



Munich Re Group

# Natixis FIG Conference, Paris

19 September 2024



# Why invest in Munich Re

Diversified  
business model



Attractive  
dividends



Leading  
global reinsurer



Good  
sustainability ratings



Strong  
capital position



Digital transformation  
opportunities

# Ambition 2025 – Reinsurance

## Core P-C Reinsurance

Leading global reinsurer in Property-casualty

## Global Specialty Insurance

Leading specialty insurer in selective businesses

## Life & Health Reinsurance

Leading global reinsurer in Life and Health



Scale

**Grow**  
in hardening markets  
and strengthen footprint



Shape

**Expand**  
in new business  
opportunities

**Increase**  
share of GSI by leveraging  
on strong core

**Develop**  
new products and improve  
operations

**Build**  
on growth from underlying  
markets and strong  
foundation

**Drive**  
new business  
opportunities



**Innovation**  
Start monetizing

- Develop strategic options based on our expertise in global risk-transfer and beyond
- Start monetizing on mature investments
- Continuously explore playing fields for further strategic options



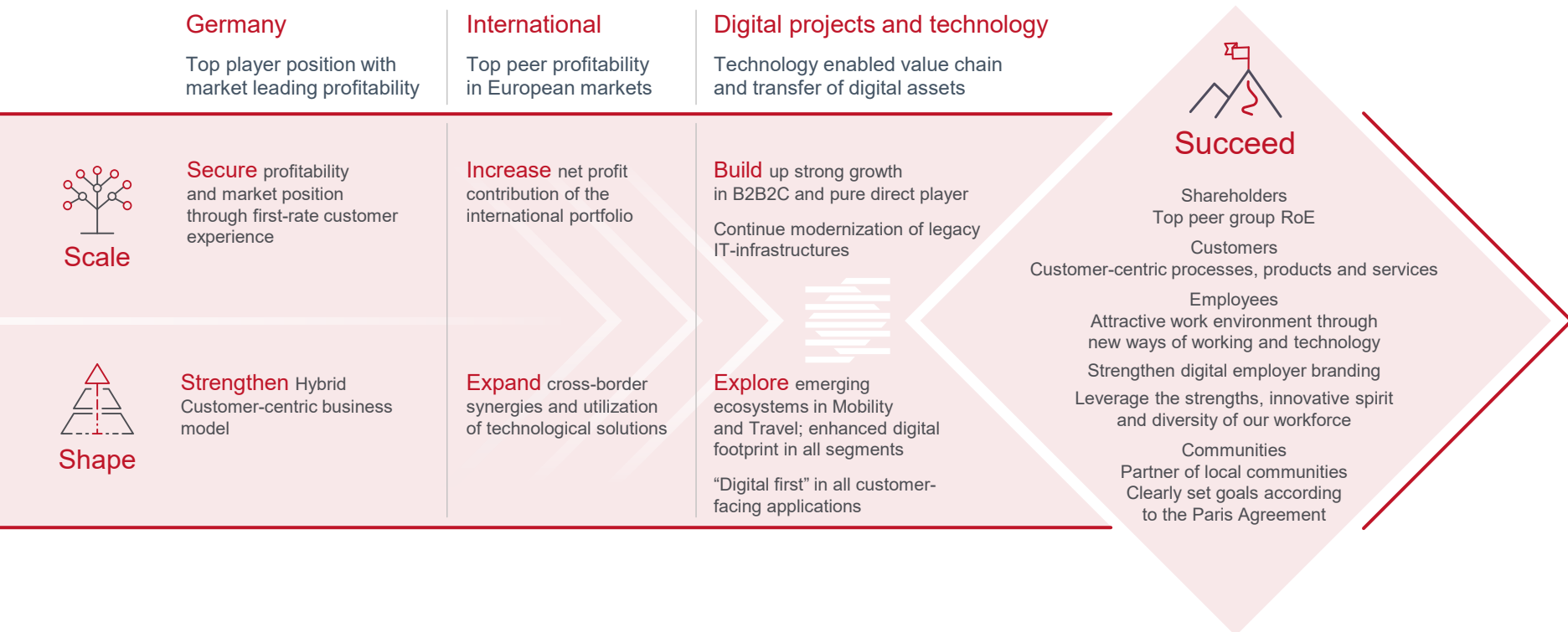
**Succeed**

Shareholders  
Industry leading RoE

Clients  
Long-term partner – superior  
products, experience and capacity





Employees  
Attractive employer – skill driven,  
digital culture, risk entrepreneurial

Communities  
Comprehensive climate  
strategy matching  
Paris Agreement

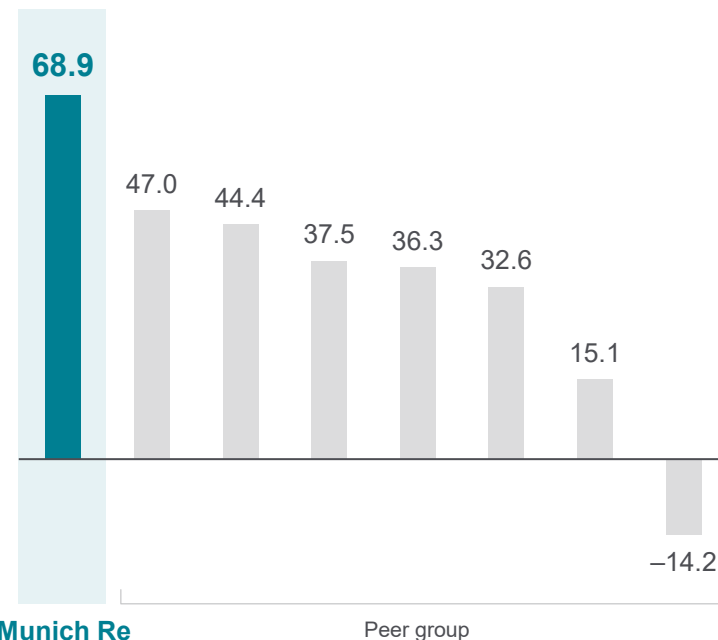


# Delivery on our Ambition

Strong business performance reflected in superior total shareholder return

|                         |   | Ambition<br>2025 | Achievements<br>in 2023 |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| RoE                     |  | 14–16%           | 15.7% ✓                 |
| EPS growth <sup>1</sup> |  | ≥5%              | +37.8% <sup>2</sup> ✓   |
| DPS growth <sup>1</sup> |  | ≥5%              | +29.3% <sup>3</sup> ✓   |
| Solvency II ratio       |  | 175–220%         | 267% <sup>4</sup> ✓     |

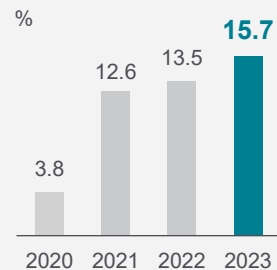
## Total shareholder return (TSR)<sup>5</sup> 01.01.2020 – 31.12.2023 (%)



<sup>1</sup> CAGR – compound annual growth rate 2020–25 (EPS 2020 normalised, based on IFRS 4). <sup>2</sup> Compared to published EPS figure based on IFRS 4.  
<sup>3</sup> Subject to the approval of the Annual General Meeting. <sup>4</sup> Proposed dividend already deducted. Considering share buy-back the Solvency II ratio stands at ~259%. <sup>5</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Peers: Allianz, Axa, Generali, Hannover Re, Scor, Swiss Re, Zurich.

