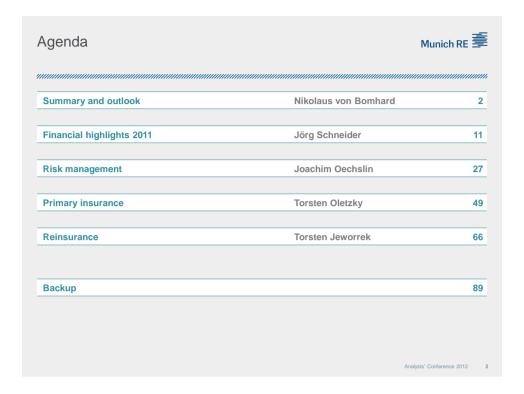
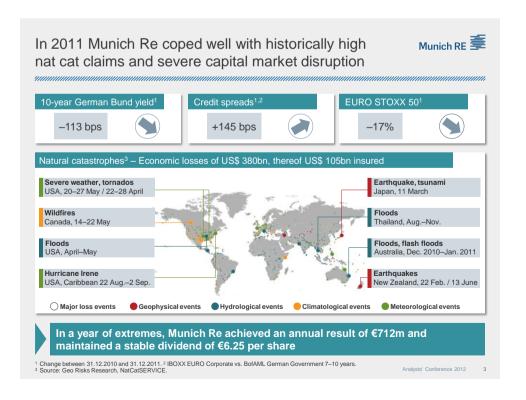


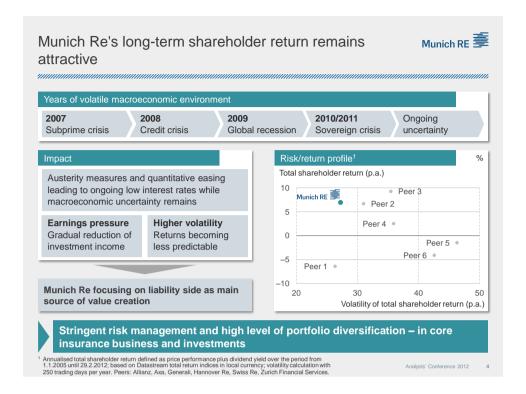
RELIABLE CONTINUITY IN TIMES OF UNCERTAINTY

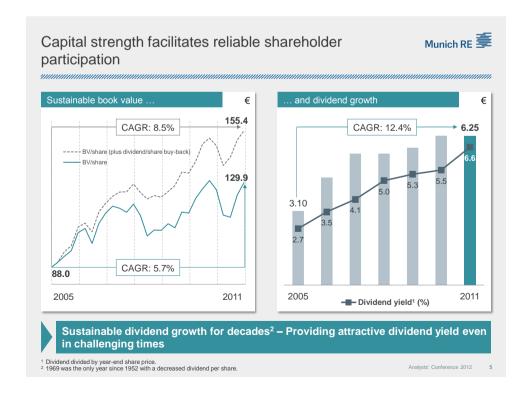
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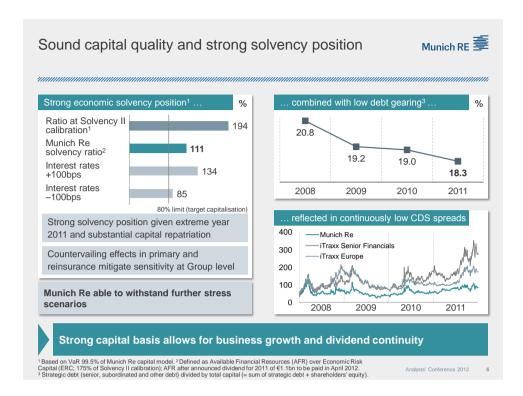


