the All Lines Quota Share reinsurance agreement (All Lines agreement) with the Farmers Exchanges.

The All Lines agreement provides for an assumption of a quota share of the all lines insurance results of the Farmers Exchanges. Subject to regulatory approval, effective December 31, 2025, Farmers Re assumed a 5.75 percent quota share, all of which was retroceded to Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and Zurich Reinsurance Company Ltd. Another 16.25 percent was assumed by other third parties.

Quota share reinsurance treaties

Table 25.1

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	All Lines agreement	
	2025[1]	2024[2]
Insurance revenue	1,238	1,929
Insurance service expense[3]	(1,034)	(1,790)
Insurance service result	**204**	**139**

1 Effective December 31, 2024, Farmers Re assumed an 8.00 percent quota share of which 4.50 percent was retroceded to Zurich Insurance Company Ltd. and Zurich Reinsurance Company Ltd. Another 22.00 percent was assumed by other third parties. Effective January 1, 2025, Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and Zurich Reinsurance Company Ltd. assumed the interests and liabilities of Zurich Global, Ltd under the retrocession agreement effective December 31, 2023 described in footnote 2 below.
2 Effective December 31, 2023, Farmers Re assumed a 10.00 percent quota share of which 8.25 percent was retroceded to Zurich Global, Ltd. Another 23.00 percent was assumed by other third parties.
3 Under the All Lines agreement, Farmers Re catastrophe losses are subject to a maximum amount each year. Under the agreement effective December 31, 2024, catastrophe losses occurring in 2025 were limited to USD 219 million. Under the agreement effective December 31, 2023, catastrophe losses occurring in 2024 were limited to USD 255 million.

b) Farmers management fees and other related revenues

Farmers Group, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries (FGI), wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group, are the appointed attorneys-in-fact of the Farmers Exchanges, which are not owned by FGI. As the attorney-in-fact, FGI is permitted by policyholders of the Farmers Exchanges to receive a management fee of up to 20 percent (up to 25 percent in the case of Fire Insurance Exchange) of the gross premiums earned by the Farmers Exchanges. This management fee, the primary source of revenue for FGI, has an agreed upon margin cap of 7 percent which is derived from FGI gross management result divided by the gross premium earned by the Farmers Exchanges. The expected revenues and expenses are assessed monthly to determine if expected revenues will be in excess of the cap, in which case the revenue is reduced on a pro-rata basis to ensure that no revenue is recognized for the amounts exceeding the cap. In addition, FGI revenue includes reimbursement of certain ancillary service costs incurred by FGI on behalf of primarily the Farmers Exchanges that are not covered under the attorney-in-fact contracts. The amounts incurred for these services are reimbursed to FGI at cost in accordance with allocations that are subject to approval by the Farmers Exchanges Boards of Governors.

FGI has historically charged a lower management fee than the amount allowed by policyholders. The range of fees has varied by line of business over time and from year to year. The gross earned premiums of the Farmers Exchanges were USD 28.9 billion and USD 28.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Table 25.2

Farmers Management Services[1]

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	**2025**	2024	Change
Fee income	4,515	4,392	3%
Management fees	3,671	3,595	2%
Revenues for ancillary services	746	707	6%
Membership fees	56	52	8%
Other revenues	42	39	9%
Fee business expenses	(2,444)	(2,378)	(3%)
Expenses for ancillary services	(746)	(707)	(6%)
Management and other expenses	(1,698)	(1,671)	(2%)
Fee result	2,070	2,014	3%
Other management related income/expenses	(51)	(54)	6%
Gross management result[2]	**2,020**	**1,960**	**3%**
Managed gross earned premium margin	7.0%	7.0%	0.0 pts

1 Excludes the agency brokerage entities acquired in 2023.
2 Includes the impact of amortization/impairment of intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination.

26. Segment information

The Group pursues a customer-centric strategy, where the Property & Casualty (P&C) and Life businesses are managed on a regional basis. The Group's reportable segments have been identified on the basis of the businesses operated by the Group and how these are strategically managed to offer different products and services to specific customer groups. The Group has identified 13 reportable segments and segment information is presented accordingly as follows:

- P&C regions
- Life regions
- Farmers
- Group Functions and Operations
- Non-Core Businesses

The Group's reportable segments comprise the following:

P&C and Life regions

- Europe, Middle East & Africa
- North America
- Asia Pacific
- Latin America
- Group Reinsurance

P&C regions provide a variety of motor, home and commercial products and services for individuals, as well as small and large businesses on both a local and global basis. Products are sold through multiple distribution channels including agents, brokers and bank distribution.

Life regions provide a comprehensive range of life and health insurance products on both an individual and a group basis, including annuities, endowment and term insurance, unit-linked and investment-oriented products, as well as full private health, supplemental health and long-term care insurance. In addition to the agent distribution channel, certain of these products are offered via bank distribution channels.

The **Farmers** segment includes Farmers Group, Inc. (FGI), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, which, along with certain of its subsidiaries, provides certain non-claims and ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges as their attorney-in-fact and receive fees for their services. The Farmers Exchanges are prominent writers of personal and small commercial lines of business in the U.S. and are owned by their policyholders. Zurich Insurance Group has no ownership in the Farmers Exchanges. This segment also includes all reinsurance assumed from the Farmers Exchanges by the Group and the activities of Farmers New World Life, a subsidiary of FGI and writer of individual life insurance business in the U.S.

Group Functions and Operations comprise the Group's Holding and Financing and Headquarters activities, including central initiatives in Zurich Global Ventures.