# Ambition 2025

On our way to even beat targets

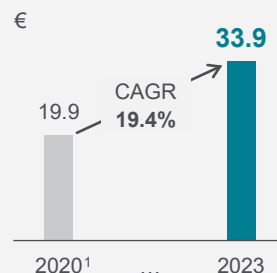


## RoE improvement

Profitability well above cost of capital

**14–16%**

Ambition 2025

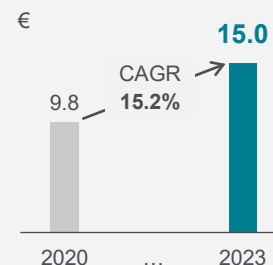


## EPS growth

Profitable expansion across all lines of business

**≥5%**

Ambition 2025



## Capital repatriation

Shareholders participate well above plan in strong earnings growth

DPS growth

**≥5%**

Ambition 2025

# Increasing earnings contribution from less cyclical and less volatile business segments

## Core P-C reinsurance

Prolonged cycle supports profitable business growth

01

Leveraging the cycle, while earnings are prone to major losses

## Global Specialty Insurance (GSI)

Already accounting for ~30% of P-C RI revenues

02

Fast-growing business in attractive, less cyclical specialty insurance

## Life & health reinsurance

Strong earnings trajectory beyond expectations

03

Steadily growing, reliable earnings contributors – net income fully funds dividend payouts

## ERGO

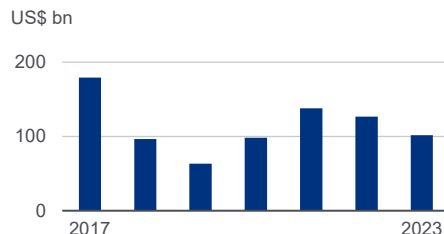
Achieving targets with impressive consistency

04

# Core P-C reinsurance

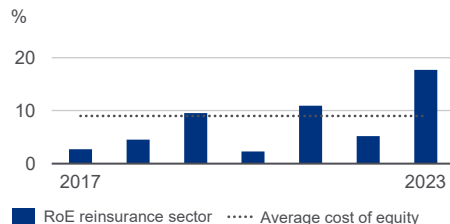
Persistently favourable market conditions

## Global insured nat cat losses on the rise<sup>1</sup>



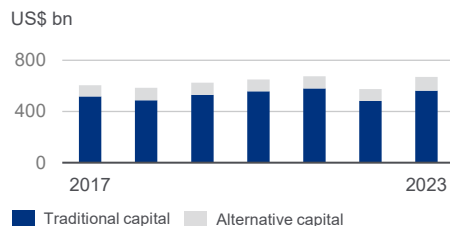
- Losses above US\$100bn seem to be the “new normal”
- H1 2024 losses of US\$ 62bn almost 70% above 10-year average<sup>4</sup>
- Risk-adequate rates needed to compensate for increasing loss trends

## Sector RoE below CoE in 4 out of the last 7 years<sup>2</sup>



- While the reinsurance sector posted particularly strong returns in 2023 ...
- ... as cedents, reinsurers need to sustainably earn cost of capital

## Supply and demand in equilibrium<sup>3</sup>



- Alternative capital: limited net inflow, price discipline prevails
- Traditional: no material new capital, firm t&c remain key

Increasing demand due to exposure inflation and original business growth supports largely stable rates in 2024 renewals, while continued underwriting discipline allows capital suppliers to earn appropriate margins over a cycle



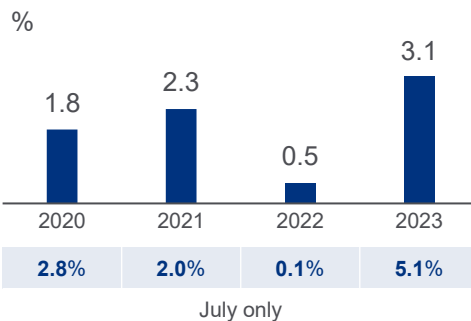
# July renewals

Prolonged cycle makes it possible to maintain high profitability

## Price change<sup>1</sup>



### Renewals 2020–2023

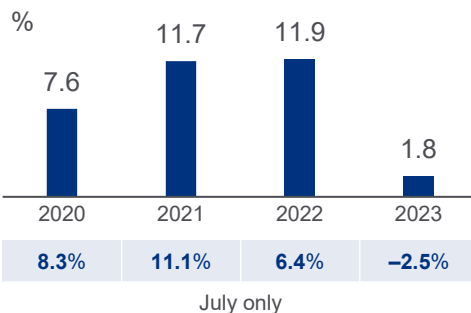


## July renewals 2024

**+0.6%**

Focus on profitable business

## Volume change<sup>2</sup>



**–5.4%**

Portfolio optimisation and selective growth

## Portfolio optimisation and selective growth

- Another good renewal in an ongoing attractive market environment – strong pricing improvements of past years preserved
- Portfolio quality maintained by defending achieved improvements of terms and conditions (including higher attachment points) or implementing further risk-mitigating measures
- Diligent portfolio management safeguards an optimal risk-reward – volume decline of 5.4% due to significant reduction of proportional casualty business, partly offset by selective growth in other lines
- Excluding these portfolio mix effects, price change amounts to –0.5%

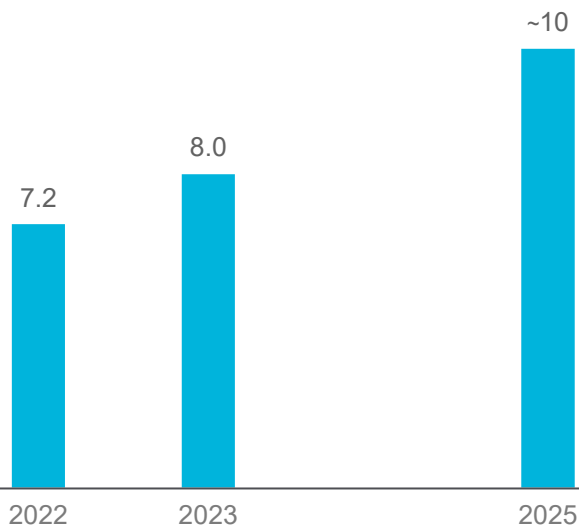
<sup>1</sup> Price change is fully risk-adjusted, accounting for most recent inflation and loss trend assumptions. Calculation based on gross written premium (IFRS 4) until 2023. From 2024 onwards, calculation of price change based on insurance revenue (IFRS 17), i.e. premiums are adjusted for ceding commissions, which leads to shifts in portfolio weights (stronger weighting of non-proportional business) and a smaller denominator. <sup>2</sup> Volume change still based on GWP.