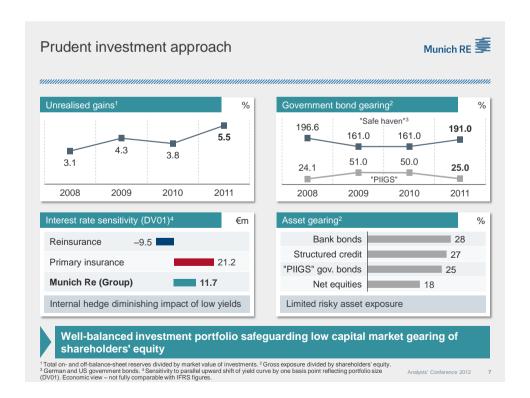




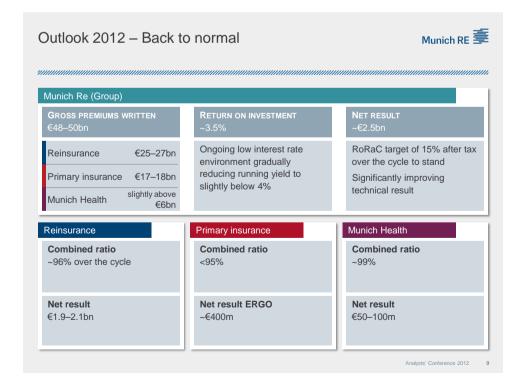








Munich RE Business portfolio of complementary profiles performing in any market environment ILLUSTRATIVE Primary life **ERGO International** Sensitivity to macroeconomic changes In particular, products with Cautious business expansion investment component in CEE and Asia in a dependent on interest rate macroeconomic-sensitive development environment Primary non-life Primary health Munich Health Quite robust to macro-Yearly price adjustments to Managing political risks and reflect medical inflation economic changes portfolio consolidation while delivering stable earnings long-term growth in addition to high client retention opportunities persist Reinsurance life Reinsurance non-life Potentially more client Nat cat and some other businesses hardly demand for capital relief in correlated with addition to further business macroeconomic cycle expansion in Asia Capital generation Business development Balancing long-term growth opportunities and capital generation - Relatively low gearing to economic cycle Analysts' Conference 2012



Munich Re geared to sustainable value generation



Good track record of dealing with challenging economic conditions

We remain a strong partner for clients and reliable for shareholders in times of uncertainty

Integrated business model safeguarding sustainable value generation

Focus on insurance risks – Limited correlation to economic cycles and capital markets

Rigorous approach to risk management - High level of investment diversification

Able to cope with all kinds of scenarios - Actively managing the low-yield environment

Strong capital position providing flexibility

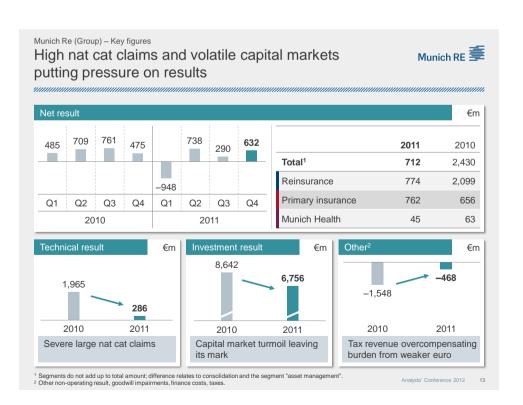
Facilitating dividend continuity and allowing us to seize opportunities for profitable growth

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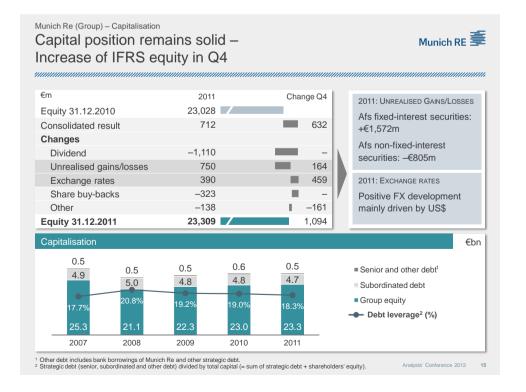
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Agenda Summary and outlook Nikolaus von Bomhard Financial highlights 2011 Jörg Schneider Risk management Joachim Oechslin Primary insurance Torsten Oletzky Reinsurance Torsten Jeworrek Backup

Overview - Financial highlights 2011 Munich RE Sound underlying performance in turbulent times NET PROFIT €712m (€632m in Q4) INVESTMENT RESULT Rol of 3.4%² (3.8% in Q4) Impact from nat cat claims and Strong capital position allows Portfolio diversification and capital market disruption us to maintain a stable active duration management mitigated by sound underlying dividend of €6.25 per share1 proves beneficial – Disposal performance - Positive tax and to seize profitable growth gains partially offsetting high contribution opportunities write-downs Munich Health Reinsurance Primary insurance CONSOLIDATED ERGO RESULT COMBINED RATIO Exceptionally high nat cat ratio Result impacted by several Substantial premium growth of 28.8%; 4.0%-points of priorcountervailing non-recurring due to large-volume deals vear reserve releases items - Achievement of a Improved operating result Favourable development in life consolidated result at priorwhile net result distorted by vear's level negative currency effects Subject to approval of AGM. Adjusted for impact on insurance risk transfer to the capital markets: Rol 3.3%. Analysts' Conference 2012



Overview - Financial highlights 2011 Munich RE Q4 stand-alone: Resilient operating result despite substantial one-off effects Operating result Major effects in Q4 1 Significant major losses in reinsurance 03 2011 2011 • Flood Thailand and increase for three earthquakes in Christchurch Total 778 839 Reserve releases while preserving Reinsurance 757 636 confidence level Primary insurance 383 167 2 Investment result impacted by euro crisis Munich Health 54 Several countervailing effects, e.g. Impairments on Greek government bonds €m Disposal gains from German and US government bonds compensating losses Q3 from reduction of weaker sovereigns 2011 2011 Total 632 290 3 Net profit affected by one-offs Negative FX effect due to weaker euro Thereof technical result 584 1,028 Tax benefit resulting from partial release of Thereof investment result 1,941 2 1,347 valuation allowance on deferred tax assets of US business Thereof other¹ -146 3 -549 ¹ Other non-operating result, goodwill impairments, finance costs, taxes Analysts' Conference 2012