Non-Core Businesses include insurance and reinsurance businesses that the Group does not consider core to its operations and that are therefore mostly managed to achieve a beneficial run-off. Non-core businesses are mainly situated in the U.S., Bermuda and in Europe.

Aggregations and additional information

Regional P&C and Life results are further aggregated to show a total P&C and total Life business view.

- P&C – Total
- Life – Total

For additional informational purposes, the Group also discloses income statement information for P&C Commercial Insurance and P&C Retail and Other Insurance results. Other Insurance includes SME, direct market and other program business.

- P&C Commercial Insurance
- P&C Retail and Other Insurance

Business operating profit

The segment information includes business operating profit, which is the Group's key performance measure. Business operating profit (BOP) indicates the underlying performance of the Group's businesses, after non-controlling interests, by eliminating the impact of financial market volatility and other non-operating variables. This measure is the basis on which the Group manages its operating performance. BOP is a pre-tax measure of operating performance adjusted for:

- Net capital gains/(losses) after considering the related effects attributable to unit-linked investment and insurance contracts as well as other direct participating insurance contracts. Net capital gains/(losses) include expected credit losses on investments and effects of hyperinflation, but exclude net capital gains/(losses) from hedge funds and certain portfolios held for specific economic hedging purposes,
- Restructuring charges,
- Charitable contributions,
- Large one-off regulatory implementation efforts,
- Specific items related to business combinations, including amortization of related intangible assets, and
- Gains and (losses) on divestment of businesses and impairments of goodwill.

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Property & Casualty – Overview by segment

Table 26.1

in USD millions, for the year ended December 31	Europe, Middle East & Africa		North America	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Insurance revenue	20,652	18,651	22,119	20,985
Insurance service expense	(17,169)	(16,426)	(18,244)	(17,886)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1,594)	(905)	(1,838)	(1,421)
Insurance service result	1,889	1,320	2,037	1,678
Net investment income on Group investments	1,021	908	1,189	1,141
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments	42	79	172	194
Net investment result on Group investments	1,063	987	1,361	1,335
Re-/Insurance finance income/(expenses)	(435)	(380)	(747)	(690)
Net investment result	628	608	614	644
Fee income	236	222	250	206
Fee business expenses	(181)	(170)	(182)	(134)
Fee result	55	52	67	72
Other revenues	139	185	182	175
Interest expense on debt	(47)	(54)	(17)	(16)
Other expenses	(733)	(753)	(354)	(340)
Restructuring costs and other items not included in BOP	140	156	124	101
Other result	(501)	(466)	(65)	(80)
Income tax (expense)/benefit attributable to policyholders (BOP relevant)	–	–	–	–
Business operating profit before non-controlling interests	2,071	1,514	2,654	2,313
Non-controlling interests	28	26	–	–
Business operating profit	**2,042**	**1,487**	**2,654**	**2,313**

Asia Pacific		Latin America		Group Reinsurance		Eliminations		Total	
2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
4,107	3,793	3,245	3,162	831	799	(2,721)	(2,598)	48,234	44,792
(3,369)	(2,927)	(2,399)	(2,345)	(447)	(652)	986	1,758	(40,642)	(38,479)
(379)	(491)	(494)	(535)	(476)	(301)	1,734	840	(3,047)	(2,812)
359	375	352	282	(92)	(154)	–	–	4,545	3,500
207	180	207	271	11	4	–	–	2,635	2,503
(3)	(1)	–	(5)	–	3	–	–	211	269
204	178	207	265	11	7	–	–	2,846	2,772
(65)	(59)	(58)	(78)	(32)	(27)	–	–	(1,338)	(1,233)
139	120	149	187	(21)	(20)	–	–	1,508	1,539
45	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	530	483
(83)	(79)	(2)	–	–	–	1	(2)	(448)	(385)
(39)	(24)	(2)	–	–	–	1	(2)	83	98
15	18	24	27	49	63	(5)	(7)	404	461
(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	–	–	(70)	(80)
(170)	(156)	(205)	(170)	(71)	(61)	5	8	(1,528)	(1,471)
40	23	36	15	7	16	–	–	347	311
(117)	(116)	(146)	(130)	(19)	12	–	2	(848)	(779)
(2)	(5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(5)
340	349	354	339	(133)	(162)	–	–	5,286	4,353
(6)	6	135	116	–	–	–	–	157	149
346	**343**	**219**	**223**	**(133)**	**(162)**	**–**	**–**	**5,129**	**4,204**

Life – Overview by segment

Table 26.2

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	Europe, Middle East & Africa		North America	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Insurance revenue	7,158	6,566	74	160
Insurance service expense	(5,451)	(4,999)	(41)	(83)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(173)	(113)	(16)	(31)
Insurance service result	1,534	1,455	17	46
Net investment income on Group investments	2,320	2,252	18	64
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments	(140)	(96)	–	18
Net investment result on Group investments	2,180	2,156	18	82
Net investment income on unit-linked investments	1,207	1,160	–	–
Change in liabilities for investment contracts and other funds	(853)	(796)	–	–
Re-/Insurance finance income/(expenses)	(2,146)	(2,137)	(14)	(93)
Net investment result	389	384	4	(11)
Fee income	1,057	888	–	–
Fee business expenses	(724)	(624)	–	–
Fee result	332	264	–	–
Other revenues	120	184	–	30
Interest expense on debt	(25)	(13)	–	–
Other expenses	(535)	(450)	(1)	(8)
Restructuring costs and other items not included in BOP	112	64	–	–
Other result	(328)	(215)	(2)	23
Income tax (expense)/benefit attributable to policyholders (BOP relevant)	(204)	(141)	–	–
Business operating profit before non-controlling interests	1,724	1,746	19	57
Non-controlling interests	162	171	–	–
Business operating profit	**1,562**	**1,575**	**19**	**57**