# Global Specialty Insurance

Growth in relatively less volatile and cycle-prone specialty business

## Insurance revenue

€bn



### Ambition



GSI to become a more powerful player in specialty insurance worldwide

### Growth



Pleasing growth across all units

### Profitability



Combined ratio target in the low 90s<sup>1</sup>

### Increasing importance



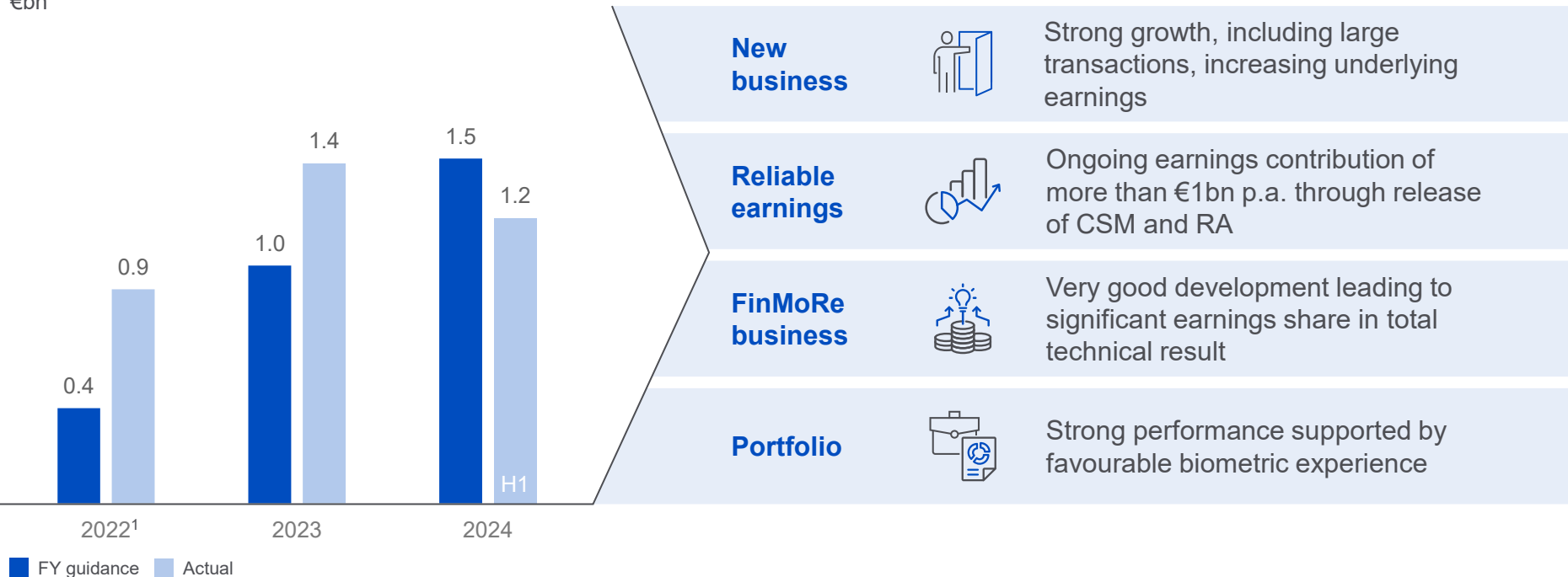
Financial reporting as separate segment from 2025

# Life and health reinsurance

Very positive development beyond expectations

## Total technical result

€bn



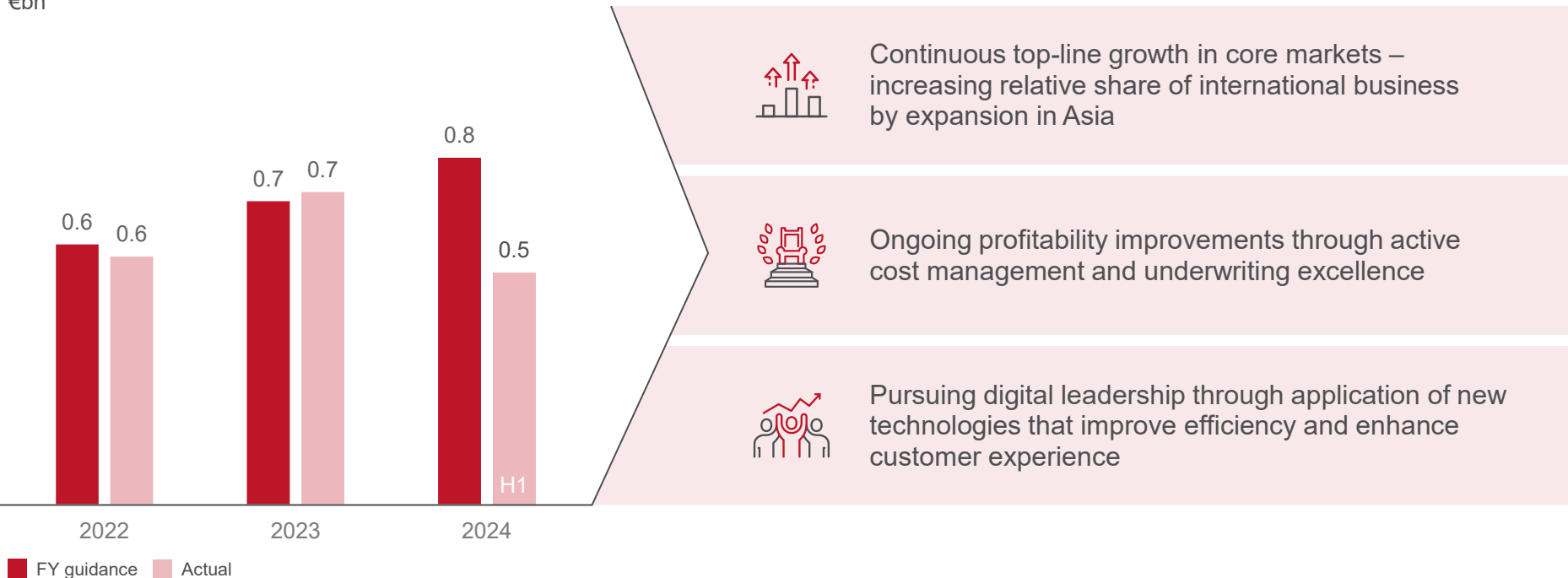
<sup>1</sup> Technical result including fee income based on IFRS 4.