Munich Re (Group) - Capitalisation Distributable earnings of Munich Reinsurance Company (Munich Re AG) – The source for capital repatriation







Main drivers of accounting differences

- US operations: Strong earnings power strengthening dividend potential
- ERGO: Return to normalised dividend level according to earnings development going forward
- Other subsidiaries with smaller contribution

- Large claims at Munich Re AG are buffered by the claims equalisation reserve - HGB2 result less prone to large losses than IFRS (e.g. nat cat losses in 2011)
- Reinstatement of equalisation reserve over longer time horizon limits burden on HGB result in any given year

- Accounting differences: Income tends to be recognised
- later in HGB while losses are recognised immediately Generally higher flexibility for bridging temporary

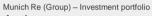
valuation gaps in HGB

Smoothing under German GAAP supportive for dividend continuity

¹ €0.1bn restricted for distribution (31.12.2010: €0.04bn).

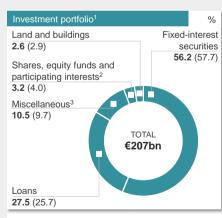
² HGB = German GAAP

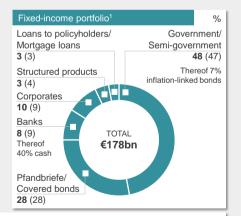
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Active asset management on the basis of a well-diversified investment portfolio







Shift from weaker to high-quality government bonds, esp. Germany and western Europe

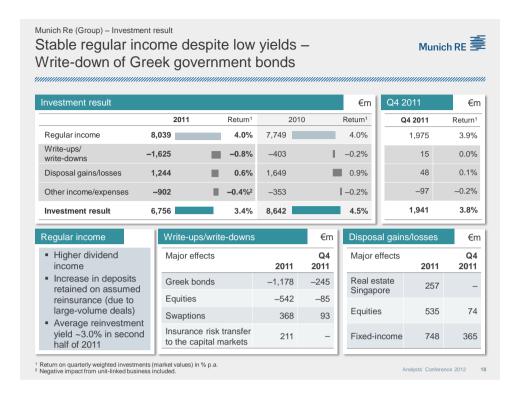
Stronger focus on emerging market debt

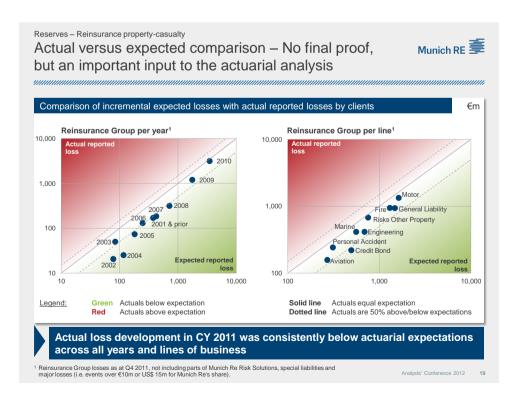
Significant reduction of bank bonds

Further cautious increase of corporate bonds Reduction of equity exposure to 2.0% after hedges

¹ Fair values as at 31.12.2011 (31.12.2010). ² Net of hedges: 2.0% (4.4%). ³ Deposits retained on assumed reinsurance, unit-linked investments, deposits with banks, investment funds (excl. equities), derivatives and investments in renewable energies. Economic view – not fully comparable with IFRS figures.

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Reserves - Reinsurance property-casualty

Response to favourable emergence of basic losses in line with prudent reserving approach



Actual vs. expected Changes in projection Business rationale Property Overall positive indications lead to judicious release: Positive experience not leveraged forward to Reserve release reduced future IBNR needs Cautious view on long-duration project/ engineering business Specialty¹ Release is more favourable than financial year indication: Recovery from financial-crisis-affected Reserve release underwriting years in trade-credit-exposed lines Particularly favourable emergence in aviation Relatively short run-off period Strengthened overall reserve position despite Casualty Reserve increase positive indications in 2011: Very little of favourable indications realised Immediate response to indications of increased future loss activity Increase includes planned unwinding of workers' compensation discount 1 Aviation, credit bond and marine Analysts' Conference 2012

Reserves - Property-casualty - Group

Positive run-off result and further strengthening of our ability to absorb potential future volatility



Ultimate losses in €m (adjusted to exchange rates as at 31.12.2011)			Accident year									
Date	≤2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
31.12.2001	32,836											
31.12.2002	36,049	13,463										
31.12.2003	37,393	12,826	12,371									
31.12.2004	37,953	13,092	11,960	11,623								
31.12.2005	40,324	11,873	11,215	11,664	12,606							
31.12.2006	40,856	11,781	11,102	11,655	12,645	10,824						
31.12.2007	41,604	11,770	10,767	11,521	12,660	10,695	11,958					
31.12.2008	42,006	11,775	10,615	11,126	12,378	10,585	12,212	12,988				
31.12.2009	41,987	11,780	10,568	10,816	12,379	10,461	12,115	13,261	12,957			
31.12.2010	42,456	11,756	10,530	10,538	11,912	10,189	12,087	13,227	12,913	13,452		
31.12.2011	42,471	11,707	10,525	10,485	11,713	10,101	12,050	13,051	12,551	13,635	17,738	
CY 2011 run-off € change	-15	49	5	53	199	88	37	176	362	-183	n/a	771
CY 2011 run-off % change	-0.04	0.42	0.05	0.50	1.67	0.86	0.31	1.33	2.80	-1.36	n/a	0.52

