Consistent delivery drives strong H1 performance

Half year results 2022

August 11, 2022
Investor and media presentation
Zurich Insurance Group

Content

MAIN SECTIONS
(use symbols to navigate through the document)

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION
(use symbols to navigate through the document)

Key messages

Broad-based strength	Consistent execution of group strategy drives strongest ever underlying H1 performance, with outstanding delivery across all businesses; HY-22 BOP up 25% to USD 3.4 billion
Improved customer metrics support growth	Net promoter score improved in most major markets with ~0.9m net new customers acquired over the first half year supporting retail business growth
Record P&C combined ratio	Disciplined growth and portfolio construction continues to produce excellent results. P&C GWP up 13% in local currencies with lowest combined ratio ever at 91.9%
Life business delivering	Continuing to reduce the capital intensity of the business while growing earnings; HY-22 BOP of USD 903 million, up 13% despite challenging market backdrop
Growth accelerated at Farmers Exchanges[1]	Farmers Exchanges[1] GWP up 15% driven by MetLife integration, stable retention levels and a focus on rate. Farmers Management Services' BOP increased by 14%
Very strong capital, CHF 1.8bn buyback[3]	SST ratio of 262%[2] at June 30 (Q1-22: 234%), including ~10ppts of benefit from temporary hedges. CHF 1.8bn buyback[3] to offset earnings dilution from Germany life portfolio sale

1 For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement.
2 Estimated Swiss Solvency Test ratio (SST) ratio, calculated based on the Group's internal model approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.
3 Subject to regulatory approvals; volume of buyback calculated as being sufficient to offset anticipated earnings dilution from Germany life back book sale.

Group fully expects to exceed 2022 targets

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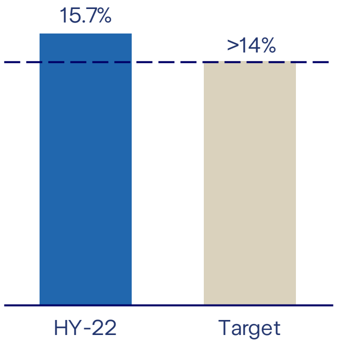
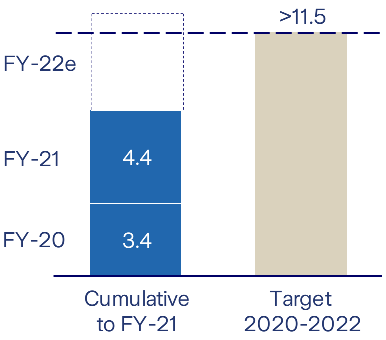
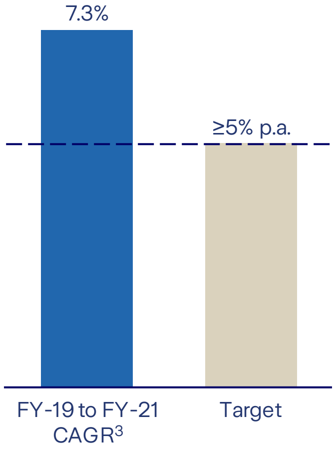
BOPAT ROE (%)[1]



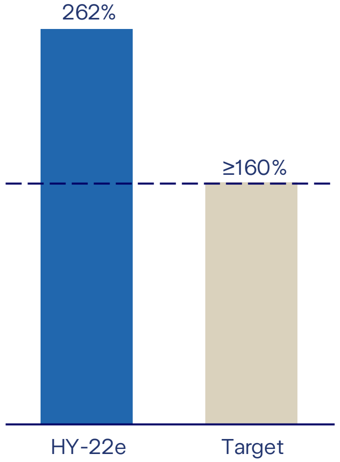
CASH REMITTANCES (USDbn)



EPS GROWTH (%)[2]



SST (%)[4]



1 Annualized business operating profit after tax return on equity, excluding unrealized gains and losses.
2 Earnings per share growth (in CHF), before capital deployment.
3 Comparison not meaningful on half year basis.
4 On Swiss Solvency Test (SST) see footnote on page 3.

Special share buyback of ~CHF 1.8bn to offset expected earnings dilution from our German life back book transaction[1]

CAPITAL ALLOCATION AND PRIORITIES

- Allocation decisions based on strategic priorities
- Financial and other market trends are considered over longer periods
- Changes in allocation should be ROE accretive
- Priorities for released capital are elimination of earnings dilution and growth

Sale of life back book[1]

~USD 20bn
Reduction in net reserves[2]

~+8ppts
SST ratio impact[3]

Significant reduction in the Group's exposure to interest rate risk

Share Buyback

~CHF 1.8bn
Buyback[4]

~USD 200m
BOP earnings dilution (IFRS 4)

Earnings dilution impact expected from Jan 1, 2023

1 The transaction is subject to regulatory approval and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2023.
2 As per March 31, 2022, exchange rates.
3 On a pro-forma basis, as of March 31, 2022, and calculated based on the Group's internal model approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.
4 Subject to regulatory approvals; volume of buyback calculated as being sufficient to offset anticipated earnings dilution from Germany life back book sale.

In Retail, increased customer satisfaction drives higher retention and net customer growth

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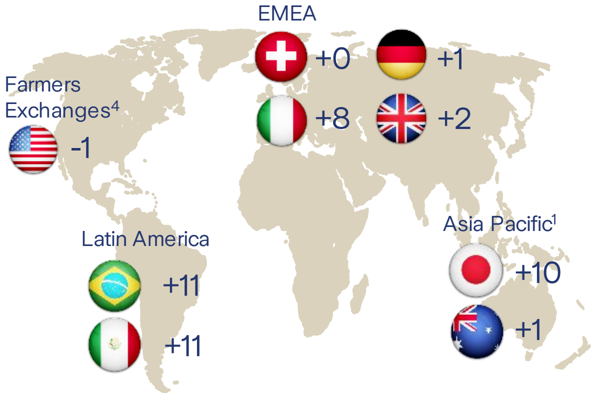
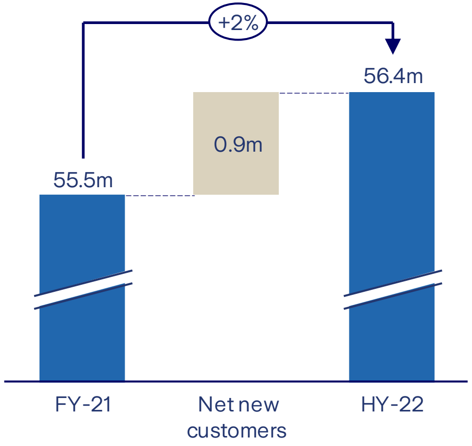
HIGHER CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ACROSS THE GROUP[1]



IMPROVED RETENTION[2]

Latin America	▲ +3ppts
EMEA	▲ +1ppts
Farmers Exchanges[4]	▲ +0ppts
Asia Pacific	▲ +0ppts

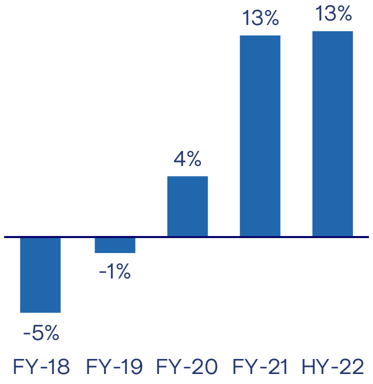
NET CUSTOMER GROWTH[3]



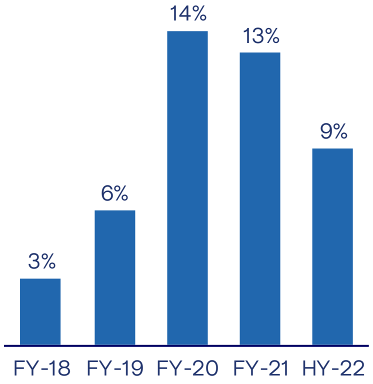
[1] Change in TNPS for the time period FY-21 to HY-22. Farmers Exchanges: Q1-22 to Q2-22 (FY-21 not comparable due to a change in methodology). Asia Pacific: Australia Life and Japan P&C.
[2] Change in P&C Retail and SME premium retention for the time period HY-22 vs. HY-21.
[3] Based on Australia, Brazil, Germany, Japan, Italy, Santander JV, Spain, Switzerland, and UK. Farmers Exchanges not included.
[4] For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement

Disciplined execution drives outstanding financial results in Commercial Insurance

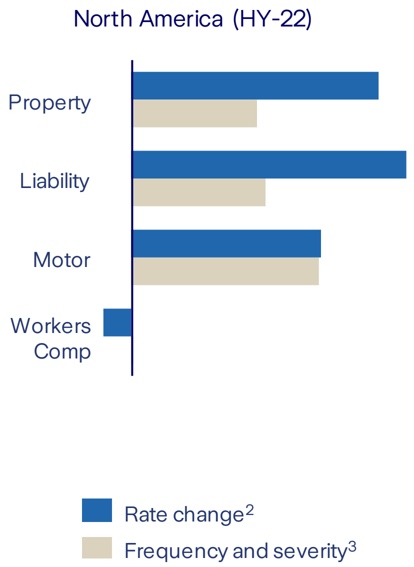
NEP GROWTH (%)[1]



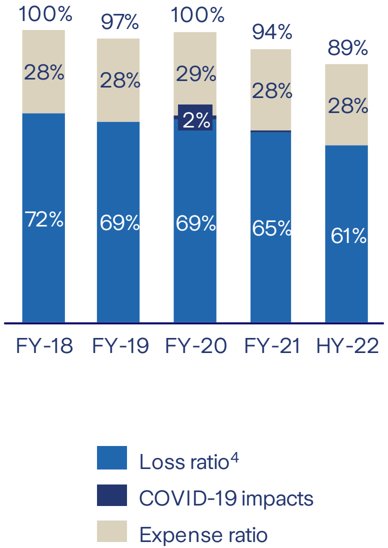
RATE CHANGE (%)[2]



CLAIMS TREND (%)



COMBINED RATIO (%)



1 In constant FX versus prior-year period.
2 GWP development due to premium rate change as a percentage of the renewed portfolio (monitored business) against the comparable prior year period.
3 Property excludes crop and engineering lines.
4 Adjusted for COVID-19 claims, frequency benefits and premium refunds.

Higher reinvestment rates supporting P&C investment income, with the gap to book yield closed as of HY-22

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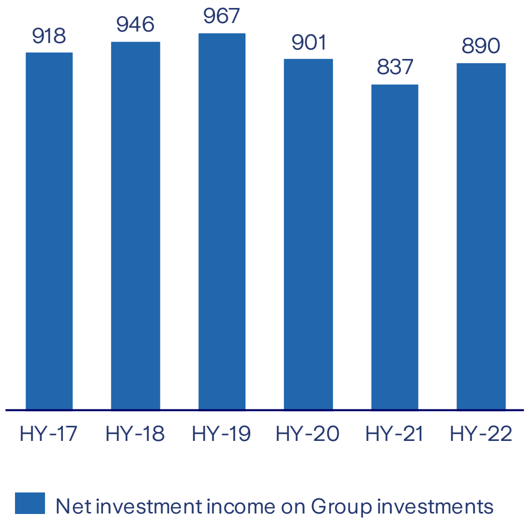
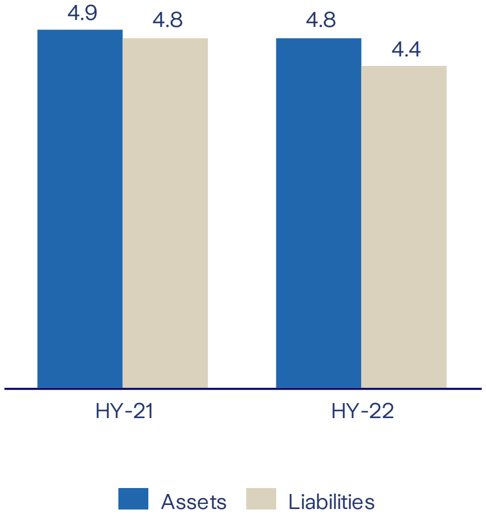
P&C INVESTMENT INCOME (USDm)



P&C INVESTMENT YIELDS (%)

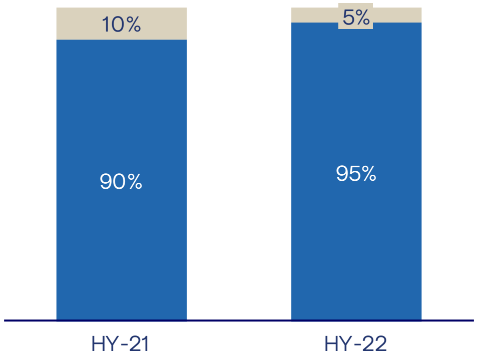
P&C DURATION (# YEARS)[3]



1 Book yield calculated as weighted-average portfolio yield of debt securities during the period on an annual basis. P&C debt securities were USD 49bn at HY-22.
2 Reinvestment yield calculated as a weighted-average trade yield of purchased debt securities with maturity > 90 days during the period, on an annual basis.
3 Duration calculated as DV10 (dollar value of 10bp of move in interest rates over the period on the asset values) divided by market value of fixed income investments.