# ERGO

Steadily increasing earnings based on healthy underlying performance

## Net result

€bn



# Capital position

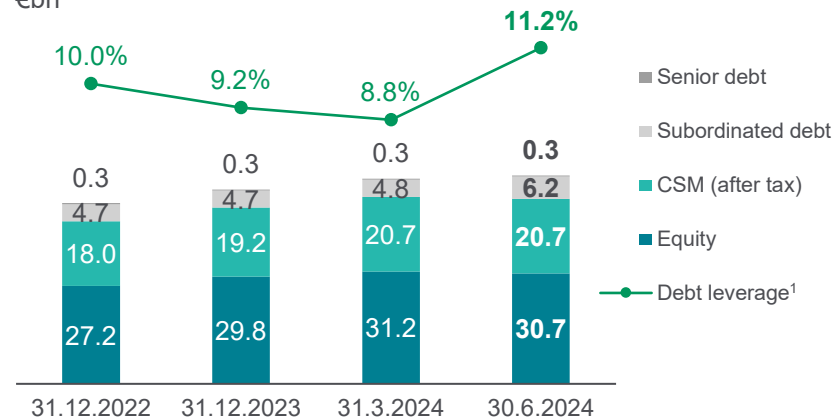
## Equity

€m

|                         |               |  |              |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| Equity 31.12.2023       | 29,772        |  | Change in Q2 |
| Net result              | 3,763         |  | 1,623        |
| Changes                 |               |  |              |
| Dividend                | -2,006        |  | -2,006       |
| Share buy-backs         | -643          |  | -330         |
| Unrealised gains/losses | -812          |  | -19          |
| Exchange rates          | 487           |  | 95           |
| Other                   | 134           |  | 106          |
| Equity 30.6.2024        | <b>30,695</b> |  | <b>-531</b>  |

## Capitalisation

€bn



## Change in unrealised gains/losses

|                     | Q2       | H1       |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Investments         | -€1,135m | -€1,987m |
| Insurance contracts | €1,117m  | €1,175m  |

## Return on equity

|             | Q2    | H1    |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Reinsurance | 19.9% | 24.9% |
| ERGO        | 22.4% | 21.3% |

## Solvency II ratio<sup>2</sup>

287%

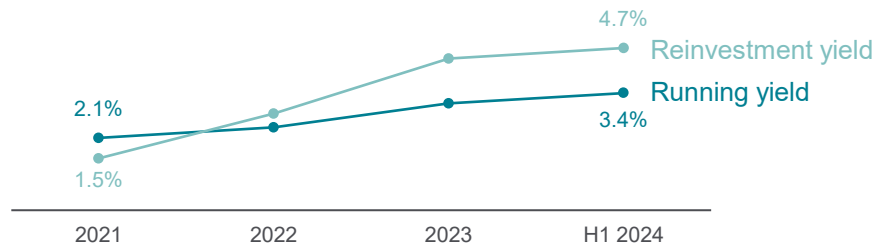
<sup>1</sup> Strategic debt (bonds and notes issued, and subordinated debt) divided by total capital (strategic debt + equity + CSM net of tax).  
<sup>2</sup> Does not include transitional measures and any deduction of dividends for the financial year 2024 to be paid in 2025.

# Increasing sustainable investment result

Based on higher interest rates and active investment management

## Beneficial market environment

Yield of fixed-income portfolio benefits from higher interest rates



## Active investment management



Well-constructed portfolio of alternative assets proves to be very resilient, even in an environment of rising interest rates



Tactical allocations make use of opportunities across different markets and currencies



Best-in-class global asset managers bring in-depth expertise and diversification for asset selection

## Running yield expected to increase further

- Reinvestments in fixed-income portfolios benefit from higher yields without changing the risk profile
- Accepting deliberate disposal losses to seize tactical opportunities, accelerating the increase of running yield
- Fixed-income running yield expected to increase by around 20bps in 2024, based on current gap between reinvestment and running yield

## Expanding the return contribution – spotlight on alternative investments

- Alternative investments account for ~17% of total investments
- Combining underwriting and investment expertise provides better insight into risk-return profiles of alternative assets
- Strategic build-up of a diversified portfolio with long-term predictable income, making it possible to earn complexity/illiquidity premia

# Investments

Q2 2024

## Investment portfolio<sup>1</sup>

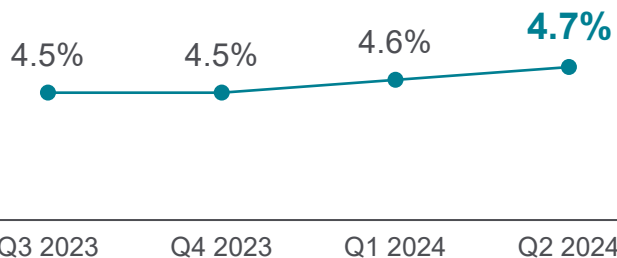
%



|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Government/Semi-government bonds <sup>2</sup> | 32 (33) |
| Covered bonds/Mortgage loans                  | 14 (15) |
| Corporate bonds                               | 15 (14) |
| Emerging markets government bonds             | 5 (5)   |
| ABS/MBS                                       | 3 (3)   |

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Alternative investments         | 17 (16) |
| Equities <sup>3</sup>           | 4 (5)   |
| Business-related participations | 3 (3)   |
| Cash                            | 7 (7)   |

## 3-month reinvestment yield



## Portfolio management

- Further expansion of illiquid investments
- Equity quota nearly unchanged
- Reinvestment yield remains strong at 4.7%

<sup>1</sup> Management view – not fully comparable with IFRS figures, e.g. including real-estate in own use and cash. Fair values as at 30.6.2024 (31.12.2023).

<sup>2</sup> Developed markets. <sup>3</sup> Including derivatives: 2.9% (3.7%).

# After strong results in H1 2024, Munich Re well on track to achieve full-year targets



Highly profitable  
reinsurance  
segments

Net result  
**€3,227m**

Return on equity  
**24.9%**



Very pleasing  
ERGO earnings

Net result  
**€535m**

Return on equity  
**21.3%**



Strong financial  
performance of  
Munich Re Group

Net result  
**€3.8bn**



Outlook 2024  
**~€5.0bn**

Return on equity  
**24.3%**



Ambition 2025  
**14–16%**



# Outlook 2024

## Group

| Insurance revenue<br>(gross) | Net result | Return on investment |  |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|--|
| ~€59bn                       | ~€5.0bn    | >2.8%                |  |

## ERGO

| Insurance revenue<br>(gross) | Net result | Combined ratio<br>P-C Germany | Combined ratio<br>International |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ~€20bn                       | ~€0.8bn    | ~87%                          | ~90%                            |

## Reinsurance

| Insurance revenue<br>(gross) | Net result | Combined ratio<br>Property-casualty | Total technical result<br>Life and health |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| ~€39bn                       | ~€4.2bn    | ~82%                                | ~€1.45bn                                  |



AVTG / Getty Images

# Creating value through global sustainability

Holistically integrating ESG across our organisation

# Creating value through global sustainability

Holistically integrating ESG across our organisation



## Environmental

### Ambitious decarbonisation targets

- Climate targets for our (re)insurance business
- Decarbonisation of our investments
- Reduction of our own emissions

### Climate-related disclosure

- Aligned with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Research on climate risks for more than 50 years



## Social

### Diverse workforce

- 40% managers to be female by 2025
- 25% women in BoM by 2025
- 130+ nationalities

### Employer of choice

- Comprehensive training and development programmes
- Measuring employee engagement
- Promoting digital culture and shaping new ways of working