Ultimate reduction €771m in CY 2011 corresponds to 1.9% of prior year's Group p-c reserves

- Includes unwinding of discount in workers' compensation of –€79m
- 2010 increase in loss amount driven by higher-thananticipated business volume

Ultimate reduction Reinsurance

€634m Primary insurance €137m

Market Consistent Embedded Value 2011

Munich Re strictly adhering to market-consistent valuation of embedded value



As long as Solvency II calibrations have not been finalised, Munich Re applies market-consistent valuation ...

... based on swap rates and implied volatilities as at reference date 31.12.2011 – Despite extreme market conditions, ...

... refraining from any smoothing measures, e.g. application of counter-cyclical premium, extrapolation of yield curves, ...

... disclosing the massive impact of market conditions on MCEV figures – Substantially declining MCEV in primary life insurance partly compensated for by improving reinsurance

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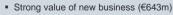
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Market Consistent Embedded Value 2011

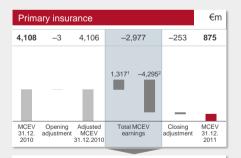
MCEV result reflecting strong growth in reinsurance and impact of low yields on primary insurance







- Favourable mortality development (North America)
- Reserve strengthening of Australian disability business
- Positive impact from lower yields



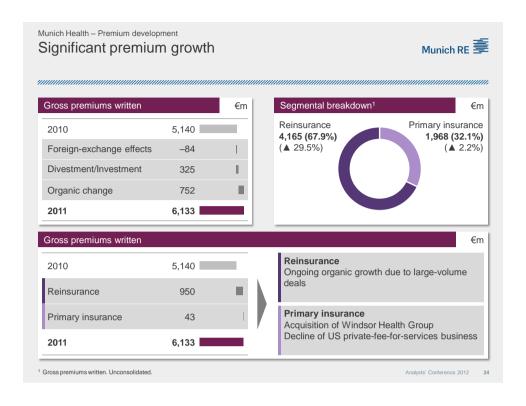
- Increase of operating earnings also due to ALM measures in primary life
- Negative economic variances due to development of interest rates and implied volatilities as well as sovereign debt crisis – life more strongly affected than health

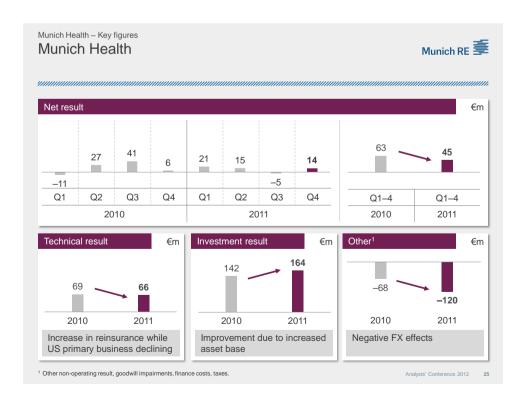
Opposing MCEV impact of low yields in primary and reinsurance

Operating MCEV earnings.

Consider and other non-operating variances.

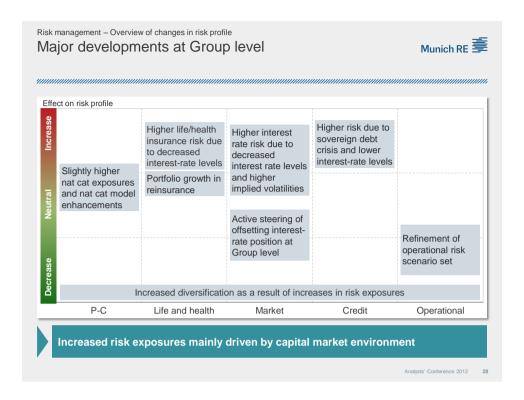
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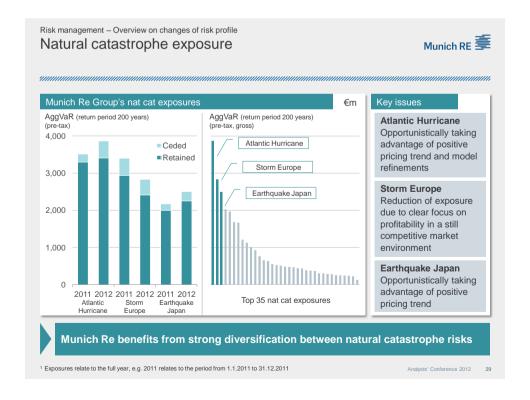