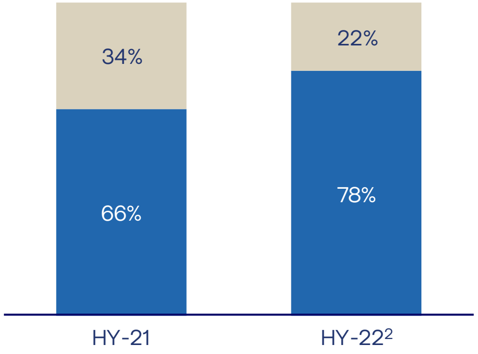
Life earnings continue to grow, while exposure to capital intensive savings reduces both in new business and in-force

APE BY PRODUCT (%)



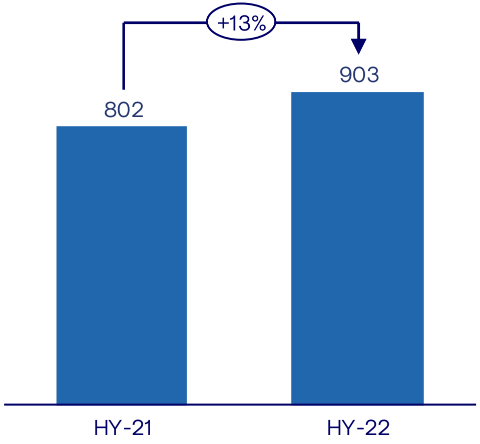
Savings & annuity
Unit-linked, protection and CLP[1]

RESERVES BY PRODUCT (%)



Traditional savings and other participating
Unit-linked, protection and other non-participating

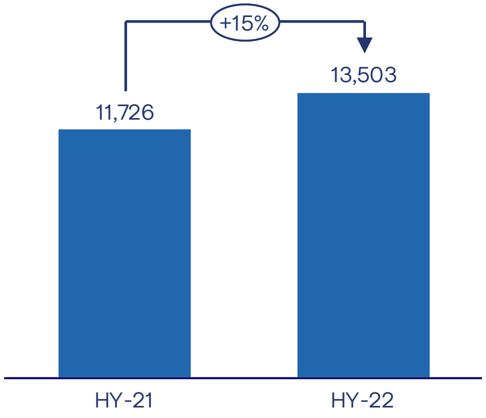
LIFE BOP (USDm)



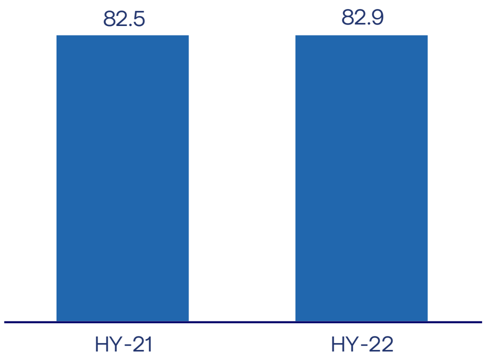
1 Corporate Life & Pensions (CLP).
2 Net of USD 28bn of reserves reclassified as held for sale due to the planned disposal of two legacy life back books in Germany and Italy, subject to regulatory approval.

Farmers Exchanges[1] gross written premiums increase driven by MetLife integration, stable retention levels and focus on rate

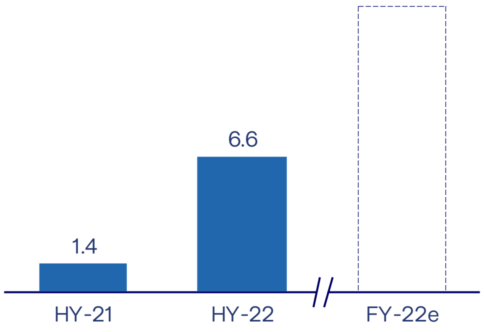
GWP (USDm)



RETENTION (%)[2]



RATE CHANGE (%)



1 For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement

2 Reflects rolling 12-months retention ratio for the Farmers EA channel, excluding FWS, Bristol West Auto and Farmers Specialty Auto; based on weighted average GWP.

Delivering on our ambition for a sustainable future

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PROGRESS TO-DATE[1]

OUR 1.5°C FUTURE

98%
Use of renewable energy in operations

-73%
Operational emissions incl upstream scope

-21%
Reduced CO_2^e intensity in financed corporate emissions vs. 2019

+11%
Green impact investments and certified buildings to USD 8.2bn since 2019, avoiding 4.6m tCO_2^e p.a.

~USD 300m
GWP and policy fees generated from sustainable solutions[2]

WORK SUSTAINABILITY

+38%
Women in senior leadership since 2017[3]

+47ppts
Improvement in eNPS since 2018[4]

CONFIDENCE IN DIGITAL SOCIETY

+30%
Increase in global data transparency score since 2020[5]

MSCI ESG RATINGS AAA

CCC | B | BB | BBB | A | AA | AAA

- MSCI rating upgraded to AAA
- Operational emissions down 73% vs. 2019 well on track to achieve targets
- Reporting standard for insurance emissions currently submitted to public consultation
- Employee satisfaction further increased in 2022

1 All numbers refer to FY-21 unless otherwise stated.
2 Sustainable solutions refer to insurance products, add-on coverages, investment products and advisory services designed to support activities generating positive environmental or social impacts and contribute to mitigating climate risks.
3 To 29% as of FY-21.
4 eNPS stands for Employee Net Promoter Score; eNPS increased from +5 per April 2018 to +52 per April 2022.
5 Since Q1-20; expresses level of implementation of Zurich data commitment as measured by improvements to customer-facing processes relevant to the using, sharing or processing of customer data.

Delivering on our ambition for a sustainable future

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COMMENTARY

- In 2021 we made a number of ambitious climate targets public as part of our Net Zero commitment for 2050. These include a reduction of 50% of our operational emissions by 2025 and a reduction of 25% of the emissions of our corporate securities portfolio.
- We are pleased to report that we are making progress in line with these targets, even though we can expect a rebound in emissions following the lifting of most restrictions related to COVID-19. One of the significant advances we have made to-date is that almost all of our energy is now generated from renewable sources.
- Zurich is a founding member of the Net Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) and together with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) working to develop a standard to measure insurance associated emissions. The proposed methodologies are currently undergoing a public consultation and the work is on track to be finalized by year-end.
- We are further focusing on offering sustainable solutions to our customers. One example of this, is the successful roll-out of our carbon neutral ESG fund that we are offering to our life customers in a growing number of European countries.
- Another priority for Zurich is the sustainability of its workforce. This entails efforts to achieve more diverse, better skilled and happier employees. We are proud of the employee Net Promoter Score that has improved considerably in recent years in spite of the pandemic and reached another record in the last quarter at +52.
- MSCI reviewed Zurich's ESG rating in May 2022 and upgraded its rating to AAA from AA.

Key messages

Broad-based strength	Consistent execution of group strategy drives strongest ever underlying H1 performance, with outstanding delivery across all businesses; HY-22 BOP up 25% to USD 3.4 billion
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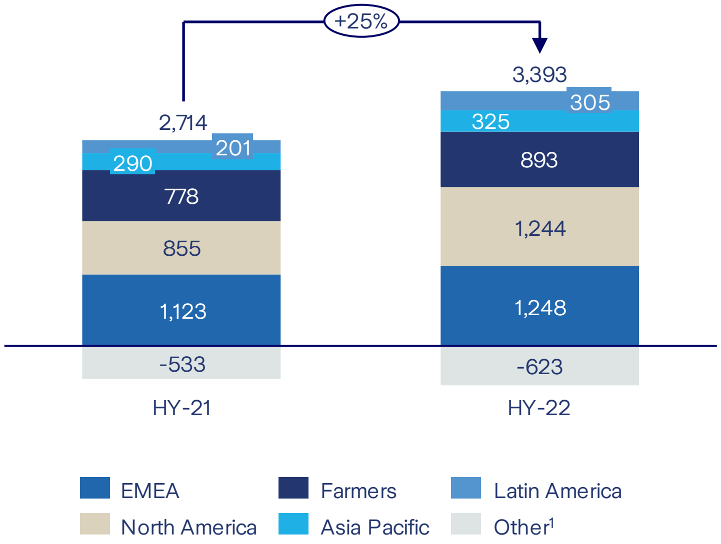
CFO update

Strong results across all regions and business lines drive increase in Group BOP

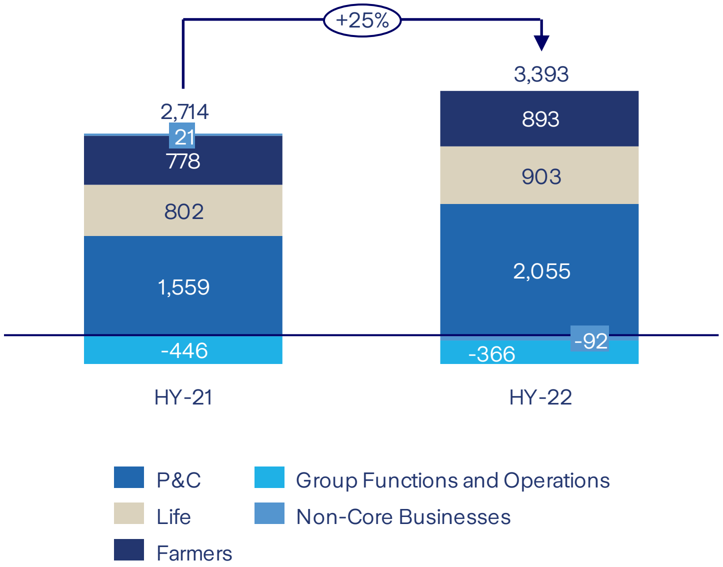
BOP BY REGION (USDm)

+29%
in local currencies



BOP BY BUSINESS (USDm)

+29%
in local currencies



[1] Includes Group Functions and Operations, Non-Core Businesses and Group Reinsurance.

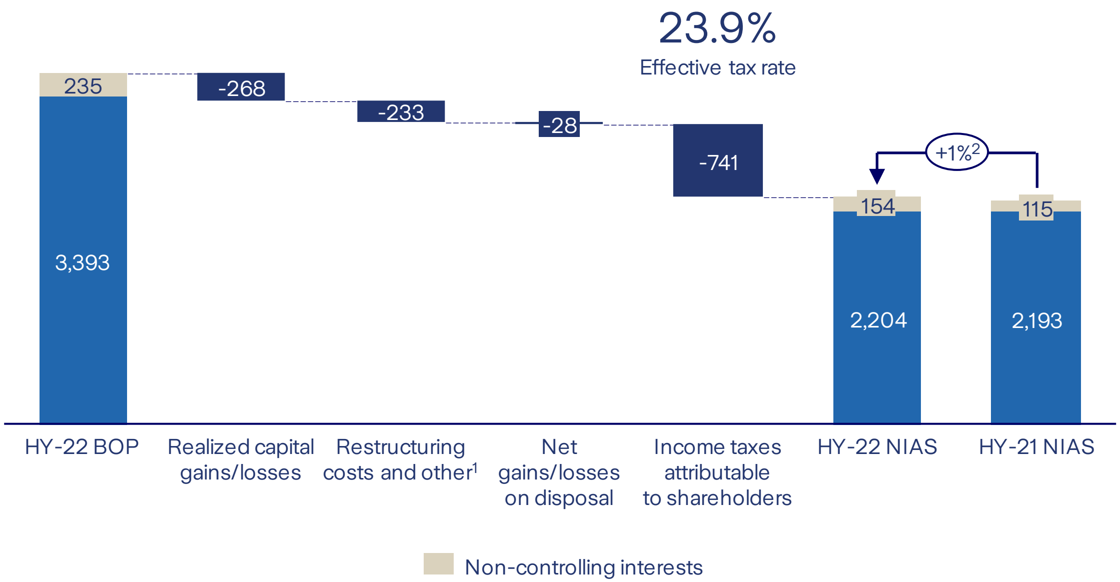
Strong results across all regions and business lines drive increase in Group BOP

COMMENTARY

- Overall Group business operating profit increased strongly in the first half of the year, with BOP up 25% in U.S. dollars and 29% in local currencies compared to HY-21, with improvement across almost all operating segments.
- Business operating profit in EMEA grew 11% in the first half of 2022, driven by both P&C and Life. P&C experienced lower levels of catastrophe losses and a favorable development in the net non-technical result. Life benefitted from solid underlying performance and better COVID-19 claims experience.
- Zurich North America saw a strong improvement of 46% as a result of improved performance in Commercial Insurance driven by higher rates and the lower impact of natural catastrophe losses.
- Asia Pacific profit grew 12% in the first half driven by P&C which saw a rebound in the travel insurance business.
- Earnings in Latin America improved by 51%, driven by Life benefitting from improved claims experience, profitable growth and favorable market movements.
- By business, P&C earnings increased by 32% (36% in local currencies) reflecting a combination of underlying underwriting improvement driven by the earn-through of rates and lower natural catastrophe losses.
- The BOP of the Group's Life business saw a 13% increase (21% in local currencies) compared to the HY-21 driven by improved underlying performance and lower impacts of COVID-19.
- Farmers' results increased by 15% over the same period in 2021, mainly driven by the higher level of management fees at Farmers Management Services following the integration of the MetLife U.S. P&C business.
- Group Functions and Operations benefited from lower level and timing of HQ expenses, lower external debt costs and favorable FX impacts.
- The Group's Non-Core Businesses reported an operating loss, driven by negative market impacts and assumption changes on run-off portfolios.

Net income attributable to shareholders up 1% compared to HY-21, despite recognition of negative mark-to-market effects

BOP TO NIAS WALK (USDm)



KEY DRIVERS

- Group BOP of USD 3.4bn up 25% compared to HY-21 driven by strength of underlying business
- Realized capital losses of USD 268m driven by rising yields and weaker equity markets compared to gains of USD 408m at HY-21, thus reducing NIAS growth
- Restructuring/other impacts mainly driven by BOP exempted integration costs and charitable contributions
- Effective tax rate of 23.9% in line with guidance of 24-25%

1 Restructuring costs include restructuring provisions, other adjustments and impairment of goodwill.
2 NIAS excluding non-controlling interests.