Asia Pacific		Latin America		Group Reinsurance		Eliminations		Total	
2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
2,404	2,302	2,702	2,687	34	27	(49)	(43)	12,323	11,700
(2,146)	(2,009)	(2,039)	(2,060)	(24)	(15)	38	36	(9,663)	(9,130)
42	17	(31)	(33)	(5)	(8)	12	7	(171)	(161)
300	310	632	594	5	4	–	–	2,488	2,409
251	240	289	437	–	–	–	(1)	2,879	2,992
(1)	(6)	9	(33)	(3)	(3)	–	–	(135)	(121)
251	234	297	404	(3)	(3)	–	(1)	2,744	2,871
39	65	28	35	–	–	–	–	1,274	1,260
(25)	(47)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(879)	(842)
(186)	(184)	(137)	(271)	–	–	–	–	(2,483)	(2,685)
78	67	188	168	(3)	(3)	–	(1)	656	604
38	43	10	20	–	–	–	–	1,105	951
(8)	(8)	(9)	(13)	–	–	–	–	(742)	(646)
30	35	1	7	–	–	–	–	363	306
17	17	18	25	1	3	–	–	156	259
(5)	(38)	(3)	(3)	–	–	–	1	(33)	(53)
(130)	(136)	(191)	(108)	–	–	–	–	(857)	(701)
8	6	80	(26)	–	–	–	–	200	44
(109)	(151)	(96)	(111)	1	2	–	1	(534)	(451)
(14)	(20)	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(218)	(163)
284	242	725	657	3	3	–	–	2,754	2,705
(2)	(1)	306	300	–	–	–	–	466	470
286	**243**	**418**	**357**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**2,288**	**2,235**

Table 26.3

Business operating profit by business

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31

	Property & Casualty		Life	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Insurance revenue	48,234	44,792	12,323	11,700
Insurance service expense	(40,642)	(38,479)	(9,663)	(9,130)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3,047)	(2,812)	(171)	(161)
Insurance service result	4,545	3,500	2,488	2,409
Net investment income on Group investments	2,635	2,503	2,879	2,992
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments	211	269	(135)	(121)
Net investment result on Group investments	2,846	2,772	2,744	2,871
Net investment income on unit-linked investments	–	–	1,274	1,260
Change in liabilities for investment contracts and other funds	–	–	(879)	(842)
Re-/Insurance finance income/(expenses)	(1,338)	(1,233)	(2,483)	(2,685)
Net investment result	1,508	1,539	656	604
Fee income	530	483	1,105	951
Fee business expenses	(448)	(385)	(742)	(646)
Fee result	83	98	363	306
Other revenues	404	461	156	259
Interest expense on debt	(70)	(80)	(33)	(53)
Other expenses	(1,528)	(1,471)	(857)	(701)
Restructuring costs and other items not included in BOP	347	311	200	44
Other result	(848)	(779)	(534)	(451)
Income tax (expense)/benefit attributable to policyholders (BOP relevant)	(2)	(5)	(218)	(163)
Business operating profit before non-controlling interests	5,286	4,353	2,754	2,705
Non-controlling interests	157	149	466	470
Business operating profit	**5,129**	**4,204**	**2,288**	**2,235**

Farmers		Group Functions and Operations		Non-Core Businesses		Eliminations		Total	
2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
2,245	2,941	–	–	171	97	(27)	(22)	62,945	59,507
(1,766)	(2,525)	–	–	(343)	(338)	34	16	(52,382)	(50,456)
(211)	(209)	–	–	140	144	(7)	7	(3,296)	(3,031)
268	208	–	–	(33)	(97)	–	–	7,268	6,020
49	46	215	238	113	148	(148)	(197)	5,742	5,730
–	(4)	141	156	31	(60)	–	–	247	241
49	43	356	394	144	88	(148)	(197)	5,990	5,972
128	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,402	1,325
(1)	(2)	–	–	(7)	(7)	–	–	(887)	(851)
(130)	(47)	–	–	(139)	(36)	–	–	(4,090)	(4,002)
45	58	356	394	(2)	45	(148)	(197)	2,414	2,443
4,737	4,577	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	6,373	6,011
(2,631)	(2,535)	–	–	–	–	(9)	(9)	(3,830)	(3,575)
2,106	2,042	–	(1)	–	–	(9)	(9)	2,543	2,436
61	67	185	251	36	24	(548)	(703)	294	358
–	(7)	(674)	(736)	(26)	(63)	343	499	(460)	(440)
(188)	(152)	(841)	(850)	(16)	(101)	362	411	(3,069)	(2,864)
96	70	74	71	(7)	87	–	–	710	584
(32)	(22)	(1,255)	(1,264)	(13)	(52)	158	206	(2,525)	(2,362)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(221)	(168)
2,387	2,286	(900)	(870)	(48)	(104)	–	–	9,479	8,370
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	619
2,387	**2,286**	**(900)**	**(870)**	**(48)**	**(104)**	**–**	**–**	**8,856**	**7,751**