Agenda	Munich RE
Summary and outlook	Nikolaus von Bomhard
Financial highlights 2011	Jörg Schneider
Risk management	Joachim Oechslin
Primary insurance	Torsten Oletzky
Reinsurance	Torsten Jeworrek
Backup	
	Analysts' Conference 2012 27





Risk management - Overview on changes of risk profile

Natural catastrophe risks - Flashback to 2011 and characteristics of Munich Re's nat cat risk profile



- Munich Re's Capital Model (MRCM) uses 35 nat cat scenarios representing the bulk of the overall nat cat loss cost
- Simple statistics exhibit the following chances in any given year:
 - ~30% for a loss from a 100-year nat cat event in at least one scenario
- ~15% for a loss from a 200-year naticat event in at least one scenario
- ~5% for a loss from 100-year nat cat events in at least two scenarios
- According to MRCM, the probability of experiencing an aggregated loss from natural catastrophes as in 2011 is 2% for Munich Re

Flashback to 2011

2011 (previously 2005) the costliest year ever in terms of natural catastrophe losses

US\$ bn	2011	2005
Economic loss	380	220
Insured loss	105	101

Earthquake and tsunami Japan (US\$ 210/up to 40bn) Costliest nat cat in terms of economic loss ever

Event covered by Munich Re's models Storms and tornadoes USA (US\$ 46/25bn)

Hurricane Irene (US\$ 15/7bn)

Within expectations of Munich Re's models

Floods Thailand (US\$ ~40/>10bn)

Not modelled due to lack of adequate exposure data

Earthquake New Zealand (US\$ 16/13bn)

Known exposure but claim size underestimated

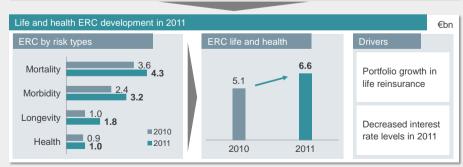
Even including exceptional years like 2005 and 2011, Munich Re's nat cat business has been profitable for more than 15 years

Risk management - Overview on changes of risk profile

Life and health risks







Munich Re takes specific business opportunities within business segments while benefitting from diversification effects on Group level

Risk management - Munich Re's proven risk strategy at work

Strategic asset-liability management Measures in 2011



Asset-side measures

ERGO life

- Substantial measures taken at early stage to address interest rate sensitivity
 - Reinvestments in long-duration bonds
 - Purchase of receiver swaptions
- Effect: Increase of ~1.2 years asset-side duration
 - Enhanced cash flow matching
- Reduced convexity risk

Reinsurance

- Strategic increase of asset-side duration for the reinsurance segment to optimise Munich Re Group's duration mismatch
- Effect: "Duration hedge" between primary and reinsurance has worked

Liability-side measures

Focus on own business portfolio

New product development in primary life focusing on guarantees that can be hedged more efficiently

Focus on clients

- Complex hedging capabilities already developed and established since 2007 .
- ... leveraged to support clients' needs to develop and set up new products with an improved risk-return profile
- Asset protection in life reinsurance proved successful throughout turbulent year 2011

Demonstrated commitment to optimising Munich Re Group's duration mismatch through active duration steering

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Risk management – Munich Re's proven risk strategy at work

Impact of capital market scenarios

Impact of capital market scenarios on Munich Re's financial strength





Munich Re well protected against extreme scenarios

Risk management - Investment strategy 2012

Investment strategy

Further optimisation of our strong portfolio



Market expectations of MEAG

"Relief"

- Considerable rise in interest rate level; high but still manageable inflation
- Significant equity performance

"Euro-Recession"

- Interest rates rise moderately, but stay low, inflation recedes somewhat due to base effects
- Equities perform moderately
- "Further escalation"
- Interest rates fall below the lowest level ever seen, low inflation
- Equities drop sharply

General investment strategy

- No intention to increase asset risk significantly
- Cautious shift from safe-haven governments to strong corporates to optimise credit risk
- Reduce exposure to financial institutions
- Further increase of solid non-financial corporate bonds at the longer end and ABS/MBS at the shorter end of the yield curve as buy and hold investments
- Further diversification into real assets, such as renewable energy and infrastructure
- Equity investments will remain at low levels

Sustainable strategy with flexibility to take investment opportunities

~15%

probability

~70%

probability

~15%

probability

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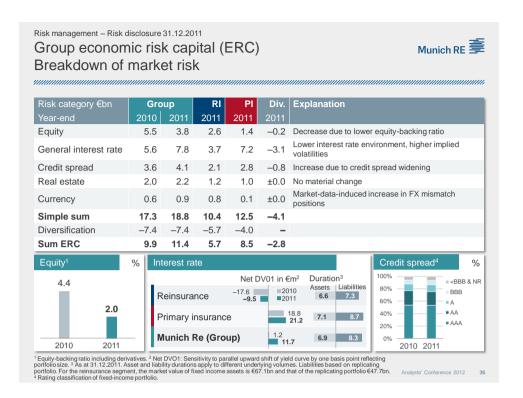
Risk management - Risk disclosure 31.12.2011