2022 outlook

PROPERTY & CASUALTY	• Commercial pricing expected to remain in excess of loss cost inflation • Net earned premium growth is expected to be in the mid-to-high single digit range in local currencies • Losses from natural catastrophes anticipated to be around ~3.5ppts • Investment income excluding fair value adjustments on hedge funds expected to see an annualized run-rate benefit in the region of USD 50-100m assuming current reinvestment rates
LIFE	• Growth in Life BOP excluding Farmers expected to be in the mid-single digit range in local currencies • COVID-19 claims experience expected to remain moderate in the second half
FARMERS	• Farmers Exchanges[1] GWP growth expected to be in the high-single digits for FY-22
OTHER	• Group Functions and Operations net expenses expected to be in the range of USD 800-850m • Operating loss for Non-Core Businesses expected to remain around the level seen at HY-22 • Restructuring and other costs outside of BOP expected to remain broadly in line with 2021 • Effective tax rate expected to be around 24-25%

[1] For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement

2022 outlook

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COMMENTARY

P&C:

- Rising interest rates in 2022 to date mean that reinvestment yields are above book yields at HY-22. Based on these conditions, P&C investment income excluding fair value adjustments on hedge funds is expected to see a benefit in the region of USD 50-100m on an annualized basis.

Life:

- Subject to market developments, Life BOP excluding Farmers is expected to increase in the mid-single digit range for the full year in local currencies, benefitting from continued underlying growth and improved COVID-19 claims experience.

Farmers:

- Gross written premium development at the Farmers Exchanges including the acquired MetLife U.S. P&C business is expected to be in the high-single digits for FY-22.
- The Managed Gross Earned Premium margin of Farmers Management Services (FMS) is expected to remain below the level of 7% for a period of time due to the impact of integration costs before returning to 7% in the medium-term.

Strong growth and rate change across all regions

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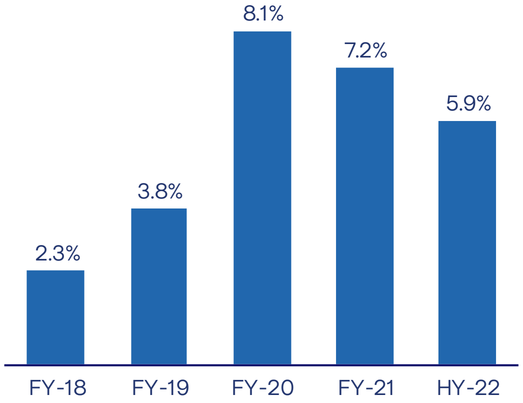
HY-22 TOP-LINE DEVELOPMENT

	GWP (USDm)	GWP like-for-like growth (%)[1]	Rate change (%)[2]	Rate change outlook
EMEA	10,349	9%	5%	Stable
North America	11,346	14%	9%	Stable
Asia Pacific	1,687	16%	3%	Stable
Latin America	1,380	25%	2%	Stable
Total[3]	23,797	13%	6%	Stable

TOTAL RATE CHANGE (%)[2]



1 In local currency.
2 GWP development due to premium rate change as a percentage of the renewed portfolio (monitored business) against the comparable prior year period.
3 Total includes Group Reinsurance and Eliminations.

Strong growth and rate change across all regions

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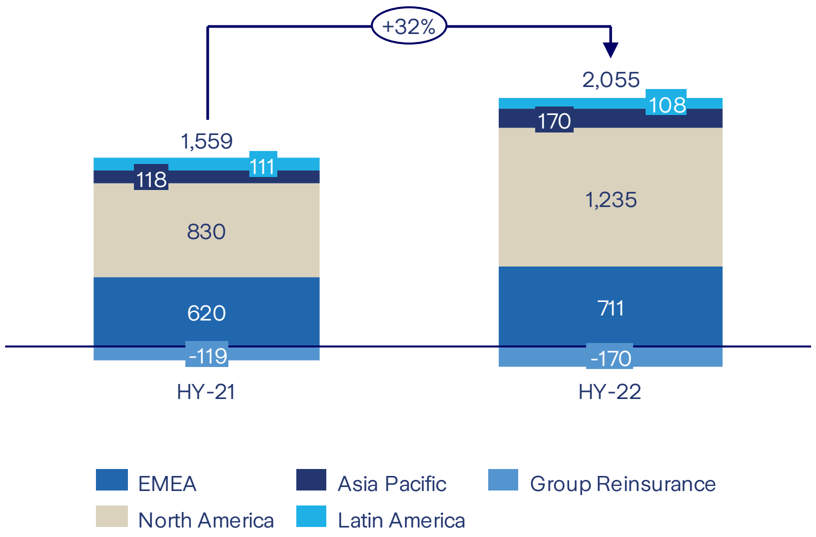
COMMENTARY

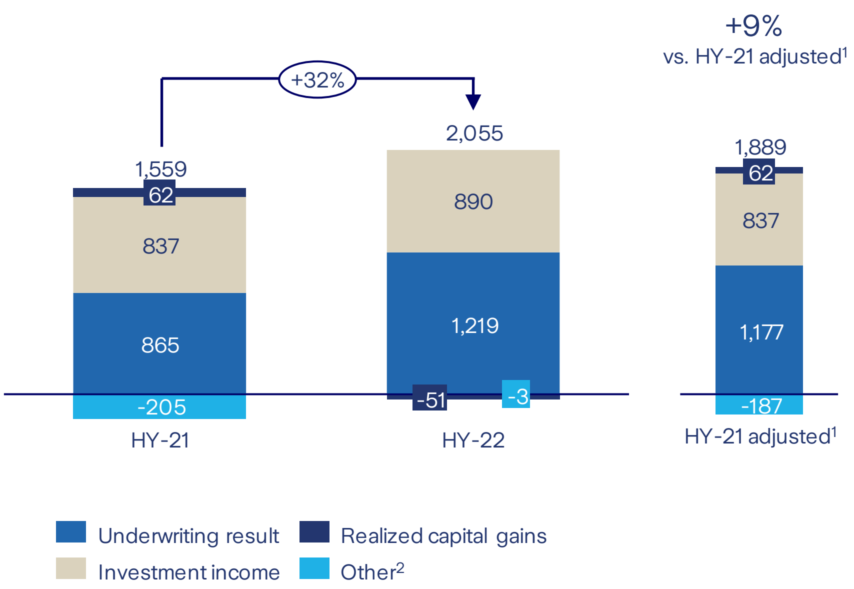
- Gross written premiums rose 13% on a like-for-like basis and 8% in U.S. dollar terms. All regions demonstrated strong growth supported by higher premium rates of 6% on a Group basis.
- Net earned premiums in the first half rose 11% on a like-for-like basis and 7% in U.S. dollars benefiting from the earn-through of growth in gross written premiums.
- Rate change remains favorable and is supported by commercial rate of 9%. Rate increases have been relatively stable throughout the first half of the year.
- In EMEA, gross written premiums increased 9% on a like-for-like basis, driven by both Retail and Commercial Insurance.
- North America grew 14% on a like-for-like basis, with crop insurance contributing about 5 percentage points to growth due to higher agricultural commodity prices. Growth benefited from rate increases of 9% which remained stable over the first half of the year as well as higher new business.
- In Asia Pacific, gross written premiums rose 16% on a like-for-like basis, driven by a recovering travel insurance business and overall growth across the region.
- In Latin America, gross written premiums rose 25% on a like-for-like basis, with a strong performance in Brazil and Mexico from all major business lines supported by a rebound from lower levels in the previous year due to COVID-19.

Higher revenues and underwriting improvements drive significant increase in P&C BOP

BOP (USDm)



BREAK DOWN BY COMPONENT (USDm)



1 Adjusted for COVID-19 impacts and normalization of catastrophes based on past average experience of around 3.5% of NEP.
2 Includes non-technical result and non-controlling interest.

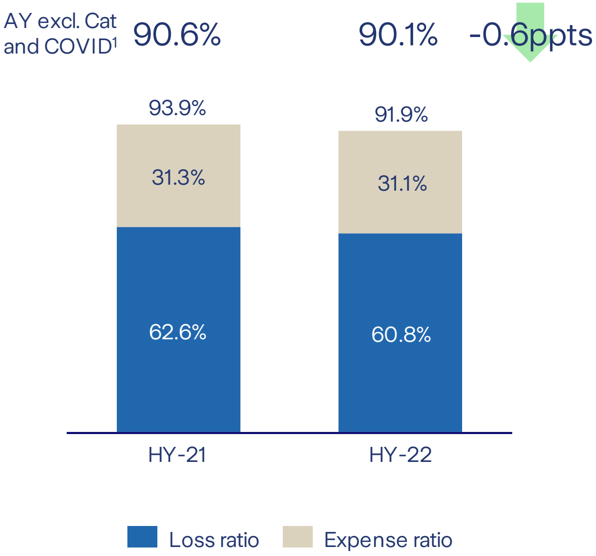
Higher revenues and underwriting improvements drive significant increase in P&C BOP

COMMENTARY

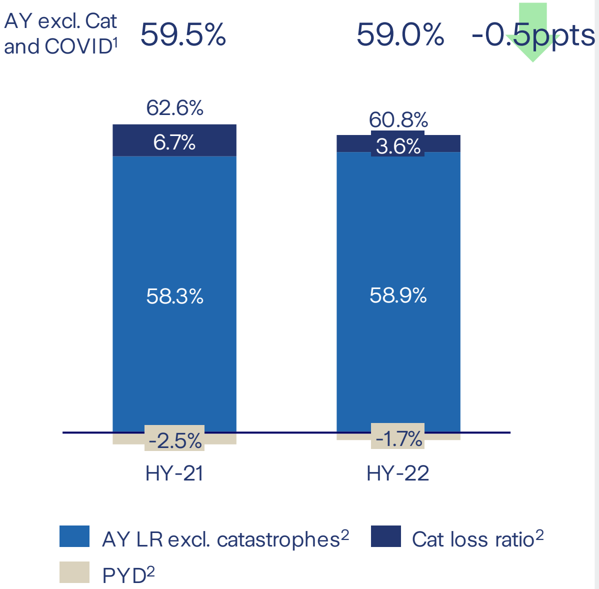
- HY-22 P&C BOP was USD 2,055m, 32% higher than in the previous year. The improvement was supported by higher prices feeding into the result. On an underlying basis adjusting for normalized natural catastrophe and weather-related claims as well as the favorable net COVID-19 impact in the prior year period, the HY-22 P&C BOP was 9% higher than in the previous year.
- The first half saw natural catastrophe and weather-related claims slightly above our long-term expectations.
- Investment income was USD 53m above prior year levels driven by the earn-through of higher yields.
- Realized capital losses of USD 51m mainly driven by the Group's hedge fund portfolio due to adverse financial markets compared with a gain of USD 62m in the previous year.
- The net non-technical result of USD 61m was USD 211m better than in the previous year, mainly reflecting a gain from a real estate transaction, a rebound in travel business, positive impact due to improving interest rates as well as favorable currency movements.

Portfolio quality demonstrated by further improvement in the combined ratio

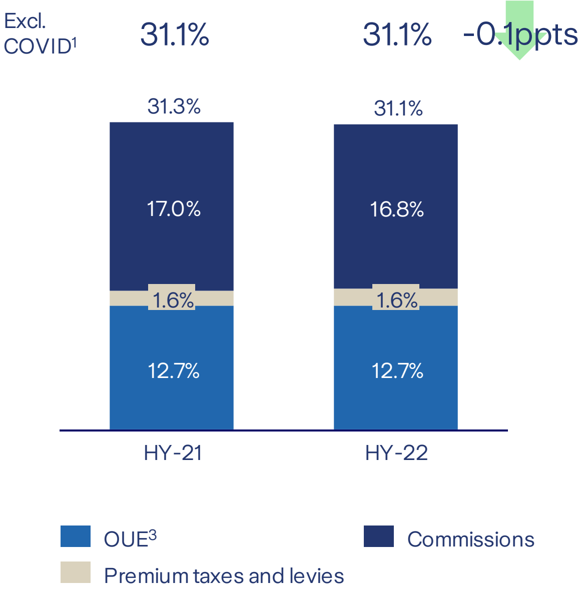
COMBINED RATIO (%)



LOSS RATIO (%)



EXPENSE RATIO (%)



1 COVID-19 claims, frequency benefits, premium refunds, and Cover-More operating loss included in underwriting result (more details in the appendix at page 59).
2 Accident year loss ratio (AY LR) excludes prior year reserve development (PYD). Catastrophes (Cat) include major and mid-sized catastrophes including significant weather-related events.
3 Other underwriting expenses.

Portfolio quality demonstrated by further improvement in the combined ratio

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COMMENTARY

- The combined ratio of 91.9% in the first half was 2 percentage points better than in the prior year period. The adjusted accident year combined ratio excl. Cat and COVID-19 improved by 0.6 percentage points mainly due to improvement in the underlying loss ratio.
- The loss ratio improved by 1.8 percentage points to 60.8%. On an underlying basis excluding catastrophe losses, prior year development and COVID-19 impacts, the accident year loss ratio excl. Cat and COVID-19 improved by 0.5 percentage points reflecting the earn-through of higher rates.
- Catastrophes and weather-related losses for the first half totaled 3.6% compared to a catastrophe loss ratio of 6.7% in the prior year period which saw more severe storms and other weather-related events.
- Prior year development of 1.7% was well within the indicated 1-2% range. All regions had favorable development.
- The expense ratio of 31.1% in the first half was 0.2 percentage points lower than in the previous year, mainly driven by a reduction of the commission ratio reflecting business mix shifts. Adjusted for COVID-19 impacts, the expense ratio improved by 0.1 percentage points year on year.