## Governance

### ESG criteria in BoM remuneration

- ESG criteria relevant for variable remuneration and multi-year bonus

### Sound ESG governance







- Board-Level “ESG Committee” and high-level “ESG Management Team” with top managers from different business fields

### Winner in Governance ranking

- “Excellent” rating in the 2023 DVFA Scorecard for Corporate Governance, first rank of DAX 40 companies

# Delivery on climate ambition through emission reductions

Decarbonisation achievements in 2023 vs. 2019

| GHG emission reduction <sup>1</sup>   |   |                    | Ambition<br>2025 | Achievements<br>2023   |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Assets<sup>2</sup></b><br>Financed GHG<br>emissions <sup>3</sup>               |  | Total              | –25 to –29%      | –47%   |
|   |   | Thermal coal       | –35%             | –54%                              |
|   |   | Oil and gas        | –25%             | –55%   |
| <b>Liabilities<sup>4</sup></b><br>Insurance-related<br>GHG emissions <sup>5</sup> |  | Thermal coal       | –35%             | Coal-fired power plants –41%   |
|   |   | Oil and gas        | –5%              | Thermal coal mining –41% <br>–80% |
| <b>Own emissions</b><br>GHG emissions from<br>operational processes <sup>6</sup>  |  | Total per employee | –12%             | –34%                              |

1 Reduction compared to base year 2019, measured in CO<sub>2</sub>e. 2 Listed equities, corporate bonds and - for total - direct real estate. For total, if we were to use the nominal value instead of the market value for debt instruments, this would result in a reduction of 43% (instead of 47%). 3 Scope 1 and 2.

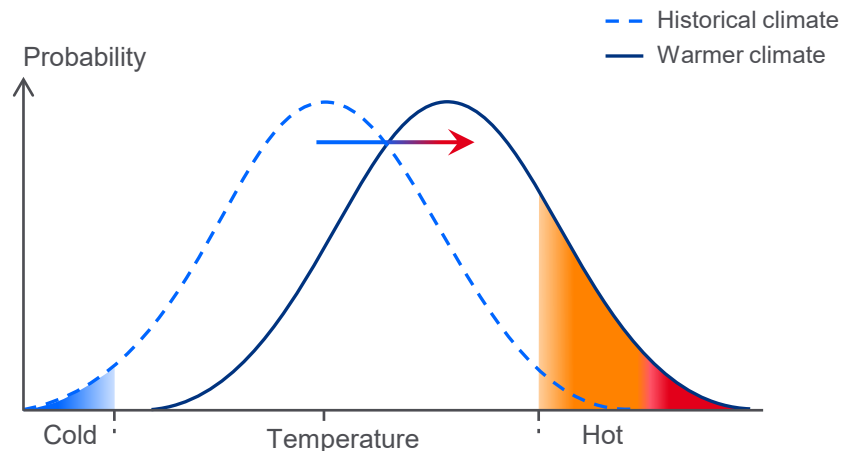
4 Applies to primary insurance, direct and facultative (re)insurance. 5 Metric tonnes of thermal coal produced annually by insureds/installed operational capacity (in MW) of insured coal-fired powerplants of insureds used as an equivalent for approximate development of emissions. Oil and gas emissions refer to scope 1-3 life-cycle emissions of the insured oil and gas production volumes of the insureds associated with our operational property business.

6 Scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel, paper, water, waste).

# Global warming –

Insurance industry must be prepared to cope with increasing likelihood of extremes

## Small increase in average temperature, large impact on extremes



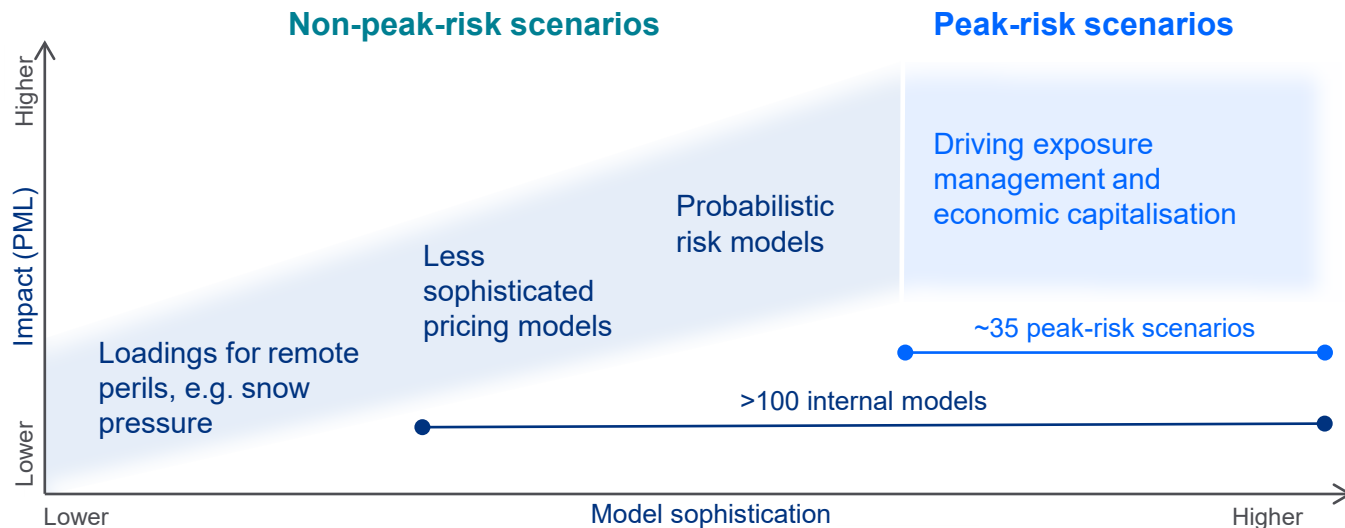
Based on: IPCC 2001, AR3, WG I, The Scientific Basis – Observed Climate Variability and Change, p.155

- Climate Change results in increasing temperatures and this in increasing probability of extremes (tail risks) ...
- ... which is likely to increase risk from weather-related nat cat events (frequency and/or severity), varying by region and perils
- As a result, climate change but also the growth of values are driving up nat cat losses which must be taken into account in updated risk and pricing models
- At the same time, prevention measures must be taken to mitigate the impact, e.g. levees, exposure management of land use, building-code development and enforcement

Munich Re has been pioneering and researching human-induced and natural climate change since the early 1970s