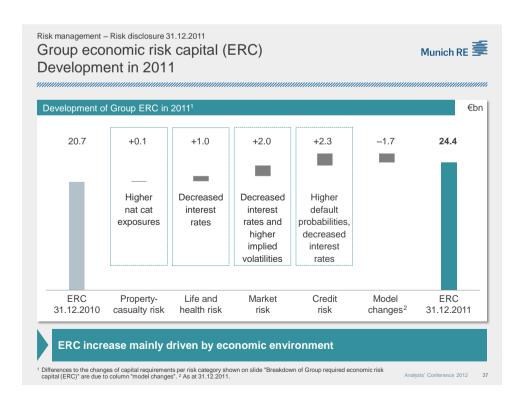
Group economic risk capital (ERC) Breakdown by risk category



Risk category €bn МН Div. Explanation Group RI Year-end 2010 **2011** 2011 2011 Slightly higher exposure in natural -0.5 catastrophes scenarios (partly driven by Property-casualty¹ 8.9 9.5 9.4 0.6 0.0 model enhancements) Life and health 5.1 6.6 4.8 2.5 0.6 -1.3 Lower interest rate environment Increase mainly driven by lower interest Market 9.9 11.4 5.7 8.5 0.0 -2.8 rates and higher implied volatility Strong increase mainly driven by lower Credit² 4.5 6.7 4.5 2.2 0.0 0.0 interest rates, downgrades of counterparties Operational risk 16 1.2 0.9 0.6 0.1 –0.4 Refinement of operational risk scenario set Simple sum 25.3 -5.0 30.0 35.4 14.4 0.7 Slightly higher diversification due to Diversification effect -9.3 -11.0-8.8 -3.1 0.0 increases in risk exposures **Total ERC** 20.7 24.4 16.5 11.3 0.7 -4.1

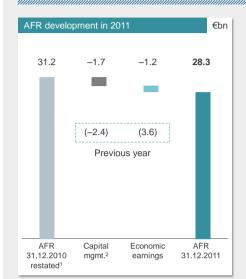
Change in interest rate environment main driver of ERC increase

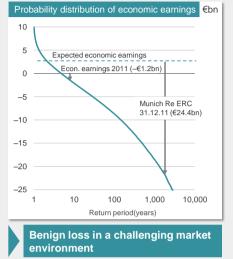




Risk management - Capital position 31.12.2011 Available financial resources (AFR) Change and relation to economic earnings







¹ Change in p-c reserve basis: claims payments now projected using actuarial methods.
² Dividends (-€1.1bn), share buy-back (-€0.4bn), hybrid capital replacement (-€0.2bn) and higher goodwill/intangibles.

Risk management - Capital position 31.12.2011

Available financial resources (AFR) Components of change



Risk category €bn	ERC 1.1.	ERC 31.12.	ΔAFR ¹ 2011	Explanation		
Equity	5.5	3.8	-0.2	Losses on equity investments		
Credit	4.5	6.7	-0.8	No material defaults, but losses from downgraded bonds of some euro countries		
Interest rate	6.9	9.0	-2.0	In particular, losses in primary insurance MCEV		
Currency	0.6	0.9	+0.1	Profits in US\$ and CHF		
Technical result and new business ²			+1.2			
AFR roll forward ³ and other			+0.5			
Economic earnings			-1.2			
Note: This table illustrates the impact of various risk factors on AFR (column ΔAFR), and compares this to the respective ERC, which gives an indication of what						

Market and credit risk

Solid performance of well-diversified investment portfolio in turbulent capital markets

- Slight losses on equity holdings
- Gains from declining general risk-free interest rates and on US and German government bonds more than offset by MCEV development in primary insurance
- Specific interest rate (credit spread) performance negative as well
- Losses from downgraded euro government bonds shown under credit risk

Insurance risk

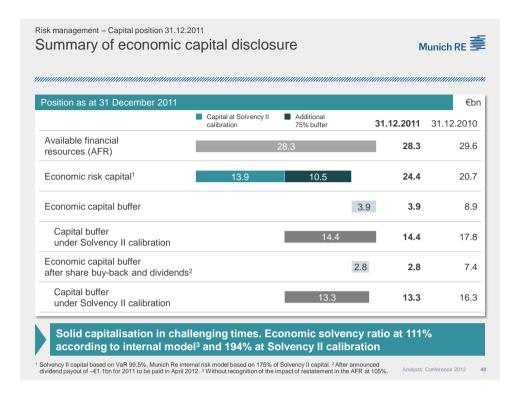
Good organic growth esp. in reinsurance, but technical results in p-c affected by high natural catastrophe losses

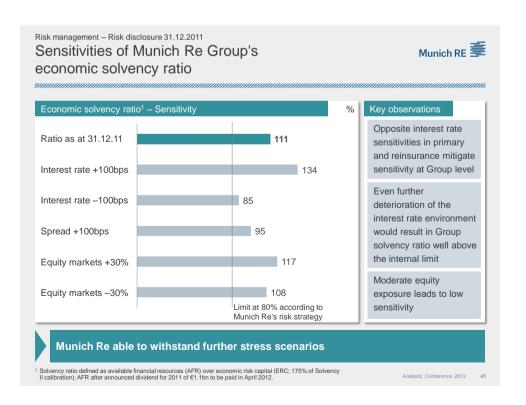
Satisfactory technical results offset by turbulent capital markets

an extreme impact could have been.