Strong improvement in Commercial driven by North America

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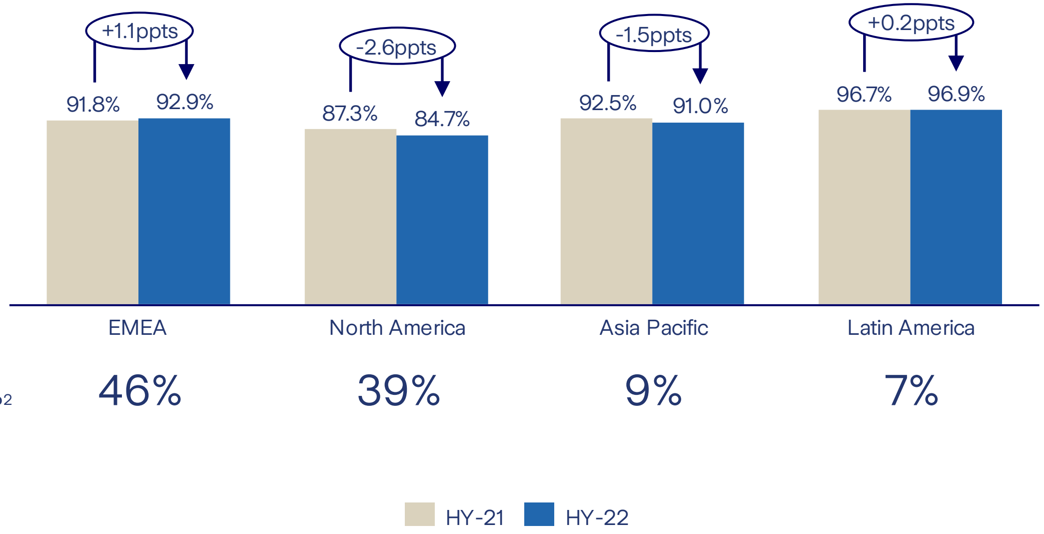
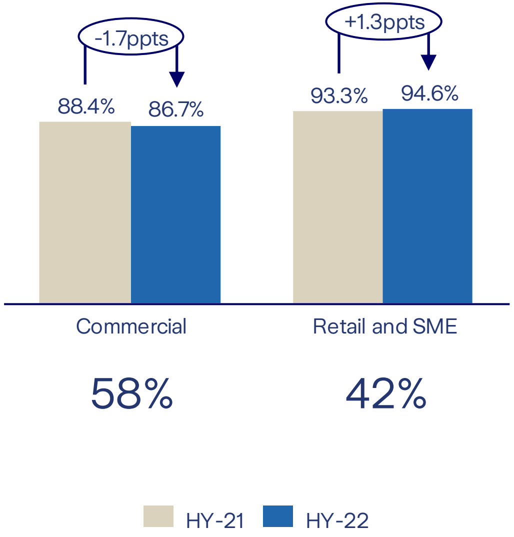
AY COMBINED RATIO (CR) EXCL. CATASTROPHES AND COVID-19 BY REGION (%)[1]



% of Group HY-22 NEP[2]	EMEA	North America	Asia Pacific	Latin America
	46%	39%	9%	7%

AY CR EX CATASTROPHES AND COVID-19 BY CUSTOMER UNIT (%)[1]



Commercial	Retail and SME
58%	42%

1 COVID-19 impacts include frequency benefits, Cover-More operating loss included in accident year underwriting result, and premium refunds. Retail and SME includes USD 38m of eliminations in HY-22 (USD 9m in HY-21).
2 Excluding Group Reinsurance and Eliminations.

Strong improvement in Commercial driven by North America

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COMMENTARY

- In EMEA, the accident year combined ratio ex-catastrophes and COVID-19 deteriorated by 1.1 percentage points mainly due to a less favorable loss experience in the UK compared to the prior year.
- In North America, the accident year combined ratio ex-catastrophes and COVID-19, improved by 2.6 percentage points to 84.7% driven mainly by the earn-through of rate increases.
- The Asia Pacific accident year combined ratio ex-catastrophes and COVID-19 improved by 1.5 percentage points mainly driven by a reduction of the attritional loss ratio partially offset by an increase in the expense ratio.
- In Latin America, the accident year combined ratio ex-catastrophes and COVID-19 was 96.9%, 0.2 percentage points higher compared to the previous year mainly due to an increase in the loss ratio which was partially offset by lower commission expenses.
- The Commercial Insurance accident year combined ratio ex-catastrophes and COVID-19 improved 1.7 percentage points benefiting mainly from the earn-through of rate increases.
- For the Retail and SME business, the accident year combined ratio excluding catastrophes and COVID-19 was 94.6%, 1.3 percentage points higher than in the previous year, mainly driven by a higher expense ratio due to funding of growth initiatives in EMEA partially offset by a slight improvement in the loss ratio.

Reinvestment yield exceeds book yield, supporting P&C investment income

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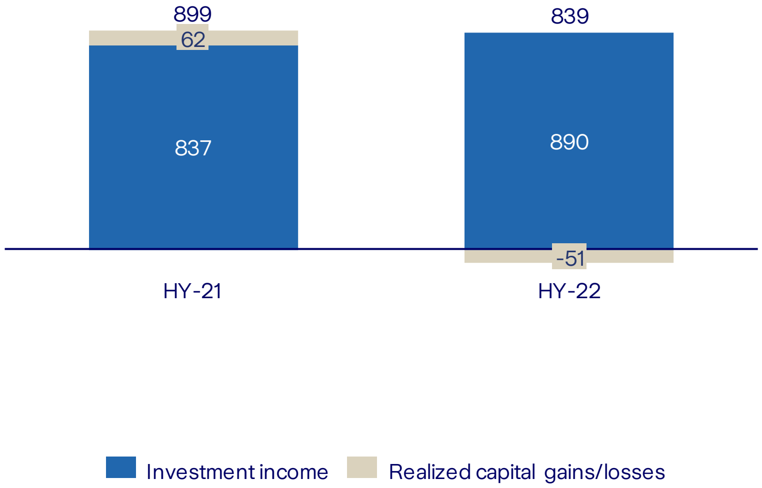
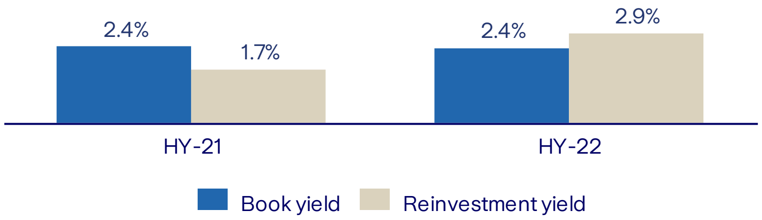
INVESTMENT RESULT IN BOP (USDm)



INVESTMENT INCOME YIELD OF GROUP INVESTMENTS (%)[1]

BOOK & REINVESTMENT YIELD OF DEBT SECURITIES (%)[2]



1 Net of investment expenses. Investment income yield calculated based on average Group Investments (accounting view) during the period on an annual basis.
2 Book yield calculated as weighted-average portfolio yield of debt securities during the period on an annual basis. Reinvestment yield calculated as a weighted-average trade yield of purchased debt securities with maturity >90 days during the period on an annual basis.

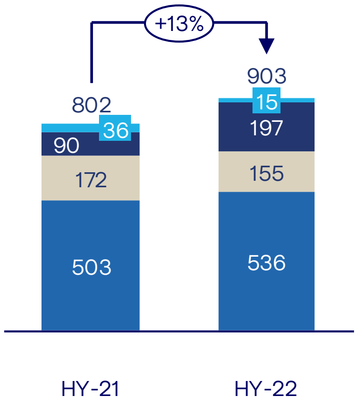
Reinvestment yield exceeds book yield, supporting P&C investment income

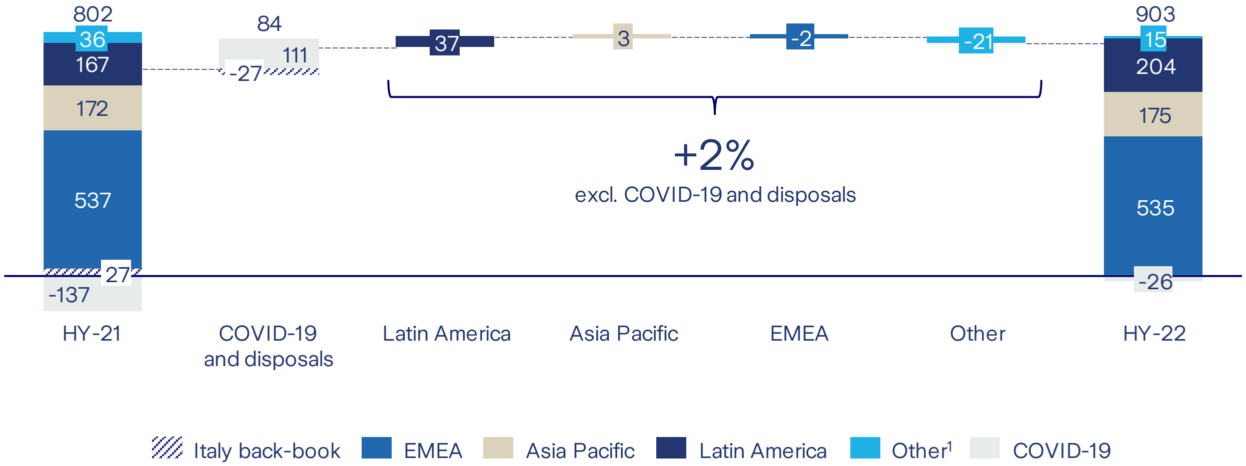
COMMENTARY

- Investment income in HY-22 was up 6% (USD 53m) compared to the prior-year period, driven by improving investment yields.
- This was offset by realized capital losses of USD 51m, mainly driven by a reduction in the market value of the hedge fund portfolio in the first half of 2022 compared to capital gains of USD 62m in the prior year period.
- The book yield for debt securities remained at 2.4% while reinvestment rates on debt securities, driven by favorable market rates, increased by more than 1.1 percentage points to 2.9%. This translates into a positive 0.4 percentage points difference between reinvestment and book yield (from negative 0.7 percentage points in the prior-year period), mostly driven by the U.S.

Life BOP up 13% driven by underlying growth and improved COVID-19 claims experience

BOP (USDm)





[1] Includes North America and Group Reinsurance.

Life BOP up 13% driven by underlying growth and improved COVID-19 claims experience

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COMMENTARY

- In EMEA, Life BOP increased by 6% to USD 536m on a reported basis. This benefited from the absence of COVID-19 claims, which amounted to USD 61m in HY-21. Adjusted for COVID-19 claims and the disposal of the Italian life back book, BOP was in line with the prior year period, with underlying improvement offset by adverse currency movements. The disposal of the Italian life back book is expected to be completed in H2-22, subject to regulatory approval. Under the terms of the transaction, movements in the portfolio value including earnings accrue to the acquirer from Jan. 1, 2022. As a result, the book has been accounted for as held for sale with earnings excluded from BOP.
- In North America, which is reported under Other and excludes Farmers Life, BOP reduced by USD 16m due to worse claims experience. COVID-19 claims did not have a material impact, in line with the prior year.
- In Asia Pacific, Life BOP decreased by 10% to USD 155m on a reported basis. Adjusting for COVID-19 claims, BOP increased 2%, with underlying growth dampened by the U.S. dollar strengthening against the main currencies. In HY-22 the business recorded USD 20m of COVID-19 claims, mainly driven by hospitalization benefits in Japan, while HY-21 did not have material COVID-19 impacts. Australia continued to improve year on year benefiting from favorable claims experience.
- In Latin America, BOP went up by 117% to USD 197m on a reported basis. This was partially driven by a reduction of COVID-19 claims from USD 76m in HY-21 to USD 7m in HY-22. Excluding COVID-19 claims, BOP increased by 22% to USD 204m driven by profitable growth and favorable market movements.
- The Group Life HY-22 BOP also reflects the impact of adverse market movements, mainly related to accelerated amortization of deferred acquisition costs, which were offset by a net favorable impact of management actions.