# Munich Re continually revises and updates its nat cat models

Non-peak-risk scenarios are an integral part

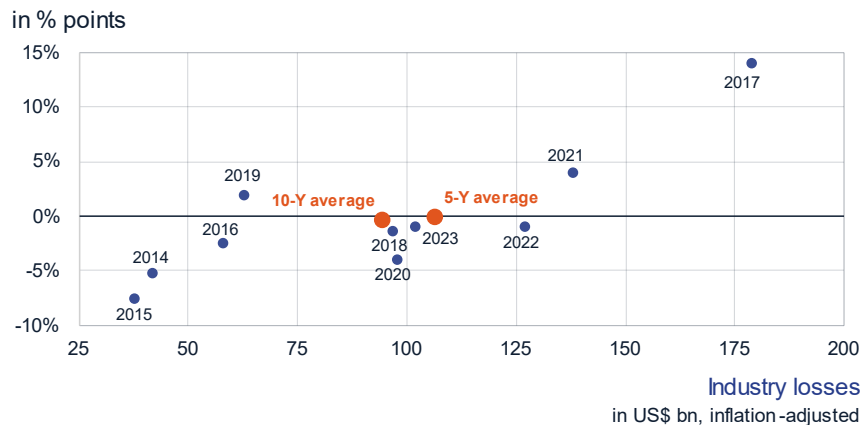


Strong in-house expertise – incorporating historic experience and forward-looking trends like climate change into risk and pricing models



# Despite ongoing climate change, frequency/severity of nat cat claims remains largely random in any single year

## Munich Re nat cat loss ratio vs. budget



## Randomness of annual nat cat losses

- Munich Re's share in affected region
- Randomness of events
- Concentration of insured values hit



## Diversification across geographies and risk perils is key to manage claims volatility

# Nat cat one of the most profitable lines of business

despite persistently high industry losses



## State-of-the art risk models

- Nat cat risks well captured in risk models
- Increasing industry loss trend manageable



## Exposure and cycle management

- Superior risk selection safeguards high portfolio quality
- Smart growth in line with strong risk-bearing capacity



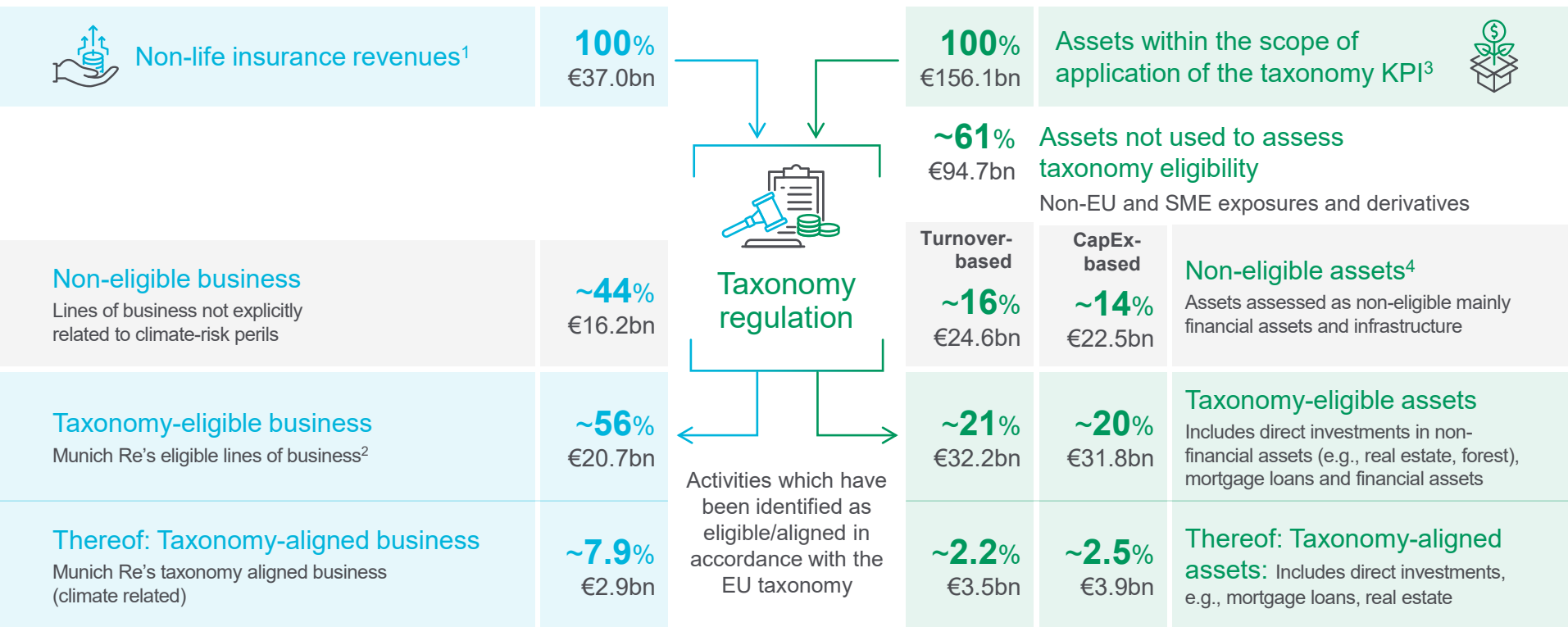
## Business opportunities

- Munich Re well positioned as tier 1 reinsurer to benefit from long-term growth prospects, deriving from protection gap and increasing risk awareness
- Munich Re's natural catastrophe premiums (non-life reinsurance GWP) amount to roughly €7bn<sup>1</sup>

1 Rough estimate as of 1 July 2024; IFRS 4 view. The nat cat share of our non-life reinsurance GWP is usually up to 20%. This is by definition not an exact number, as the nat cat share in proportional treaties cannot be precisely calculated.



# EU Regulation: Overview taxonomy eligibility and alignment



<sup>1</sup> Only non-life (re)insurance revenues are relevant for taxonomy reporting. <sup>2</sup> LoBs: marine, aviation and transport; other than MTPL motor; fire and other damage to property.

<sup>3</sup> Taxonomy regulation excludes government exposure, as well as other assets (e.g., receivables on reinsurance business, DTAs and cash) from numerator and denominator.

<sup>4</sup> Assets from financial investee undertakings not used to assess taxonomy-eligibility are excluded from the eligibility assessment (~ 3% for turnover- and 5% for CapEx-based).

# Our Low-Carbon insurance solutions and ESG-focused investments aim to contribute positively to our ESG strategy

## Low-Carbon Solutions

To qualify as Low-Carbon Solutions in the environmental dimension, the solution must directly and exclusively cover one of the following activities:

- Generating, transmitting, storing, distributing or using renewable energy
- Increasing clean or climate-neutral mobility
- Switching to the use of responsibly sourced renewable materials
- Establishing energy infrastructure required to enable the decarbonisation of energy systems
- Use of environmentally safe carbon capture and utilisation (CCU) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies

This includes e.g. Green-Tech Solutions which aim to support the energy transition by absorbing the technical risks involved.

**Close to €450m premium by  
low carbon solutions in 2023**

## ESG-focused Investments

Munich Re uses economically sound investment opportunities to create potential positive externalities. These include investments in renewable energy, forests with certified management, certified buildings, and green bonds.