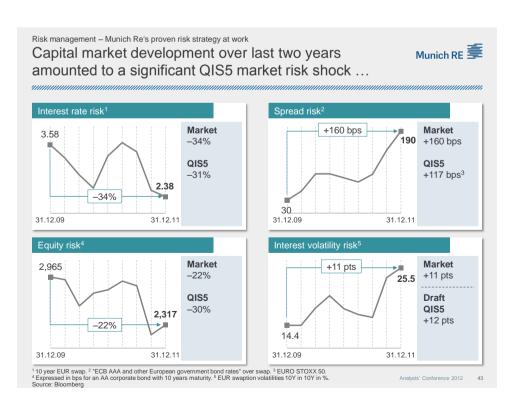
, I Rough estimates, after tax and policyholder participation.

I ncludes unwind of MVM, P-C result, Life VANB, experience variances and assumption changes. Investment return on AFR.





Risk management - Munich Re's proven risk strategy at work Munich RE Aiming for higher target capitalisation – Management intervention much more granular than supervisory scheme Munich Re solvency ratio Regulatory actions² >120% MRCM Solvency II MCR-100% Excellent capitalisation **Below target capitalisation** Solvency ratio adjusted Capital repatriation for capital repatriation Obligation to submit a Increased risk-taking comprehensive and Holding excess capital to realistic recovery plan meet external constraints Insurer to take necessary measures to achieve 100%-120% compliance with the SCR Comfortable capitalisation Actual 120% 210% solvency ratio 80%-100% <MCR Adequate capitalisation Insufficient capitalisation 100% 175% Tolerate and monitor Obligation to submit a 80% 140% • (Partial) suspension of short-term realistic finance capital repatriation scheme 100% Regulator may restrict or prohibit the free disposal Below target capitalisation of insurer's assets MCR Ultimate supervisory Risk transfer intervention: Withdrawal Scaling down of activities of authorisation Raising of (hybrid) capital 2008 2009 2010 2011 Based on Munich Re capital model (MRCM): 175% of VaR 99.5%.
Based on Solvency II calibration: VaR 99.5%.
MCR = Minimum Capital Requirement, typically between 25% and 45%; for groups called "Group SCR floor". Analysts' Conference 2012



Risk management - Munich Re's proven risk strategy at work

... leaving its mark on AFR – With significant impact on industry while Munich Re is only marginally affected



-50% 31.12.09 31 12 11

- Realisation of market risk (including those not covered by QIS5)1
- Shortfall partly compensated for by valuation adjustments2



- Realisation of market risk dampened by
 - Below-average market risk exposure
 - Spread-profits from German bunds concentration

Munich Re's AFR proved to be far more resilient to market risks than industry

¹ Based on EIOPA's QIS5 Report. ² Partial compensation of losses due to bond spread widening via valuation adjustments, e.g. Counter-Cyclical Premium or Matching Premium. ³ Without recognition of the impact of restatement in the AFR.

Risk management – Munich Re's proven risk strategy at work

Distinguishing factors of Munich Re's Capital Model



Differences of MRCM compared to Solvency II and industry's practice

Discounting insurance liabilities

Munich Re values insurance liabilities using swap rates

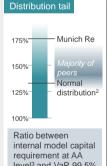
- without any valuation adjustments1
- late start of extrapolation
- Alternative approaches would raise the AFR and lower the ERC

Munich Re's internal model covers Credit risks for government bonds

- (incl. European)
- Implied interest rate and equity volatility risk

- Munich Re's internal model incorporates tail dependencies between risks
- Linear correlations and some copulas (e.g. Gauß Copula) typically underestimate the tail of the distributions

- Fungibility constraints (e.g. statutory requirements) for capital reduce diversification benefit between legal entities
- Under Solvency II, these constraints will instead be reflected in slightly lower AFR



level³ and VaR 99.5%

The distribution tail makes a difference!

Application of industry's practice would raise Munich Re's ESR by more than one third

- Illiquidity Premium, Counter-Cyclical Premium or Matching Premium (estimated to amount >100bps as at 31.12.2011).

 Considered to be the optimistic lower bound of a realistic ratio.

 Undertaking-specific assessment in terms of the internal model used (e.g. VaR 99.95% or VaR 99.97%).