Strong growth in net inflows; AuM affected by unfavorable markets and the reclassification of assets to held for sale

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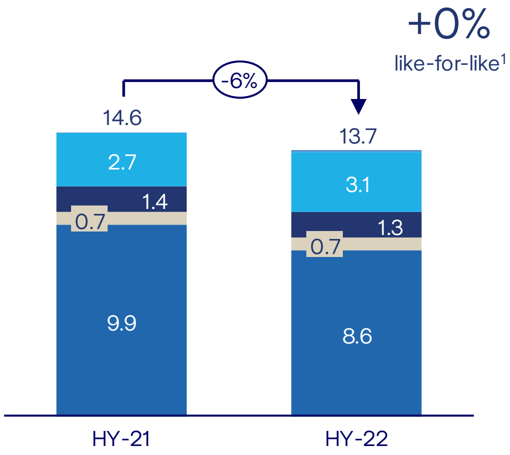
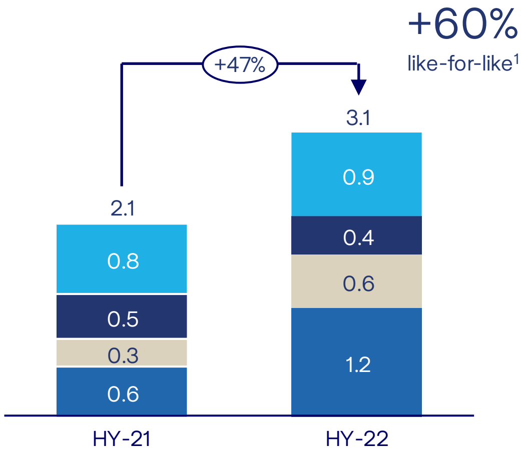
GWP AND DEPOSITS (USDbn)

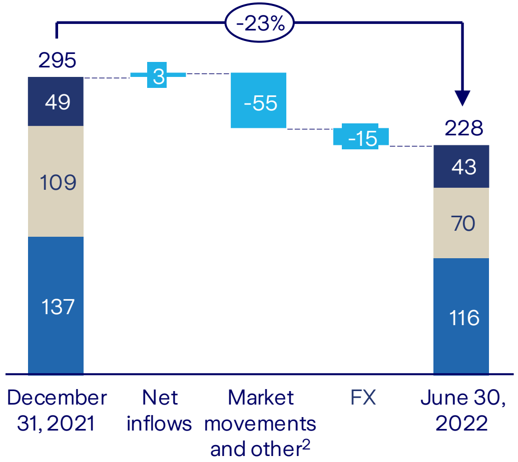


NET INFLOWS BY SEGMENT (USDbn)



EMEA North America Asia Pacific Latin America Other

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (USDbn)



Unit-linked 3rd party investments Group investments

[1] In local currencies and adjusted for the announced sale of the Italian life and pensions back book to GamaLife expected to be completed in the second half of 2022 subject to regulatory approval.
[2] Includes USD 20.8bn reclassification from AuM to assets held for sale due to the planned disposal of the German legacy life insurance back book announced on June 24, 2022.

Strong growth in net inflows; AuM affected by unfavorable markets and the reclassification of assets to held for sale

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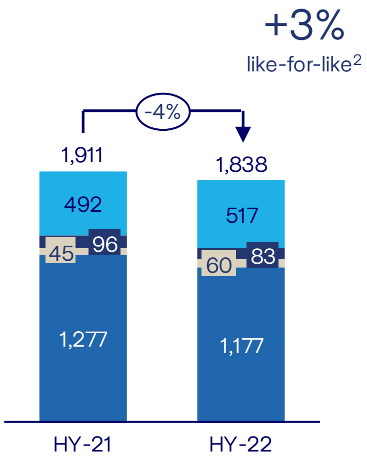
COMMENTARY

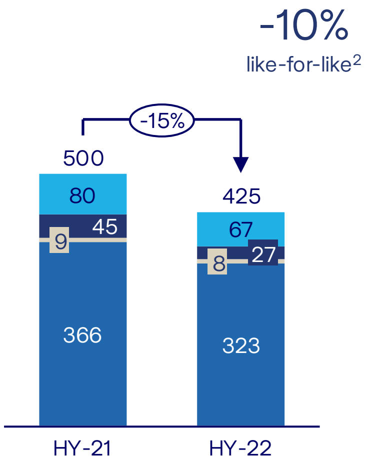
- In the Group's Life business, gross written premiums and deposits were down 6% during the first half compared to the prior year on a reported basis, with a modest growth on a like-for-like basis more than offset by adverse currency movements due to the U.S. dollar appreciation against major currencies.
- In EMEA, gross written premiums and deposits were 4% below prior year on a like-for-like basis, mainly due to lower sales in Spain and Italy.
- In Latin America, gross written premiums and deposits increased by 14% on a like-for-like basis mainly driven by growth in the Zurich Santander JV and Chile.
- In Asia Pacific, gross written premiums and deposits were 2% above prior year on a like-for-like basis, benefiting primarily from growth in Australia.
- Net inflows of USD 3.1bn were 47% higher than in the prior year on a reported basis and 60% higher on a like-for-like basis. In EMEA, net inflows improved strongly in the first quarter driven mainly by unit-linked in Germany, Ireland and the UK, and 3rd party investments in Switzerland, while the second quarter has seen net inflows below prior year levels due to less favorable market conditions. In Latin America and North America, net inflows were above prior year levels both in the first and second quarter. Asia Pacific net inflows were lower than in the prior year period, driven by a decline in the second quarter.
- The Group's Life assets under management (AuM) decreased 23% in the first half to USD 228bn. Net inflows increased AuM by around 1%. The announced disposal of a German legacy life insurance back book led to the reclassification of USD 21bn of AuM into assets held for sale. Unfavorable financial markets movements and adverse currency movements further reduced AuM by USD 34bn and USD 15bn respectively.

APE up 3% on a like-for-like basis with growth driven by capital efficient savings and protection products

APE (USDm)[1]

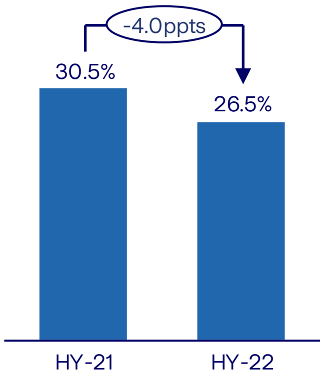


NBV (USDm)[1]

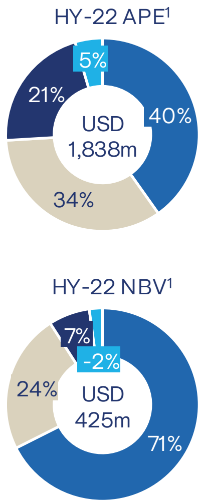


EMEA North America Asia Pacific Latin America

NBM (%)[1]



NEW BUSINESS MIX (%)



[1] Annual premium equivalent (APE) is reported before non-controlling interests. New business margin (NBM) and value (NBV) are reported net of non-controlling interests.
[2] In local currencies and adjusted for the announced sale of the Italian life and pensions back book to GamaLife expected to be completed in the second half of 2022 subject to regulatory approval.

APE up 3% on a like-for-like basis with growth driven by capital efficient savings and protection products

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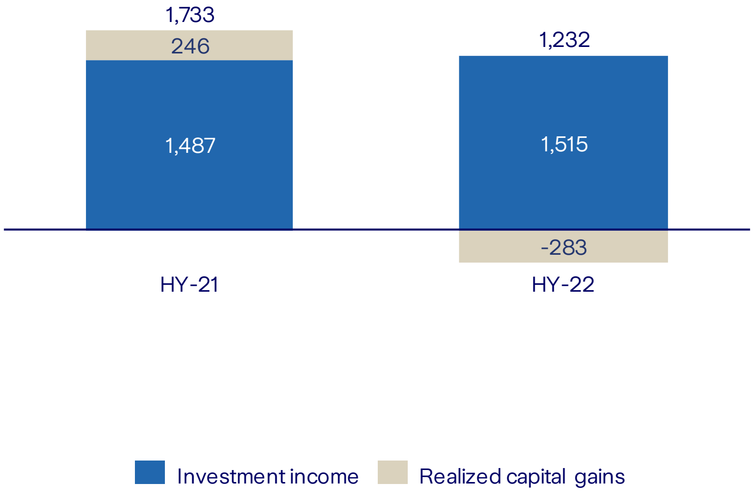
COMMENTARY

- During the first half, Life new business annual premium equivalent (APE) increased 3% on a like-for-like basis. Growth was driven by higher sales in capital efficient savings and protection products. On a reported basis APE declined 4%, with local currency growth offset by U.S. dollar appreciation against major currencies.
- In EMEA, APE sales increased by 2% on a like-for-like basis, compared with the same period in 2021. This was primarily driven by growth in corporate savings in Switzerland and unit-linked business in Germany, which more than offset a reduction of low-margin individual savings in Spain.
- APE sales in Latin America increased 4% on a like-for-like basis, driven by growth in protection, partially offset by a slowdown in unit-linked sales.
- In Asia Pacific, APE sales were 8% below the previous year on a like-for-like basis, driven by lower sales in Japan due to competitive market conditions and product re-pricing.
- In North America, APE sales increased 33% on a like-for-like basis, driven by corporate protection products.
- New business margin (NBM) remained attractive at 26.5%, down from 30.5% in the previous year. The lower margin reflects adverse economic variances mainly related to higher discount rates in protection, a net unfavorable impact of modelling and assumption updates, and a less favorable product mix within Zurich's preferred lines of business. This resulted in New business value (NBV) of USD 425m, 10% below prior year on a like-for-like basis.
- The Group continues to focus on protection, unit-linked and corporate savings business, with these products accounting for 95% of APE sales. Protection business contributed 71% of the total NBV.

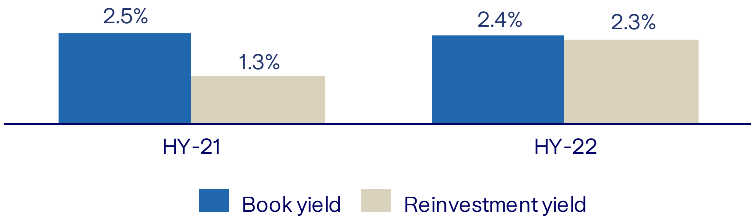
Lower investment result in Life driven by market impacts and FX movements, partially offset by higher reinvestment yield

INVESTMENT RESULT IN BOP, GROSS OF PH (USDm)[1]



INVESTMENT INCOME YIELD OF GROUP INVESTMENTS (%)[2]

BOOK & REINVESTMENT YIELD OF DEBT SECURITIES (%)[3]



1 Gross of policyholder participation (PH).
2 Net of investment expenses. Investment income yield calculated based on average Group Investments (accounting view) during the period on an annual basis.
3 Book yield calculated as weighted-average portfolio yield of debt securities during the period on an annual basis. Reinvestment yield calculated as a weighted-average trade yield of purchased debt securities with maturity >90 days during the period on an annual basis.

Lower investment result in Life driven by market impacts and FX movements, partially offset by higher reinvestment yield

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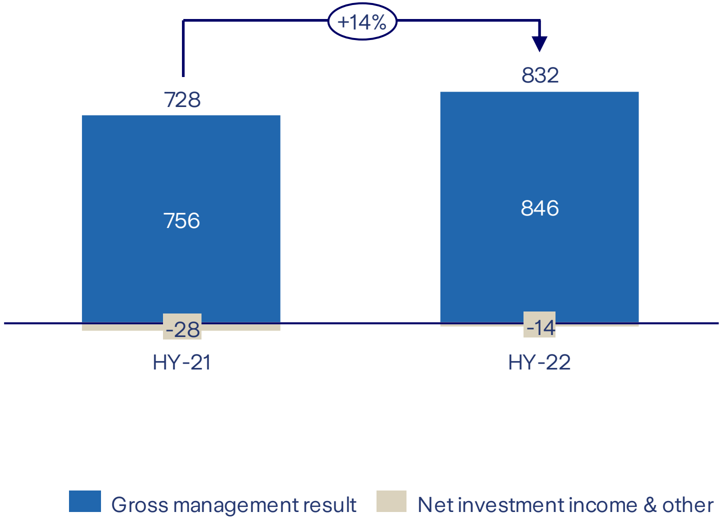
COMMENTARY

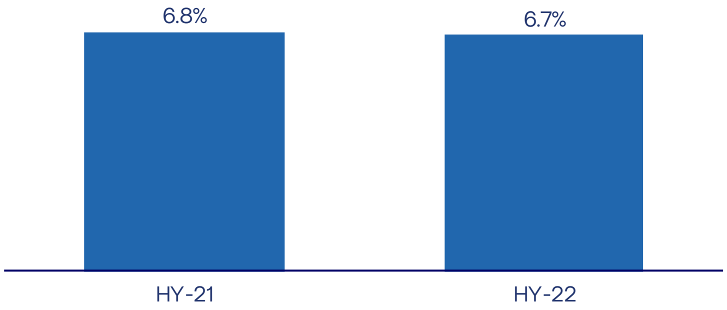
- The Life investment result, which is gross of policyholder sharing, reduced by 29% to USD 1.2bn in HY-22, driven by realized capital losses from increasing market rates, low performing equity markets and the USD strengthening.

Growth in Farmers Exchanges[1] drives increase in fees with partial offset from MetLife integration costs

BUSINESS OPERATING PROFIT (USDm)



MGEP MARGIN (%)[2]



1 For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement.
2 Margin on Gross Earned Premiums of the Farmers Exchanges.

Growth in Farmers Exchanges[1] drives increase in fees with partial offset from MetLife integration costs

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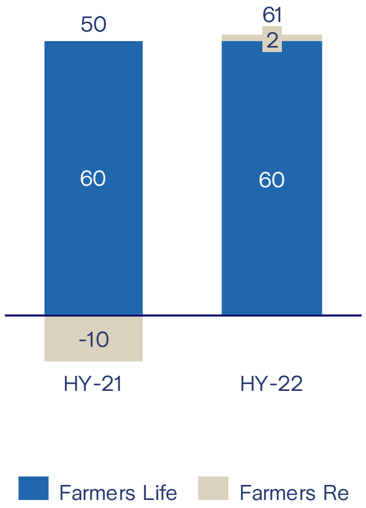
COMMENTARY

- Farmers Management Services (FMS) BOP increased 14% compared to the prior year. This was mainly driven by growth in the premium base of the Farmers Exchanges (up +15% compared to HY-21), boosted by the inclusion of the acquired MetLife U.S. P&C business.
- The Managed Gross Earned Premium margin for the first half was 6.7%, reflecting the impact of integration costs related to the MetLife U.S. P&C business (only included from April 2021 in the prior-year period). Over the medium-term, the margin is expected to return to 7%.
- The result was also impacted by a slightly lower drag of investment and other income, benefiting from recovering investment yields and absence of one-time MetLife deal-related costs, while an unfavorable mark-to-market movement on a deferred compensation plan drives the net negative impact.