31.12.2023 | €m

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Green bonds                   | 3,633 |
| Renewables                    | 3,130 |
| Certified real estate         | 2,565 |
| Certified forestry management | 1,928 |

**Target for €3bn investments in renewables  
by 2025 was overachieved in 2023**

# Decarbonisation targets and achievements

◀ Today ▶ 2025 ▶ Long-term ▶ As per financial year 2023 ▶

## Assets | Financed GHG emissions<sup>1</sup>

### No direct investment in listed companies with

>15% revenue thermal coal<sup>2</sup>

>10% revenue oil sands

### Oil and gas companies<sup>3</sup>

▪ No new direct investment in pure-play oil and gas<sup>4</sup>

▪ Net-zero commitment from integrated oil and gas companies required as of 2025<sup>5</sup>

No direct illiquid investments in new oil and gas fields, midstream oil infrastructure and oil-fired power plants<sup>6</sup>

## Target

Thermal coal<sup>7</sup>  
-35% emissions

Oil and gas<sup>7</sup>  
-25% emissions

**Total<sup>7</sup>**  
-25% to -29% emissions

## Target

Thermal coal  
Full exit by 2040

**Total**  
Net-zero by 2050

## Achievement

Thermal coal  
-54% emissions

Oil and gas  
-55% emissions

**Total**  
-47% emissions

## Liabilities | Insurance-related GHG emissions<sup>8</sup>

### Thermal coal

No insurance for new coal mining, power plants, related infrastructure<sup>9</sup>

### Oil and gas – exploration and production

No insurance for new and existing oil sand sites and related infrastructure<sup>10</sup>, arctic exposure and infrastructure<sup>11</sup>

No insurance for new oil and gas fields, midstream oil infrastructure and oil-fired power plants<sup>6</sup>

## Target

Thermal coal  
-35% emissions<sup>12</sup>

Oil and gas  
-5% emissions<sup>13</sup>

## Target

Thermal coal  
Full exit by 2040  
(incl. treaty reinsurance)

**Total**  
Net-zero by 2050

## Achievement

Coal-fired power plants  
-41% emissions  
  
Thermal coal mining  
-41% emissions

Oil and gas  
-80% emissions

## Own Operations | GHG emissions from operational processes

### GHG emission reduction per employee

Scope 1, 2 and 3 (business travel, paper, water and waste)

## Target

-12% emissions

## Target<sup>14</sup>

## Achievement

-34% emissions

All Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are measured in CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Base year 2019 for all target and achievement numbers. Exceptions to policies can only be granted by a committee at Board level.

<sup>1</sup> Scope 1 and 2.

<sup>2</sup> Exceptions are possible in individual cases for companies with revenues in thermal coal between 15% and 30% on the basis of an active engagement dialogue.

<sup>3</sup> Direct investments in equities or corporate bonds from listed oil and gas companies.

<sup>4</sup> Publicly traded companies listed under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Oil & Gas sub-industries with the exception of Integrated Oil & Gas.

<sup>5</sup> For companies with the highest relative and absolute emissions.

<sup>6</sup> Applies to contracts/projects exclusively covering the planning, financing, construction or operation which have not yet been under production (oil & gas fields) or construction or operation (infrastructure and plants) as at 31 December 2022.

<sup>7</sup> Listed equities, corporate bonds and - for total - direct real estate.

<sup>8</sup> Applies to primary insurance, direct and facultative (re)insurance business.

<sup>9</sup> For single location stand-alone risks.

<sup>10</sup> For single location stand-alone risks; for mixed coverage above a certain threshold.

<sup>11</sup> For exclusive coverages also incl. treaty business; for mixed coverages above a certain threshold.

<sup>12</sup> Metric tonnes of thermal coal produced annually by insureds/installed operational capacity (in MW) of insured coal-fired power plants of insureds (used as an equivalent for approximate development of the GHG emissions).

<sup>13</sup> Operational property business, scope 1-3 life-cycle emissions.

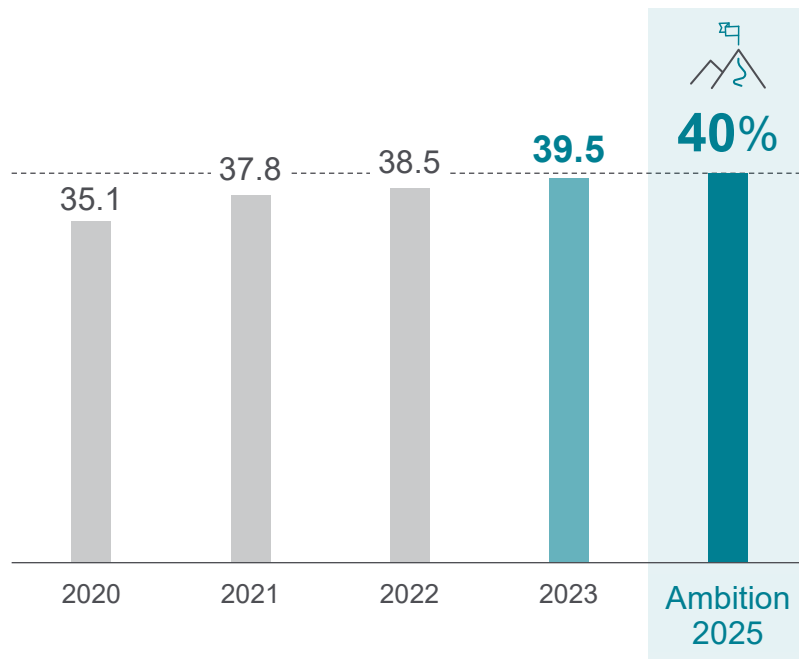
<sup>14</sup> Due to regulatory changes since the launch of the Ambition 2025, the terms "net-zero" and "neutrality" are no longer used for operational business processes in the context of Ambition 2025.

# Gender ambition 2025

Approaching the targeted 40% women in leadership roles

## Share of women at management level

Achievements in 2023



### Growth



Munich Re Group increased representation from **38.5%** in 2022 to **39.5%** in 2023

### Talent



Representation of women in talent programmes has increased from **46.1%** in 2022 to **48.4%** in 2023

### Diversity, Equity & Inclusion



Introduction of group-wide DEI Governance, DEI vision statement and additional focus dimension of generations

# Governance

## Structures at Board and Management level

### Supervisory Board



Audit Committee  
Monitoring ESG risks



Praesidium and Sustainability Committee  
Regularly addresses sustainability-related issues

### ESG Committee



#### Members

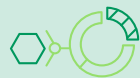
- Group CEO<sup>1</sup>
- Group CFO
- Reinsurance CEO
- ERGO CEO
- Chief Investment Officer
- Head of Economics, Sustainability and Public Affairs (non-voting)

### ESG Management Team



#### Members

- Head of Economics, Sustainability and Public Affairs<sup>1</sup>
- Head of Sustainability
- Chief Underwriting Officer Reinsurance
- Chief Underwriting Officer ERGO
- Head for ESG-relevant topics in Group Investment Management
- Head of Corporate Underwriting Reinsurance
- Head of Financial and Regulatory Reporting