Reconciliation of BOP to net income after income taxes

Table 26.4

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31

	Property & Casualty		Life	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Business operating profit net	**5,129**	**4,204**	**2,288**	**2,235**
Revenues/(expenses) not included in BOP:				
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments	1,051	567	516	325
Net capital gains/(losses) on unit-linked investments	–	–	12,969	14,579
Change in liabilities for investment contracts and other funds	–	–	(5,031)	(7,261)
Re-/insurance finance income/(expenses)	–	–	(8,448)	(7,775)
Net gains/(losses) on divestment of businesses[1]	–	16	(6)	98
Restructuring costs	(184)	(234)	(77)	(33)
Other adjustments[2]	(163)	(77)	(124)	(11)
Add back:				
Business operating profit attributable to non-controlling interests	157	149	466	470
Net income before shareholders' taxes	5,990	4,625	2,554	2,628
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to policyholders (BOP relevant)	2	5	218	163
Net income before income taxes	**5,992**	**4,630**	**2,772**	**2,790**
Income tax (expense)/benefit				
attributable to policyholders				
attributable to shareholders				
Net income after taxes				
attributable to non-controlling interests				
attributable to shareholders				

1 In 2025, Life includes losses of USD 5 million as Zurich Investments Life S.p.A. agreed to sell part of its life and pension back book. In 2024, gains and losses on divestment included gains of USD 27 million related to the reversal of the amounts previously held for sale regarding the legacy traditional life insurance book of Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft, losses of USD 13 million as Zurich Investments Life S.p.A. agreed to sell part of its life and pension back book and gains of USD 84 million as Inversiones Suizo-Chilena S.A. agreed to sell the annuity book of Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A. (see note 4).
2 Other adjustments in 2025 include amortization of intangibles and integration costs from business combinations and charitable contributions. Other adjustments in 2024 include amortization of intangibles from business combinations, charitable contributions and litigation costs.

	Farmers		Group Functions and Operations		Non-Core Businesses		Total	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
	2,387	**2,286**	**(900)**	**(870)**	**(48)**	**(104)**	**8,856**	**7,751**
	1	(2)	(4)	(25)	(2)	(22)	1,563	843
	91	158	–	–	334	322	13,393	15,059
	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,031)	(7,261)
	(86)	(158)	–	–	(333)	(310)	(8,868)	(8,242)
	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	(7)	114
	(27)	(4)	(12)	(6)	–	–	(299)	(277)
	(68)	(66)	(62)	(65)	7	(87)	(410)	(307)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	619
	2,297	2,214	(978)	(968)	(44)	(201)	9,820	8,298
	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	168
	2,297	**2,214**	**(978)**	**(968)**	**(44)**	**(201)**	**10,040**	**8,465**
							(2,840)	(2,261)
							(229)	(179)
							(2,610)	(2,082)
							7,201	**6,204**
							403	390
							6,798	5,814

Assets and liabilities by business

Table 26.5

in USD millions, as of December 31

	Property & Casualty		Life	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,782	7,468	3,970	4,614
Total Group investments	74,246	68,038	89,951	80,027
Equity securities	11,174	8,796	6,406	5,243
Debt securities	52,941	49,404	67,371	60,194
Investment property	4,865	4,573	7,735	7,061
Mortgage loans	914	865	3,348	3,182
Other financial assets	4,239	4,396	5,060	4,324
Investments in associates and joint ventures	113	5	30	24
Investments for unit-linked contracts	–	–	171,605	144,343
Total investments	74,246	68,038	261,556	224,370
Insurance contract assets	319	342	590	426
Reinsurance contract assets	14,894	13,264	3,315	3,004
Goodwill	2,889	2,245	1,414	1,286
Other intangible assets	1,539	1,382	1,583	1,430
Other assets[1]	7,325	6,854	5,772	5,287
Total assets (after cons. of investments in subsidiaries)	**108,994**	**99,594**	**278,199**	**240,419**
Liabilities				
Liabilities for investment contracts	–	–	79,353	66,364
Insurance contract liabilities	69,543	63,083	175,741	154,192
Reinsurance contract liabilities	11	14	333	332
Other liabilities[2]	13,316	11,715	9,669	7,823
Senior debt	1,235	987	27	–
Subordinated debt	969	901	646	601
Total liabilities	**85,073**	**76,700**	**265,769**	**229,312**
Equity				
Shareholders' equity				
Non-controlling interests				
Total equity				
Total liabilities and equity				
Supplementary information				
Additions and capital improvements to property, equipment and intangible assets	1,210	887	117	61

1 As of December 31, 2025, the Group had USD 1.3 billion of assets held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4). In 2024, the Group had USD 1.2 billion of assets held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4).
2 As of December 31, 2025, the Group had USD 1.3 billion of liabilities held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4). In 2024, the Group had USD 1.2 billion of liabilities held for sale based on agreements signed to sell portfolios of Zurich Insurance Europe AG and Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, UK Branch (see note 4).