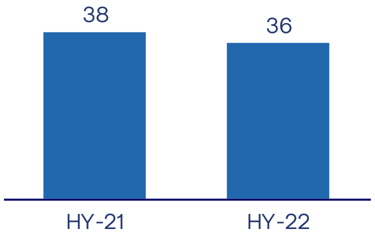
[1] For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement

Farmers Life BOP and APE in line with HY-21, NBV drop driven by mix and market impacts; Farmers Re BOP improved

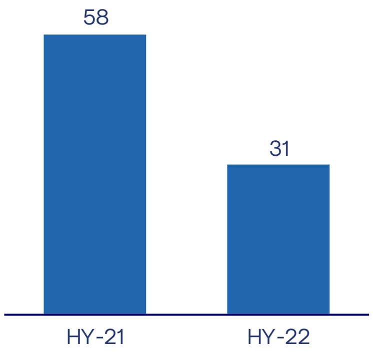
BOP (USDm)



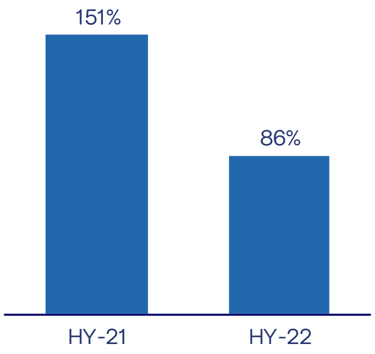
FARMERS LIFE APE (USDm)[1]



FARMERS LIFE NBV (USDm)[1]



FARMERS LIFE NBM (%)[1]



[1] Annual premium equivalent (APE); new business value (NBV) and margin (NBM).

Farmers Life BOP and APE in line with HY-21, NBV drop driven by mix and market impacts; Farmers Re BOP improved

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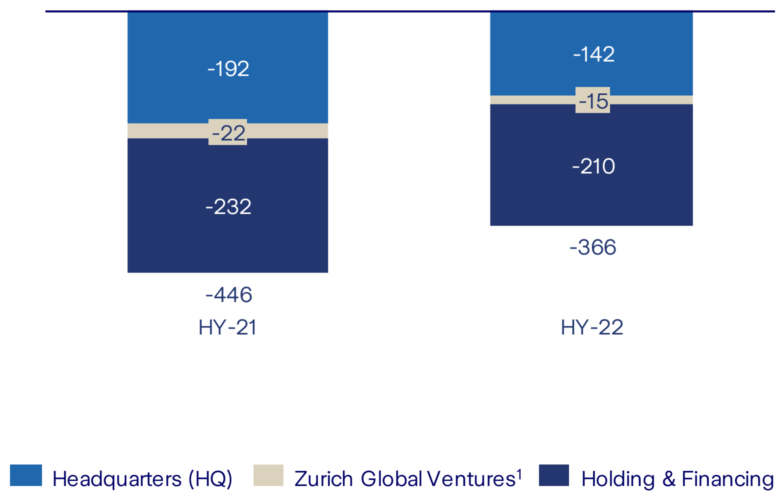
COMMENTARY

- Farmers Life BOP of USD 60m was in line with the prior year. Negative market-driven impacts in amortization of deferred acquisition costs were offset by improved mortality experience related to COVID-19 and favorable actuarial impacts.
- Farmers Life experienced USD 32m of COVID-19 related mortality claims in HY-22, compared to USD 42m in the prior year. The majority of losses occurred in the first month of the year, with strong improvements over the remainder of the period.
- Farmers Life new business APE was broadly in line with prior year.
- Farmers Life new business value (NBV) of USD 31m is below prior year due to the lower sales volumes, the impact of higher discount rates and shifts in business mix to lower-margin products. As a result, new business margin reduced to 86%.

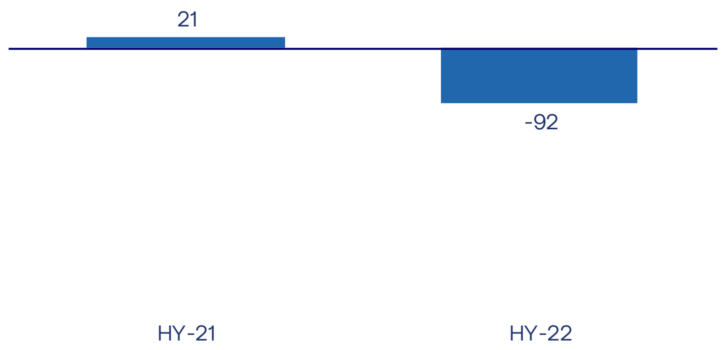
- Farmers Re BOP of USD 2m was USD 12m higher than in the prior year driven by a lower impact of catastrophe losses and favorable prior year development compared to HY-21.

Group Functions benefiting from lower HQ expenses; Non-Core Businesses driven by negative market impacts

GROUP FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS BOP (USDm)



NON-CORE BUSINESSES BOP (USDm)



[1] Includes Zurich Global Employee Benefit Solutions, new ventures, and initiatives.

Group Functions benefiting from lower HQ expenses; Non-Core Businesses driven by negative market impacts

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COMMENTARY

- Group Functions and Operations reported net expenses of USD 366m compared to USD 446m in the prior-year period. The improvement was driven by the level and phasing of HQ expenses, favorable FX impacts and lower external debt costs due to better refinancing conditions.
- The Group's Non-Core Businesses, which comprises run-off portfolios that are managed to proactively reduce risk and release capital, reported an operating loss of USD 92m. The result was mainly driven by negative market impacts and assumption changes on both Life and Non-Life portfolios, which are not expected to repeat with the same magnitude in the second half of the year.

Strong underlying capital generation combined with favorable market impact from rising yields

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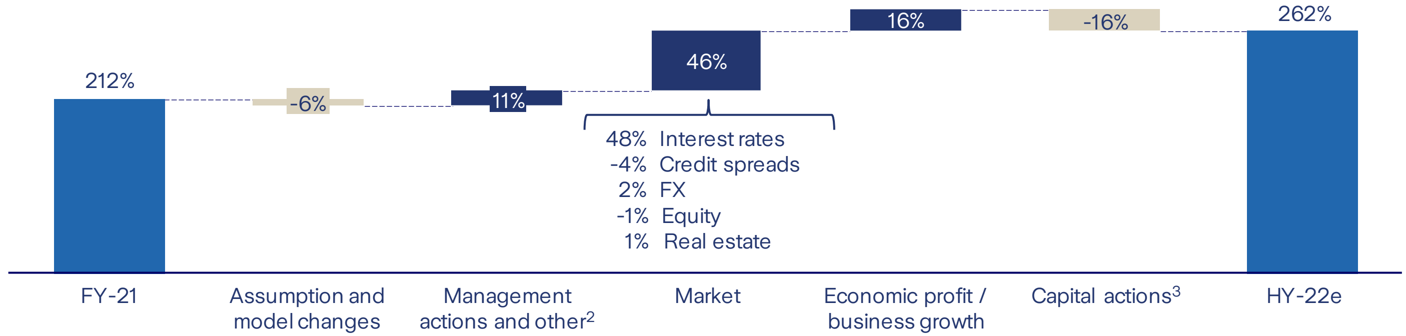
SST ratio (%)[1]



	FY-21	Assumption and model changes	Management actions and other[2]	Market	Economic profit / business growth	Capital actions[3]	HY-22e
AFR (USDbn)[1]	52.4	-0.3	0.3	-6.3	3.0	-2.7	46.4
TC incl. MVM (USDbn)[1]	27.8	0.7	-1.0	-7.3	0.5	0.0	20.6

1 On Swiss Solvency Test (SST) see footnote on page 3. SST ratio is defined as: (AFR – MVM) / (TC – MVM). AFR = Available financial resources; TC = Target capital; MVM = Market value margin (HY-22e: USD 4.6bn vs. FY-21 of USD 5.7bn). Does not consider the sale of the Italian life and pensions back book and Germany legacy traditional life back book.
2 Mainly reflects a temporary reduction in asset risk appetite. Unwind of macro hedges in July is expected to reduce the SST ratio by ~10ppts.
3 Capital actions include dividend payment, debt issuances and repayments, M&A and LTIP related transactions.

Strong underlying capital generation combined with favorable market impact from rising yields

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COMMENTARY

- As of June 30, the Group's Swiss Solvency Test (SST) ratio based on the Group's Internal Model as approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA was estimated at 262%, well above the Group's SST ratio target of 160% or above.
- The ratio reflects the temporary benefit of macro hedges, which have been unwound in July, with an expected negative impact of ~10 percentage points.
- No allowance has been made for the CHF 1.8bn share buyback, which would reduce the SST ratio by ~11 percentage points on a pro-forma basis.
- Similarly, no allowance has been made for the sale of the Italian and German back books, which are expected to be completed in the second half of 2022 and 2023 respectively.
- SST eligible debt issuances and repayments in HY-22 include the redemption of USD 1bn of perpetual capital notes, and the placement of CHF 300m of subordinated debt.

Decline in shareholders' equity driven by dividend payment, net unrealized losses and currency movements

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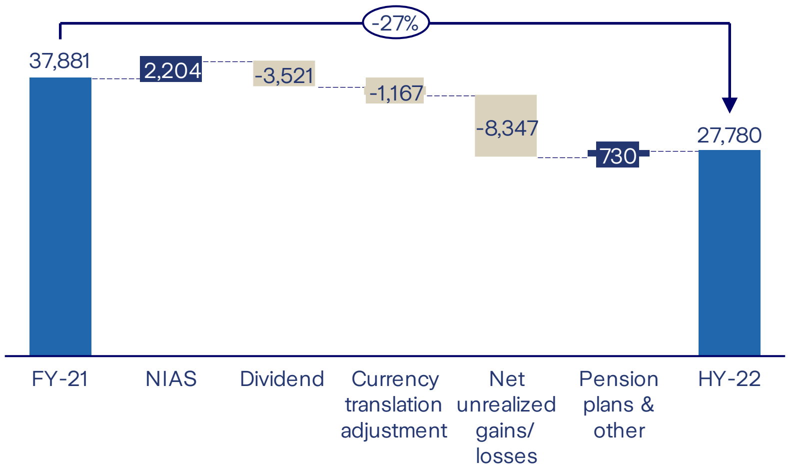
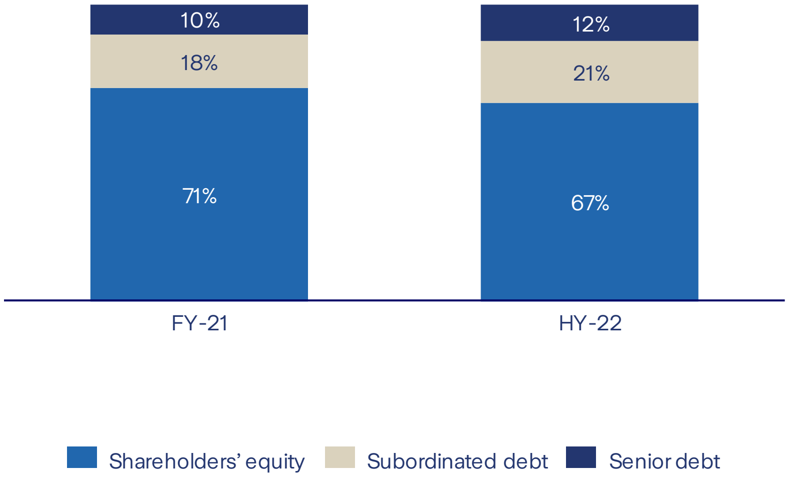
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (USDm)



CAPITAL STRUCTURE (%)[1]



1 Based on IFRS balance sheet.

Decline in shareholders' equity driven by dividend payment, net unrealized losses and currency movements

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COMMENTARY

- Shareholders' equity declined by USD 10.1bn compared to year end 2021, mainly driven by net unrealized losses, unfavorable currency movements, and the payment of the Group dividend of USD 3.5bn in the second quarter, which were partially offset by the first half's net income attributable to shareholders of USD 2.2bn.
- The negative change in unrealized gains and losses was driven by rising interest rates and underperformance in equity markets. As a result, the amount of unrealized capital gains and losses included in shareholders' equity moved from a positive balance of USD 4.1bn at FY-21 to a negative balance of USD 4.3bn at HY-22.
- During the first half, the Group redeemed USD 1bn of perpetual capital notes, and EUR 500m of senior capital notes matured. The Group successfully placed CHF 300m of subordinated debt and CHF 400m of senior debt.
- As a result, the proportion of shareholders' equity in the IFRS based capital structure reduced to 67% at HY-22. Group leverage remains within the Moody's Aa range, with an estimated Adjusted Financial Leverage of 27.8%.