#### Tasks

Overall responsibility for ESG-related strategic decisions



#### Tasks

Ensuring group-wide ESG strategy implementation

### Group Sustainability Department

Supporting ESG Management Team/Committee, and business units

### Insurance

Topic experts and Sustainability teams of business fields

### Investment

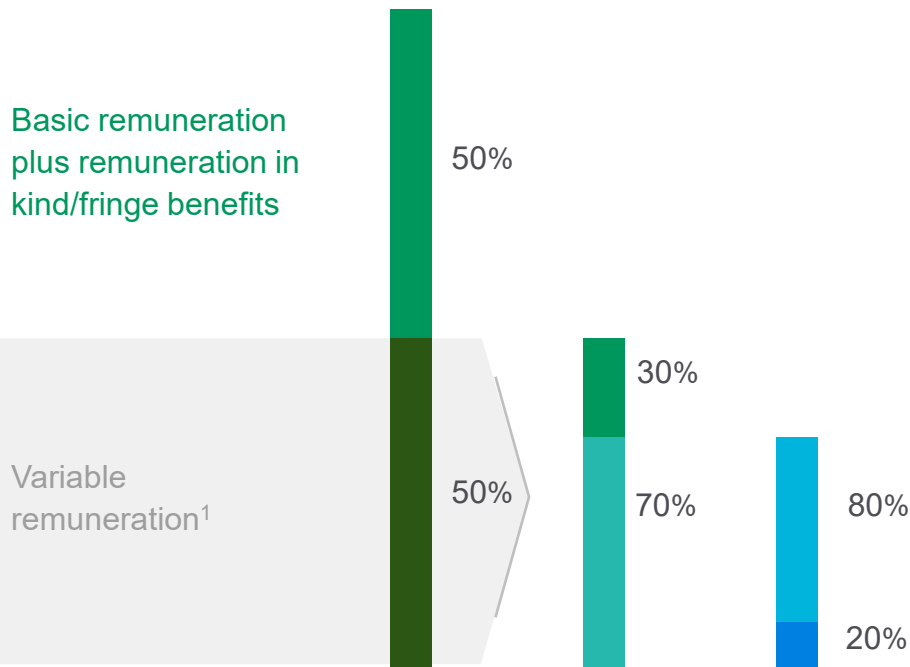
Sustainability teams at Group Investment Management and MEAG

### Central functions

Including HR, Risk Management, Legal and Compliance, Services, Communication, Reporting, etc.

# Governance

## Remuneration system for the Board of Management



## Share ownership guidelines

100% of annual gross basic remuneration

| Term    | Assessment basis  | Scaling  |  |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1 year  | IFRS consolidated result  | 0% = T – 2X<br>100% = T<br>200% = T + X                          | T: Target in €m<br>X: Deviation in €m  |
| 4 years | Total shareholder return (TSR) compared to a defined peer group | 0% – 200%;<br>0% = lowest<br>200% = highest<br>TSR in peer group | <u>Peer group</u><br>Allianz, Axa, Generali, Hannover Re, SCOR, Swiss Re, Zurich |
|         | At least one sustainability target                              | 0% – 200%<br>100% = Target                                       |  |

<sup>1</sup> For 100% achievement of objectives/performance evaluation. Evaluation of overall performance: Adjustment of achievement figures by the Supervisory Board of up to 20 percentage points (loading/reduction) – 10pp ESG criteria, 10pp success- and performance-related criteria.

# ESG criteria are integrated into the remuneration system for the Board of Management

ESG targets account for 20% of the multi-year bonus and focus on at least one of the dimensions E, S, or G:

## 2022-2025 multi-year bonus:

- **Environmental:** targets related to Munich Re's climate strategy, including goals for insurance, asset management and own emissions
- **Social:** 40% of managers to be women by 2025
- **Governance:** share of overdue audit measures below 5%

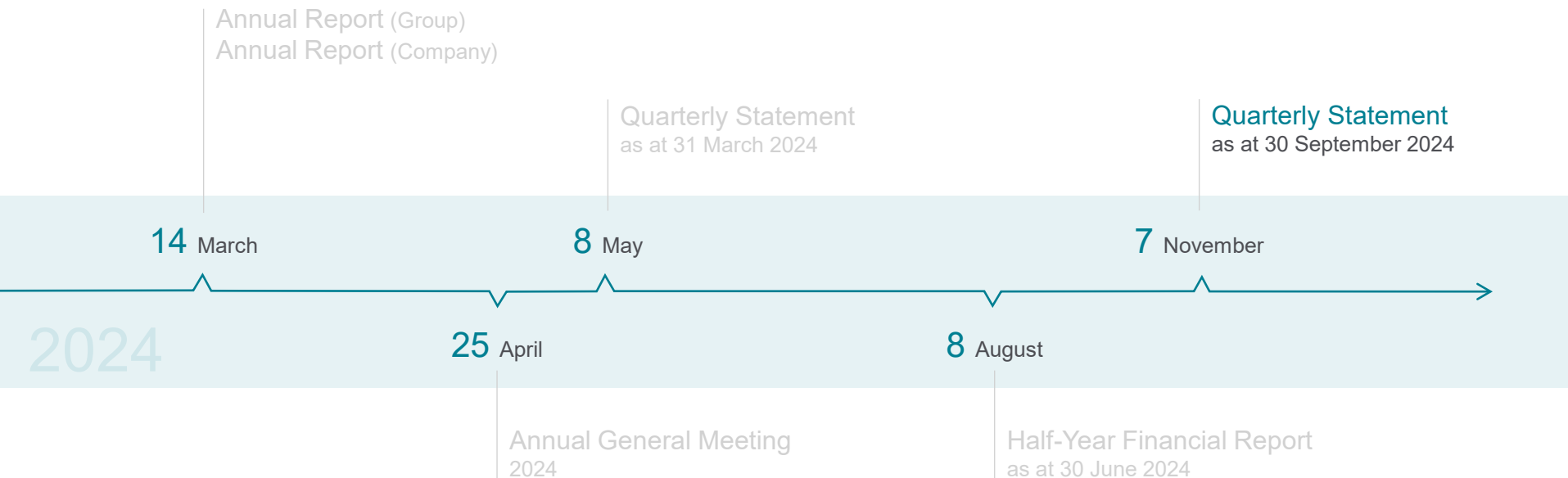
## 2023-2026 multi-year bonus:

- **Environmental:** Define a climate ambition for 2030 in line with the 2050 net-zero target and deliver on climate commitments
- **Social:** 40% share of women in management positions at all levels across the Group until end of the financial year 2026
- **Governance:** The average share of audit findings not implemented in a timely manner in relation to the total number of open audit findings is to be no higher than 5% Group-wide at the end of quarters in the assessment period.  
Senior Leaders within the Group ensure through regular tone-from-the-top activities within their areas of accountability that the compliance culture continues to be on a high level.

## 2024-2027 multi-year bonus:

- **Environmental:** Define a climate ambition for 2030 in line with the 2050 net-zero target and deliver on climate commitments;
- **Governance:** Advancing Munich Re's own cyber security and compliance with relevant regulatory requirements

# Financial calendar 2024





For more information, please contact

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