	Farmers		Group Functions and Operations		Non-Core Businesses		Eliminations		Total
2025	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024	**2025**	2024
906	914	2,268	2,829	539	558	(8,380)	(9,615)	7,086	6,768
1,080	1,163	8,482	7,074	2,930	3,707	(7,684)	(7,447)	169,006	152,562
50	57	45	24	66	61	–	–	17,741	14,182
1,008	1,068	5,574	4,255	2,689	3,494	–	–	129,583	118,415
15	30	–	–	88	70	–	–	12,703	11,734
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,262	4,047
7	7	2,763	2,677	88	82	(7,684)	(7,447)	4,474	4,039
–	–	100	117	–	–	–	–	243	146
1,573	1,422	–	–	2,876	2,769	–	–	176,054	148,535
2,653	2,586	8,482	7,074	5,807	6,477	(7,684)	(7,447)	345,060	301,098
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	909	768
3,208	3,125	–	–	2,523	2,089	(47)	(33)	23,893	21,450
1,264	1,264	11	10	–	–	–	–	5,577	4,805
1,033	1,118	64	46	–	–	–	–	4,218	3,977
3,624	3,550	4,276	4,219	2,244	2,176	(2,774)	(2,946)	20,468	19,140
12,688	**12,555**	**15,101**	**14,178**	**11,114**	**11,300**	**(18,885)**	**(20,040)**	**407,211**	**358,005**
38	40	–	–	93	103	–	–	79,485	66,507
5,610	5,579	–	3	8,197	7,652	(46)	(30)	259,043	230,479
89	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	433	437
1,512	1,398	9,113	9,998	1,729	2,492	(11,278)	(12,673)	24,062	20,753
–	–	7,624	7,537	184	324	(4,824)	(4,828)	4,246	4,020
–	–	10,898	9,880	–	–	(2,738)	(2,511)	9,775	8,871
7,250	**7,108**	**27,635**	**27,417**	**10,203**	**10,572**	**(18,886)**	**(20,042)**	**377,045**	**331,067**
								28,515	25,472
								1,651	1,466
								30,166	26,938
								407,211	**358,005**
63	45	41	13	–	–	–	–	1,431	1,005

Table 26.6

Property & Casualty – Commercial and Retail Insurance overview[1]

in USD millions, for the years ended December 31	Commercial Insurance		Retail and Other Insurance	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Insurance revenue	31,418	30,453	18,700	16,135
Insurance service expense	(24,505)	(24,936)	(16,667)	(14,635)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3,886)	(2,948)	(423)	(413)
Insurance service result	3,027	2,569	1,610	1,086
Net investment income on Group investments	1,730	1,656	896	844
Net capital gains/(losses) on Group investments	246	284	(35)	(18)
Net investment result on Group investments	1,976	1,940	860	826
Re-/insurance finance income/(expenses)	(1,026)	(945)	(279)	(262)
Net investment result	950	995	582	565
Fee result	80	90	7	9
Other result	(267)	(267)	(568)	(526)
Income tax (expense)/benefit attributable to policyholders (BOP relevant)	–	–	(2)	(5)
Business operating profit before non-controlling interests	3,790	3,386	1,628	1,129
Non-controlling interests	–	–	157	149
Business operating profit	**3,790**	**3,387**	**1,471**	**980**

1 Commercial and Retail Insurance overview excludes Group Reinsurance and Eliminations.

Table 26.7

Property & Casualty – Revenues and non-current assets by region

in USD millions	Insurance revenue from external customers for the years ended December 31		Property, equipment and intangible assets as of December 31	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Europe				
Austria	749	679	37	35
France	493	432	8	10
Germany	3,697	3,244	477	477
Italy	2,026	1,837	92	27
Ireland	688	654	54	49
Portugal	491	414	19	18
Spain	1,944	1,702	265	240
Switzerland	3,107	2,823	808	693
United Kingdom	4,620	4,393	104	99
Rest of Europe	1,451	1,166	221	193
Middle East & Africa				
Middle East	145	142	–	1
Europe, Middle East & Africa	19,411	17,486	2,085	1,842
North America				
Canada	1,082	997	100	53
United States	20,483	19,439	1,689	997
North America	21,564	20,437	1,790	1,050
Asia-Pacific				
Australia	1,231	1,270	697	664
Hong Kong	401	385	35	44
Japan	886	824	8	10
Malaysia	562	468	56	49
Rest of Asia-Pacific	903	745	736	781
Asia-Pacific	3,983	3,692	1,532	1,546
Latin America				
Argentina	635	622	231	248
Brazil	1,181	1,098	111	86
Chile	356	380	18	18
Mexico	858	850	118	114
Rest of Latin America	261	237	53	49
Latin America	3,292	3,187	531	515
Group Reinsurance	1	7	1	1
Total	**48,251**	**44,809**	**5,939**	**4,955**

Life – Revenues and non-current assets by region

Table 26.8

in USD millions	Insurance revenue from external customer		Property, equipment and intangible assets	
	for the years ended December 31		as of December 31	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Europe, Middle East & Africa				
Germany	1,296	1,194	6	6
Italy	369	310	411	349
Ireland[1]	414	373	82	75
Spain	659	620	1,008	890
Switzerland	1,462	1,337	3	3
United Kingdom	1,720	1,588	95	92
Rest of Europe, Middle East & Africa[2]	1,192	1,100	83	46
Europe, Middle East & Africa	7,113	6,522	1,688	1,460
North America				
United States	74	160	–	–
North America	74	160	–	–
Asia Pacific				
Australia	1,758	1,747	1,115	1,037
Hong Kong	73	54	1	1
Indonesia	34	27	–	–
Japan	326	281	10	9
Malaysia	210	197	35	34
Asia Pacific	2,402	2,306	1,161	1,081
Latin America				
Argentina	155	152	35	43
Brazil	1,408	1,388	148	143
Chile	373	462	176	171
Mexico	639	573	73	67
Uruguay	86	76	3	2
Colombia	40	35	–	–
Latin America	2,702	2,687	435	426
Total	**12,290**	**11,675**	**3,284**	**2,967**

1 Includes business written under freedom of services and freedom of establishment in Europe, and the related assets.
2 Includes business written through licenses, mainly into Asia Pacific and Middle East, and the related assets.