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THIS COMMUNICATION DOES NOT CONTAIN AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES; SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES ABSENT REGISTRATION OR EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION, AND ANY PUBLIC OFFERING OF SECURITIES TO BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE MADE BY MEANS OF A PROSPECTUS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE ISSUER AND THAT WILL CONTAIN DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY AND MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Appendix

We are focused on continuing to reward our shareholders

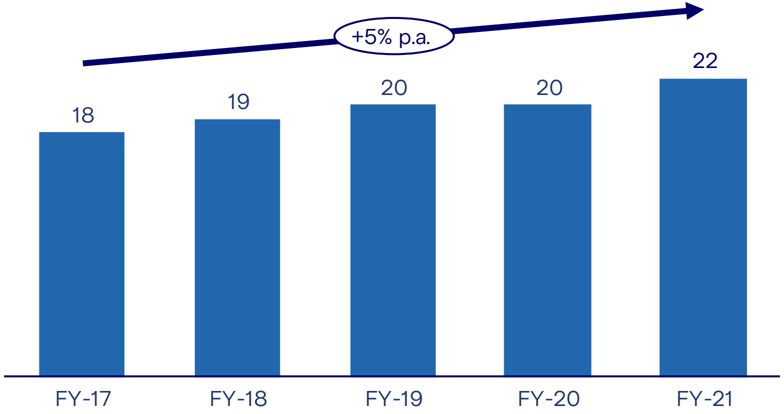
DIVIDEND POLICY[1]

NIAS[2] payout ratio of ~75%

Dividend increases based on sustainable earnings growth

Minimum target of prior year level

DIVIDEND PER SHARE (CHF)



1 The dividend is subject to the approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.
2 Net income attributable to shareholders.

Update on brand consideration

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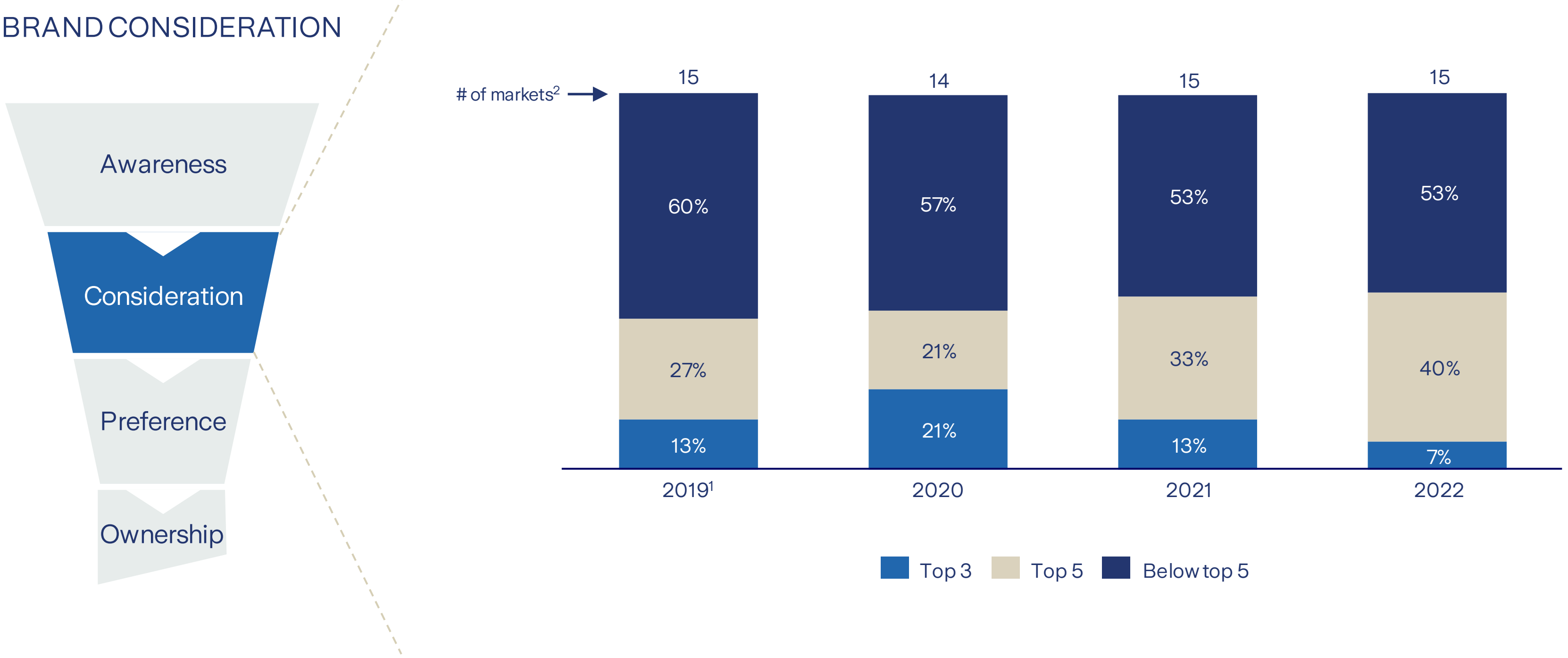

1 Re-calibrated on a comparable basis with 2020 and 2021. 2019 split as reported at the 2019 Investor Day: Top 3 (13%), Top 5 (33%), Below top 5 (53%).
2 Retail markets in scope: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Germany, Hong Kong (excluding 2020), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, UK.

Balance sheet and large loss volatility well managed through reinsurance

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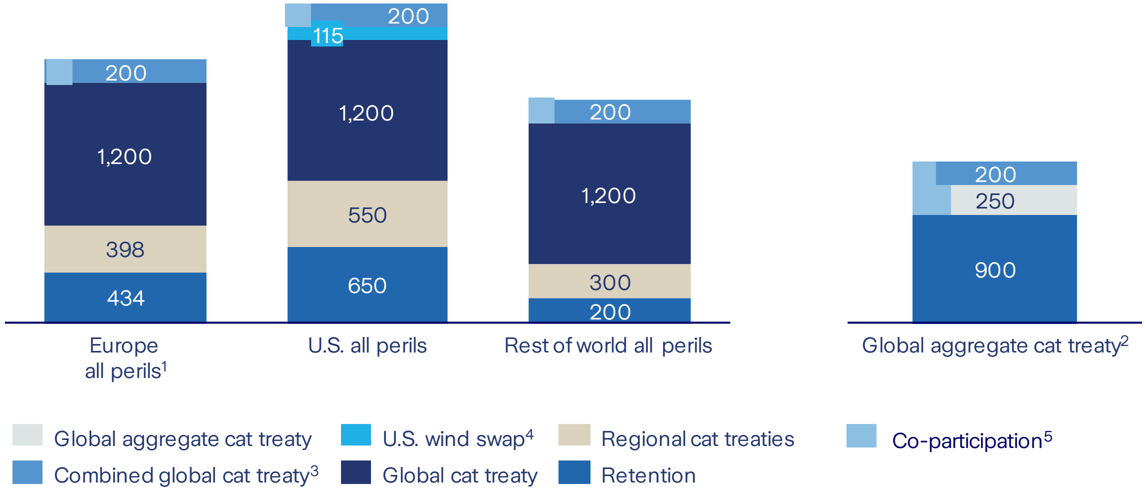
GROUP CATASTROPHE REINSURANCE PROTECTION (USDm)



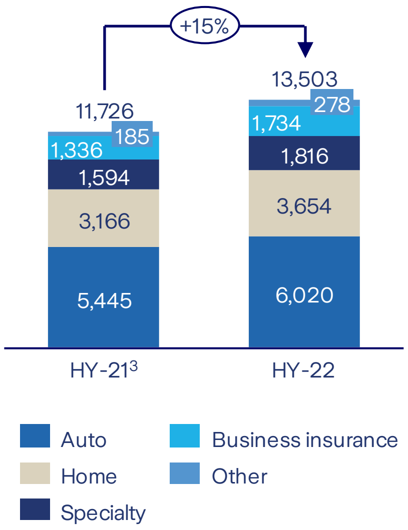
MAIN ADDITIONAL TREATIES

- Global property per risk
- Global surety excess of loss
- U.S. property quota share
- U.S. liability quota share

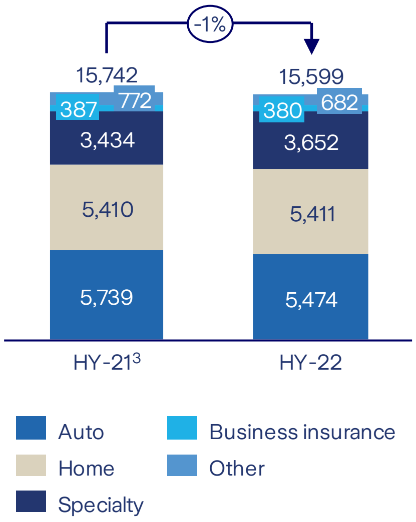
1 Europe cat treaty calculated with EUR/USD exchange rate as of July 31, 2022 (EUR 390m in excess of EUR 425m).
2 Fixed occurrence deductible of USD 35m.
3 This USD 200m cover can be used only once, either for aggregated losses or for an individual occurrence or event.
4 Only relevant for U.S. windstorms.
5 Co-participation of 42.75% applies to the USD 250m global aggregate cat treaty, 35.25% to the USD 200m combined global aggregate/occurrence cat treaty.

All lines of businesses contributed to premium growth at the Farmers Exchanges[1]

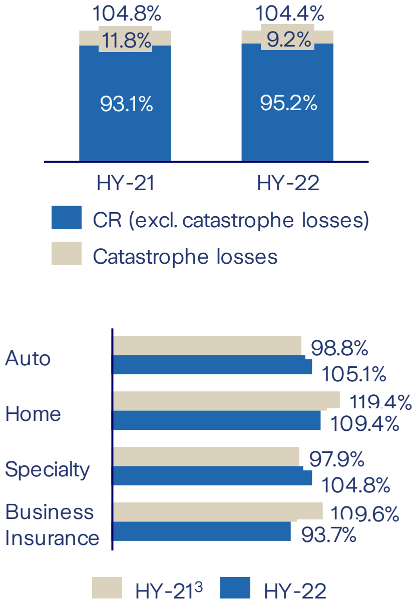
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM (USDm)



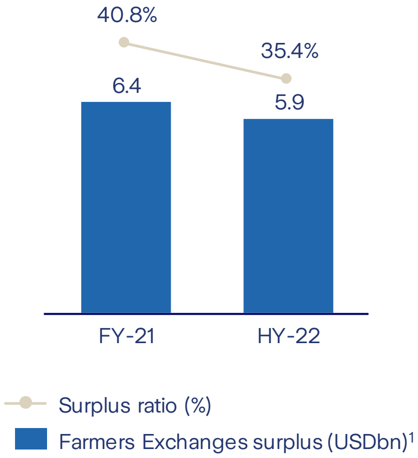
POLICIES-IN-FORCE (000's)



COMBINED RATIO (%)[2]



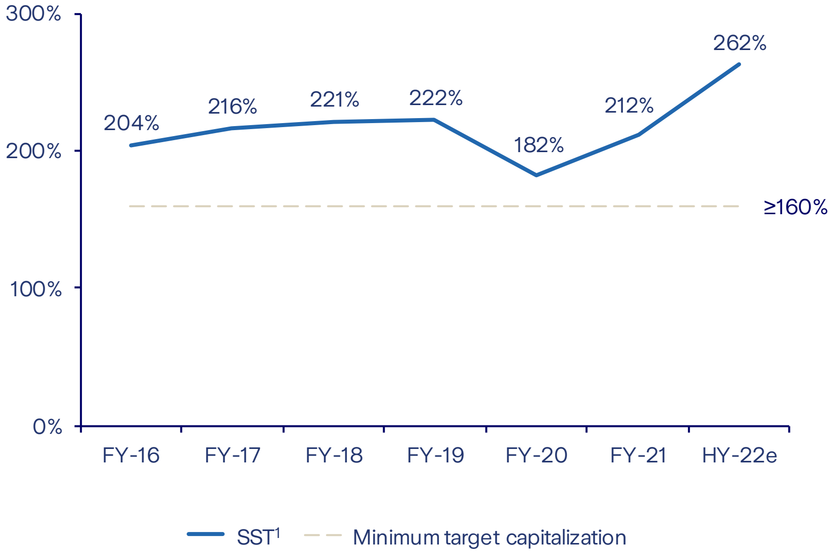
SURPLUS



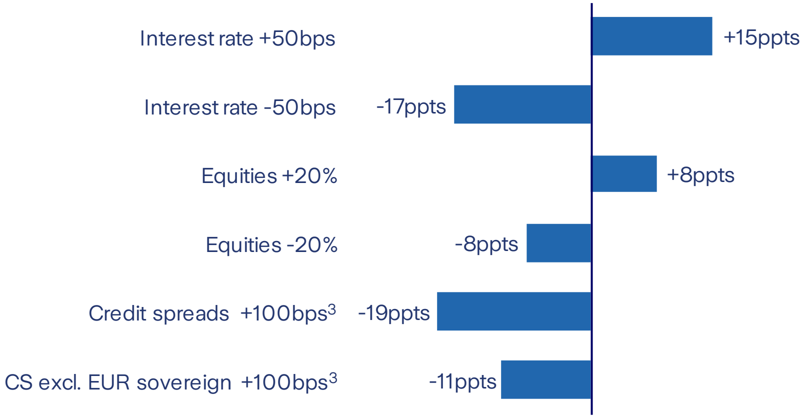
1 For all references to Farmers Exchanges see the disclaimer and cautionary statement
2 Combined ratio before quota share reinsurance.
3 HY-21 line of business split not fully comparable to HY-22 due to reclassification of acquired MetLife P&C business.

Very strong capital position

GROUP SWISS SOLVENCY TEST (%)[1]



Q1-22 SST SENSITIVITIES IMPACT (ppts)[2]



1 On Swiss Solvency Test (SST) see footnote on page 3.
2 Sensitivities are best estimates and reflect the impact on the pension plans in the UK. For the interest rate sensitivities shocks are applied to the liquid part of the yield curve.
3 Credit Spreads (CS) include mortgages. CS sensitivities include changes to the volatility adjustment applied to interest rates curves.