27. Interest in subsidiaries

Significant subsidiaries are defined as those subsidiaries which either individually or in aggregate, contribute significantly to insurance revenue, shareholders' equity, total assets or net income attributable to shareholders.

Significant subsidiaries – non-listed

Table 27.1

as of December 31, 2025

	Registered office	Voting rights %	Ownership interest %	Nominal value of share capital (in local currency millions)	
Australia					
Cover-More Group Limited	Sydney	100	100	AUD	1,014.17
Zurich Australia Limited	Sydney	100	100	AUD	543.52
Zurich Australian Insurance Limited	Sydney	100	100	AUD	6.62
Zurich Financial Services Australia Limited	Sydney	100	100	AUD	2,983.02
Austria					
Zürich Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft	Vienna	99.98	99.98	EUR	9.75
Bermuda					
Zurich Global LTD	Hamilton	100	100	USD	0.5
Brazil					
Zurich Santander Brasil Seguros e Previdência S.A.[1]	Sao Paulo	51	51	BRL	2,509.18
Zurich Minas Brasil Insurance Company	Belo Horizonte	100	100	BRL	2,365.13
Zurich Reinsurance Brasil S.A.	Sao Paulo	100	100	BRL	124
Zurich Santander Brasil Seguros S.A	Sao Paulo	100	100	BRL	138.96
Chile					
Zurich Chile Seguros de Vida S.A.	Santiago	99.23	99.23	CLP	137,899.88
Zurich Santander Seguros de Vida Chile S.A.[1]	Santiago	51	51	CLP	24,252.00
Germany					
Deutscher Herold Aktiengesellschaft	Cologne	100	100	EUR	18.43
Zürich Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft (Deutschland)	Frankfurt	100	100	EUR	152.88
Zurich Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft	Cologne	100	100	EUR	68.45
Zurich Immobilien (Deutschland) AG & Co. KG	Cologne	100	100	EUR	0.002
Zurich Life Legacy Versicherung AG (Deutschland)	Cologne	100	100	EUR	54
Zurich Insurance Europe AG	Frankfurt	100	100	EUR	8.16
Zurich Holding SE (Deutschland)	Frankfurt	100	100	EUR	0.12
India					
Zurich Kotak General Insurance Company (India) Limited	Mumbai	70	70	INR	10,727.28
Indonesia					
PT Zurich Asuransi Indonesia Tbk	Jakarta Selatan	80	80	IDR	3,101,846.00
Ireland					
Zurich Life Assurance plc	Dublin	100	100	EUR	17.53
Zurich Holding Ireland Limited	Dublin	100	100	EUR	0.1
Zurich Finance (Ireland) II DAC	Dublin	100	100	EUR	0.001
Italy					
Zurich Investments Life S.p.A.	Milan	100	100	EUR	207.93
Zurich Italy Bank S.p.A.	Milan	100	100	EUR	49
Japan					
Zurich Life Insurance Japan Company Ltd	Nakano-ku	100	100	JPN	7,316.31

Significant subsidiaries – non-listed (continued)

Table 27.1

as of December 31, 2025

	Registered office	Voting rights %	Ownership interest %	Nominal value of share capital (in local currency millions)	
Luxembourg					
Zurich (Lux) Real Estate I S.C.S. SICAV-SIF	Luxembourg	100	100	EUR	2,230.38
Malaysia					
Zurich Life Insurance Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur	100	100	MYR	579
Zurich Holdings Malaysia Berhad	Kuala Lumpur	100	100	MYR	878.44
Mexico					
Zurich Santander Seguros México, S.A.[1]	Mexico City	51	51	MXN	190
Spain					
Bansabadell Pensiones, E.G.F.P, S.A.	Madrid	50	50	EUR	7.81
Bansabadell Seguros Generales, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Madrid	50	50	EUR	10
Bansabadell Vida S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Madrid	50	50	EUR	43.86
Zurich Latin America Holding S.L. – Sociedad Unipersonal	Barcelona	100	100	EUR	43
Zurich Santander Holding (Spain), S.L.[1]	Boadilla del Monte	51	51	EUR	942.77
Zurich Santander Holding Dos (Spain), S.L.[1]	Boadilla del Monte	51	51	EUR	94.28
Zurich Santander Insurance America, S.L.	Boadilla del Monte	51	51	EUR	177
Zurich Vida, Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A. – Sociedad Unipersonal	Madrid	100	100	EUR	56.45
Switzerland					
Zurich Finance Company Ltd	Zurich	100	100	CHF	0.2
Zurich Insurance Company Ltd	Zurich	100	100	CHF	825
Zurich Life Insurance Company Ltd	Zurich	100	100	CHF	60
Zurich Reinsurance Company Ltd	Zurich	100	100	CHF	11.68
United Kingdom					
Allied Zurich Holdings Limited	St. Hélier, Jersey	100	100	GBP	597.69
Zurich Assurance Ltd	Swindon, England	100	100	GBP	356.24
Zurich Employment Services Limited	Swindon, England	100	100	GBP	445.64
Zurich Financial Services (UKISA) Limited	Swindon, England	100	100	GBP	1,000.00
Zurich Holdings (UK) Limited	Fareham, England	100	100	GBP	318.3
Zurich International Life Limited	Douglas, Isle of Man	100	100	GBP	123.4
Zurich UK General Services Limited	Fareham, England	100	100	GBP	470.88
United States of America					
Farmers Group, Inc.[2]	Carson City, NV	100	100	USD	0.000001
Farmers Reinsurance Company[2]	Woodland Hills, CA	100	100	USD	0.0001
Farmers New World Life Insurance Company[2]	Bellevue, WA	100	100	USD	0.000001
Zurich American Insurance Company	New York, NY	100	100	USD	5
Zurich American Life Insurance Company	Schaumburg, IL	100	100	USD	2.5
Zurich Holding Company of America, Inc.[3]	Wilmington, DE	100	100	USD	–
ZCM (U.S.) Limited	Wilmington, DE	100	100	USD	0.000001
Zurich Structured Finance, Inc.	Wilmington, DE	100	100	USD	0.012
Kraft Lake Insurance Agency, Inc.	Grand Rapids, MI	100	100	USD	0.0001
Zurich Cover-More Global Travel, Inc.	Wilmington, DE	100	100	USD	0.001

1 Zurich Insurance Group Ltd (ZIG) indirectly owns 51 percent.
2 The ownership percentages in Farmers Group, Inc. and its fully owned subsidiaries have been calculated based on the participation rights of Zurich Insurance Group in a situation of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Farmers Group, Inc.
3 Shares have no nominal value in accordance with the company's articles of association and local legislation.

Due to the nature of the insurance industry, the Group's business is subject to extensive regulatory supervision, and companies in the Group are subject to numerous legal restrictions and regulations. These restrictions may refer to minimum capital requirements or the ability of the Group's subsidiaries to pay dividends imposed by regulators in the countries in which the subsidiaries operate. These are considered industry norms, generally applicable to insurers who operate in the same markets.

For Zurich Santander Insurance America, S.L. and its subsidiaries, and the Bansabadell insurance entities, certain protective rights exist, which, among others, include liquidation, material sale of assets, transactions affecting the legal ownership structure, dividend distribution and capital increase, distribution channel partnerships and governance, which are not quantifiable.

For details on the Group's capital restrictions, see the capital management section in the 2025 risk review, which forms an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table 27.2 shows the summarized financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Non-controlling interests

Table 27.2

in USD millions, as of December 31	**Zurich Santander Insurance America, S.L. and its subsidiaries**		**Bansabadell insurance entities**	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
Non-controlling interests percentage	49%	49%	50%	50%
Total Investments	24,429	19,015	13,191	9,644
Other assets	1,174	1,015	1,691	1,605
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	23,648	18,362	12,450	9,056
Other liabilities	788	668	775	718
Net assets	**1,167**	**1,000**	**1,657**	**1,475**
Non-controlling interests in net assets	**572**	**490**	**828**	**737**
Insurance revenue	2,595	2,573	719	643
Net income after taxes	494	504	331	281
Other comprehensive income	161	(232)	202	(85)
Total comprehensive income	**655**	**272**	**533**	**196**
Non-controlling interests in total comprehensive income	**321**	**133**	**267**	**98**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	242	209	171	101

28. Events after the balance sheet date

On February 4, 2026, the Group issued a joint statement with Beazley plc ("Beazley") on an agreement in principle of a possible recommended cash offer for the entire issued and to be issued ordinary share capital of Beazley by the Group. Under the terms of the offer, Beazley shareholders would be entitled to receive an offer price of 1,310 pence in cash, and to receive and retain aggregate dividend payment(s) by Beazley in respect of the year ended December 31, 2025, of up to 25 pence per Beazley share, subject to approval of the Beazley Board. On February 16, 2026, the Group and Beazley announced that the UK Takeover Panel had consented to an extension of the deadline for the Group to announce a firm offer by March 4, 2026, which can be further extended in accordance with the UK Takeover Code. There is no certainty that a firm offer will be made nor as to the terms of any such offer. The Group has reserved the right to vary the terms of its offer under certain specified circumstances as permitted under the UK Takeover Code. Therefore, as of the date of the publication of these financial statements, it is not practicable to estimate the financial impact on the Group.

Report of the statutory auditor

Ernst & Young Ltd
Maagplatz 1
P.O. Box
CH-8010 Zurich

Phone: +41 58 286 31 11
www.ey.com/en_ch

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To the General Meeting of
Zurich Insurance Group Ltd, Zurich

Zurich, February 18 2026

Report of the statutory auditor

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 3 to 129) and the audited sections of the risk review (pages 5 to 31) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law, together with the requirements of the Swiss audit profession that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, as well as those of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report, including in relation to these

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matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Insurance contract liabilities - Estimation of future cash outflows for Incurred but not Reported (IBNR) losses measured under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

Area of focus The Liability of Incurred Claims (LIC) reflects a current, explicit, unbiased and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the expected future cash outflows for incurred loss and loss adjustment expense, as well as an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. It is a component of the insurance contract liabilities measured under the Premium Allocation Approach within the consolidated balance sheets.

Expected future cash outflows for incurred loss and loss adjustment expense are made of case reserves for incurred and reported losses, and IBNR reserves for incurred but not reported losses, both of which are discounted to determine their present value.

The estimation of the IBNR reserves is a complex process, applying actuarial and statistical methods over historical data and patterns requiring the use of estimates and judgments. It requires the use of complex formulas and computational tools that may be incorrectly configured, and for which inaccurate or incomplete input data may be used.

This is specifically the case for lines of insurance business that are considered longer-tail, such as worker's compensation, general and professional liability, and other business and specialty lines, including automotive, where certain longer-term assumptions are required as part of the projection techniques. These projection techniques also consider emerging risks, which can have a significant impact on the determination of the ultimate settlement costs, but where available data is limited, including uncertainty around claims litigation, timeliness of claims reporting, and inflation.