Well diversified capital base by business segment

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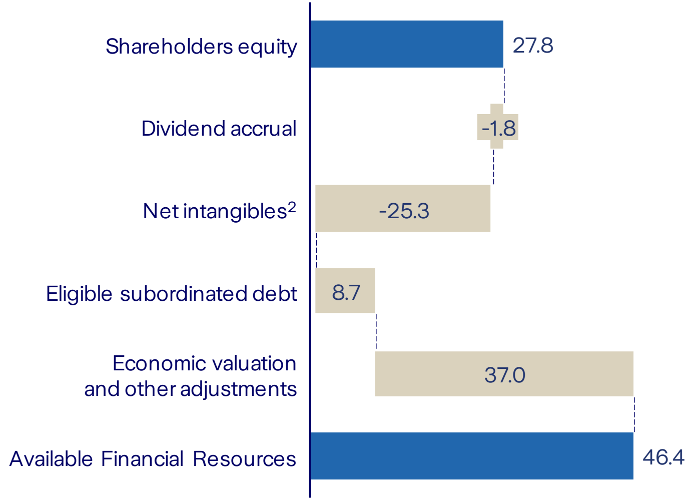
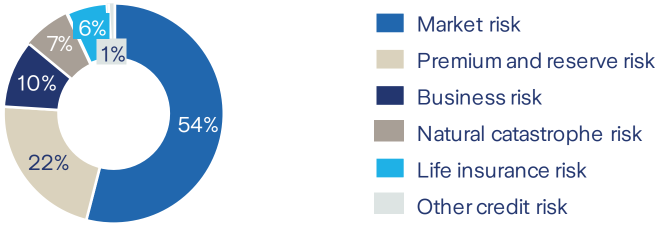
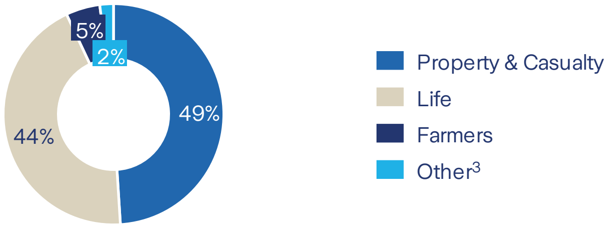
HY-22 AVAILABLE FINANCIAL RESOURCES (USDbn)



HY-22 RISK CAPITAL SPLIT (%)[1]





1 Split is based on the contribution to the aggregated risk, excluding market value margin and other effects on target capital.
2 Net intangibles incl. intangible assets and liabilities, gross of non-controlling interests.
3 Includes Group Functions & Operations and Non-Core Businesses.

Low average debt cost and balanced maturity profile

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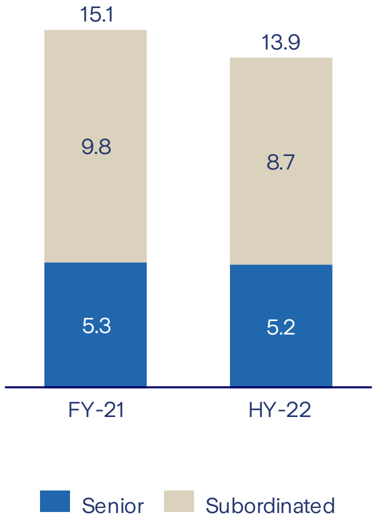
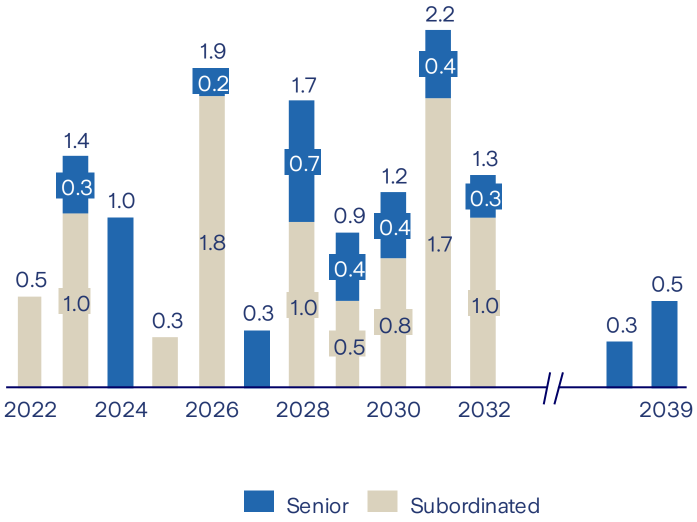
DEBT (USDbn) AND AVERAGE DEBT COST (%)



Average debt cost (%)	FY-21	FY-22e
Subordinated	4.1%	4.2%
Senior	1.6%	1.5%
Total	3.2%	3.2%

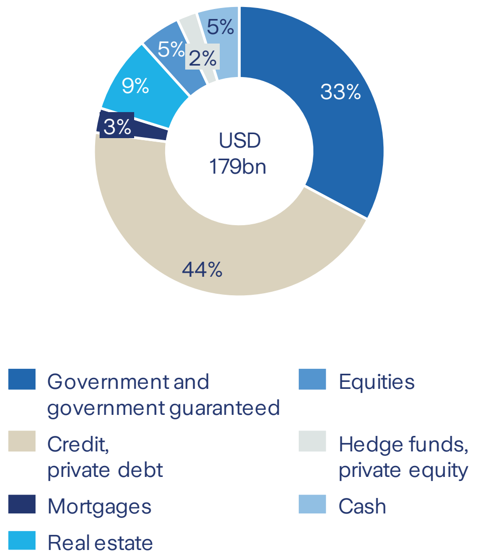
BALANCED REFINANCING NEEDS (USDbn)[1]



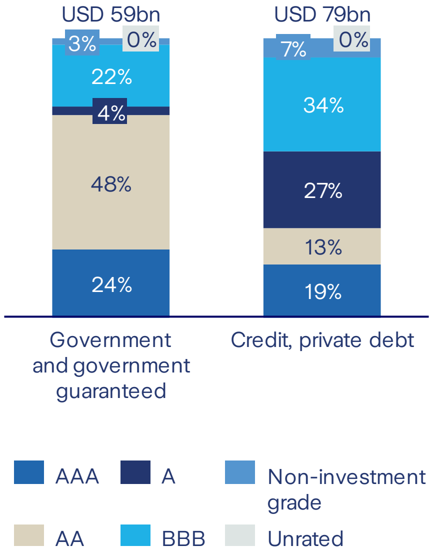
1 Maturity profile based on first call date for subordinated debt and maturity date for senior debt, excluding commercial paper.

High quality investment portfolio with diversified exposure across sectors and asset classes

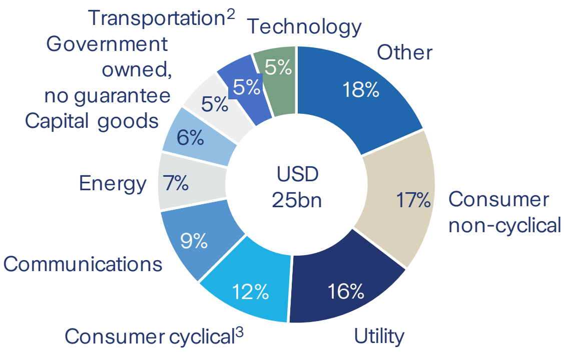
HY-22 GROUP INVESTMENTS (%)[1]



HY-22 ASSET QUALITY (%)



HY-22 NON-FINANCIAL CREDIT BY SECTOR (%)



1 Market value of the investment portfolio (economic view).
2 Of which 0.3ppts for airlines.
3 Of which 0.9ppts for leisure, restaurants and lodging.

Highly diversified credit and private debt portfolio

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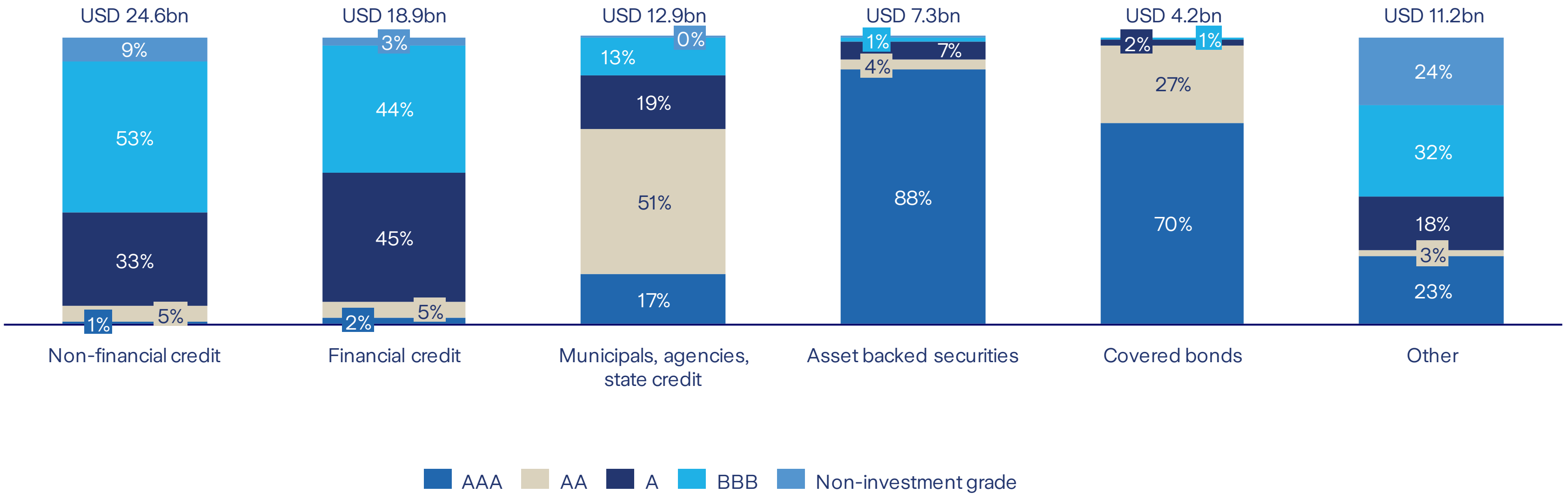
HY-22 RATING OF CREDIT, PRIVATE DEBT SECURITIES (%)



Calculation of adjusted P&C combined ratio and like-for-like growth

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P&C COMBINED RATIO (%)

KPI	HY-22 combined ratio	COVID-19 impact[1]	HY-22 combined ratio excl. COVID-19[1]
AY loss ratio (excl. catastrophes)	58.9%	0.1%	59.0%
Catastrophes	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%
PYD	-1.7%	0.0%	-1.7%
Loss ratio	60.8%	0.1%	60.9%
Expense ratio	31.1%	0.0%	31.1%
Combined ratio	91.9%	0.1%	91.9%

LIKE-FOR-LIKE GROWTH

KPI	HY-21 (USDm)			HY-22 (USDm)				L-F-L[3] (%)
	Rep	M&A	Adj	Rep	FX	M&A[2]	Adj[2]	
P&C GWP	22,034	0	22,034	23,797	+1,000	0	24,796	13%
Life GWP / deposits	14,603	-295	14,307	13,658	821	-136	14,344	+0%
Life net inflows	2,111	47	2,158	3,109	128	204	3,442	+60%
Life APE	1,911	-32	1,879	1,838	97	0	1,935	+3%
Life NBV	500	3	503	425	27	0	452	-10%

1 COVID-19 claims, frequency benefits, premium refunds, and Cover-More operating loss included in underwriting result. HY-21 adjustments disclosed in Half year results 2021 presentation.
2 In constant rates.
3 Like-for-like.

For further information

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CALL US

INVESTOR RELATIONS AND RATING AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Jon Hocking	+41 44 628 18 34
Björn Bierfreund	+41 44 625 23 13
Francesco Bonsante	+41 44 628 00 68
Samuel Han	+41 44 625 32 57
Michèle Matlock	+41 44 625 28 50

EVENTS

Patricia Heina	+41 44 625 38 44

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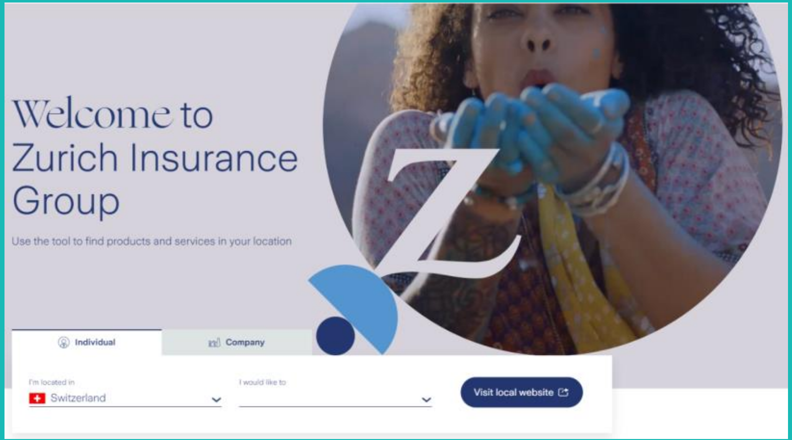

- Investor Relations website
- Financial results and reports
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Thank you

UPCOMING EVENTS

- September 27, 2022: IFRS 17 education event (live webcast)
- November 10, 2022: Update for the nine months ended September 30, 2022
- November 16, 2022: Investor Day, Zurich