Additionally, the expected future cash outflows relating to the IBNR losses for catastrophes which are usually of less frequency but higher severity, are more difficult to estimate and their calculation requires the use of expert judgment, especially for events taking place close to period end.

Accordingly, we have identified the expected future cash outflows for IBNR losses as a key audit matter.

The material accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments regarding the IBNR reserves are described in Note 3, with additional information presented in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit response	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of a sample of controls over methods selection, completeness and accuracy of the underlying data, relevant information technology and assumption setting used by management related to the estimation of the IBNR reserves. To test the IBNR reserves, our audit procedures were executed with the assistance of our actuarial specialists and included: ► Testing the completeness and accuracy of data utilized by the Group in estimating the IBNR losses by reconciling such amounts to the underlying accounting records and performing data-enabled audit procedures and claims data plausibility checks on selected samples. ► Evaluating the actuarial methods and assessing key assumptions used within projection techniques by the Group via quantitative and qualitative analysis. ► Comparing the IBNR reserves recorded in the consolidated financial statements to our independently developed range of IBNR reserves, for certain lines of business selected based on risk. ► Evaluating the appropriateness of any significant adjustments made by management relating to the valuation of the IBNR reserves. Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Insurance contract liabilities - Estimation of the present value of future cash flows (PVFCF) measured under the building block approach (BBA) and variable fee approach (VFA)

Area of focus

The liability for remaining coverage (LRC) is a component of the insurance contract liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets and for groups of insurance contracts measured under the BBA and VFA approaches, is the total of:

- Fulfilment cash flows, which comprise of:
  - (i) estimates of the PVFCF which represent the future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and financial risks.
  - (ii) risk adjustment for non-financial risk.
- Contractual service margin (CSM), which represents the unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides service under the related insurance contracts.

The PVFCF are associated with significant uncertainties requiring the use of expert judgment within complex actuarial models relying on subjective assumptions in relation to future events. Key assumptions include mortality, morbidity, lapse and expense assumptions as well as modelled future decisions of management and of policyholders.

Moreover, because of the long duration of many life insurance products, relatively small changes in key assumptions may have a significant impact on PVFCF.

The determination of the PVFCF requires the use of complex formulas as well as the construction of models and other computational tools that may be incorrectly designed or configured, and for which inadequate assumptions and/or incomplete or inaccurate input data may be used.

Accordingly, we have identified PVFCF within the recorded LRC as a key audit matter.

The material accounting policies and critical accounting judgments and estimates regarding the PVFCF are described in Note 3, with additional information presented in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Our audit response

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of a sample of controls over methods selection, completeness and accuracy of the underlying data, relevant information technology, assumption setting, and the models used by management related to the estimation of the PVFCF.

To test the PVFCF, our audit procedures were executed with the assistance of our actuarial specialists and included, for certain lines of insurance business selected based on risk:

- Testing of the completeness and accuracy of data, including in-force policyholder data as utilized by the Group to value estimated future cash flows by reconciling such amounts to the underlying accounting records.
- Assessing key best estimate assumptions used in selected actuarial models via quantitative and qualitative analysis, including considerations of their reasonableness based on studies of the historical experience of key data points such as claims and lapses, our knowledge of the Group and local markets, products offered, publicly available market and macroeconomic data.
- Reviewing a sample of experience studies supporting specific assumptions.
- Challenging the nature, timing and completeness of changes in key assumptions, models and methods and assessing whether individual changes were corrections of prior period errors or refinements of estimates.
- Testing the models used through review of the calculation logic on a sample basis as well as through performing independent calculations of the PVFCF and comparing the results to those of the Group.
- Performing analytical review procedures, including period-to-period analysis of changes in the PVFCF and assessing whether such changes appropriately reflect current period facts and circumstances.

Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the stand-alone financial statements, the remuneration report and our auditor’s reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is

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materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors’ responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements
The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located on EXPERTsuisse’s website at: https://www.expertsuisse.ch/en/audit-report. This description forms an integral part of our report.

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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with Art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

Ernst & Young Ltd

Guillaume Fontaine	David Jewell
Licensed audit expert	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
(Auditor in charge)	(Aust & NZ)

Disclaimer and cautionary statement

Certain statements in this document are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements that are predictions of or indicate future events, trends, plans or objectives of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd or the Zurich Insurance Group (the Group). Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the Group's targeted profit, return on equity targets, expenses, pricing conditions, dividend policy, underwriting and claims results, business initiatives (including, but not limited to, sustainability matters), as well as statements regarding the Group's understanding of general economic, financial and insurance market conditions and expected developments. Undue reliance should not be placed on such statements because, by their nature, they are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and can be affected by other factors that could cause actual results and plans, policies, initiatives and objectives of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd or the Group to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements (or from past results). Factors such as (i) general economic conditions and competitive factors, particularly in key markets; (ii) the risk of a global economic downturn, in the financial services industries in particular; (iii) performance of financial markets; (iv) levels of interest rates and currency exchange rates; (v) frequency, severity and development of insured claims events; (vi) mortality and morbidity experience; (vii) policy renewal and lapse rates; (viii) increased litigation activity and regulatory actions; and (ix) changes in laws and regulations and in the policies of regulators, and the possibility of conflict between different governmental standards and regulatory regimes may have a direct bearing on the results of operations of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and the Group and on whether the targets will be achieved. Zurich Insurance Group Ltd undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any of these forward-looking statements, whether to reflect new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise.

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