Risk management – Future regulatory developments

Munich Re capital model – Possible refinements from adoption of Solvency II implementing measures



	Change from AFR to own funds	Change in ERC	Change in ESR		
EIOPA interest rate curve	Higher discounting of liabilities due to partial compensation of losses from bond spread widen- ing via valuation adjustments and earlier start of extrapolation		Lower insurance risks due to higher discounting – might be partly offset by additional market risk		
Taxes	No effect as AFR are post-tax		Risk-mitigating effect of deferred taxes recognised	\bigcirc	
Fungibility restrictions	Transferability and fungibility restrictions are currently reflected in the ERC By aligning with Solvency II, these constraints will be		reflected within the own funds instead of the ERC, reducing both		

Positive effects on economic solvency ratio possible due to adaption of internal model to Solvency II guidelines

Risk management – Future regulatory developments

Solvency II





Key open issues

- Valuation of insurance liabilities, especially
- Triggers and level of the Counter-Cyclical Premium
- Scope and determination of the Matching Premium
- Overburdening reporting requirements (Pillar 3)

- Adoption of Omnibus II Directive
- Finalisation of Level 2 measures
- Drafting and finalisation of Level 3 binding technical standards
- Transposition into national

- Phasing in: 2013
- Full application of Solvency II starting in 2014 with transitional measures
- Non-compliance with MCR² and SCR3 tolerated for a transitional period

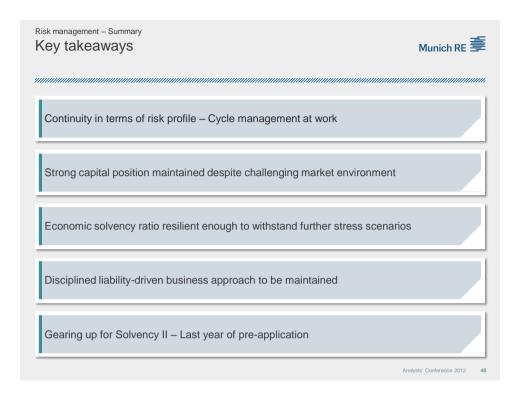
Munich Re's positions

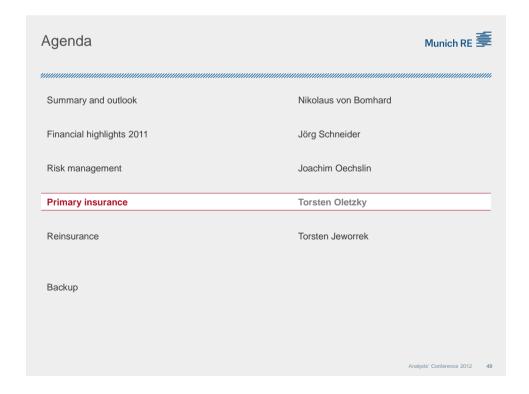
Against the backdrop of stressed financial markets, the right balance must be found between a smooth transition from Solvency I to Solvency II and adhering to the letter and spirit of the Solvency II Directive in the long run

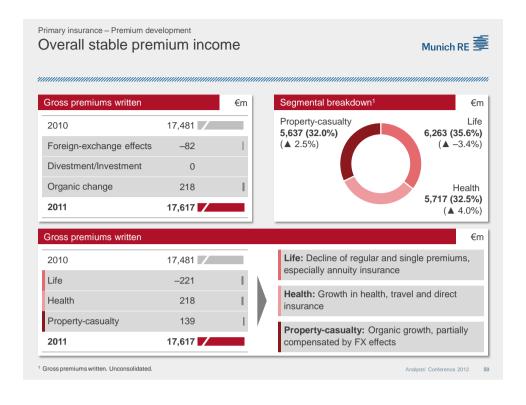
Despite delays, current level of quality in the Solvency II implementing measures together with the necessary further progress during 2012 should ensure the timely introduction of Solvency II

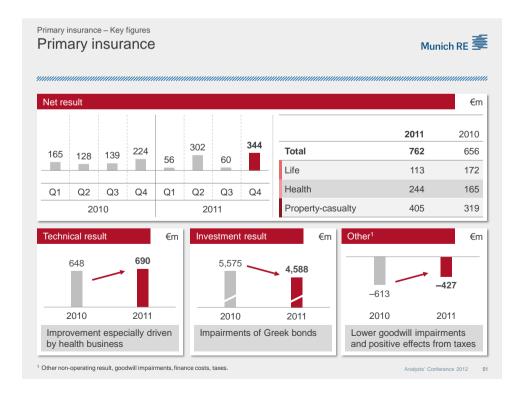


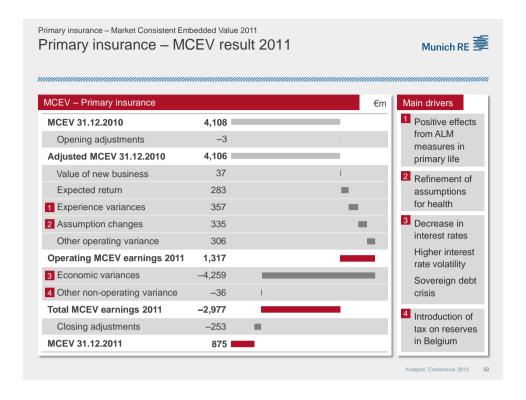
Soft-launch of Solvency II during the first year after transposition, and transitional measures, will provide the room to smoothly adapt to the new regime

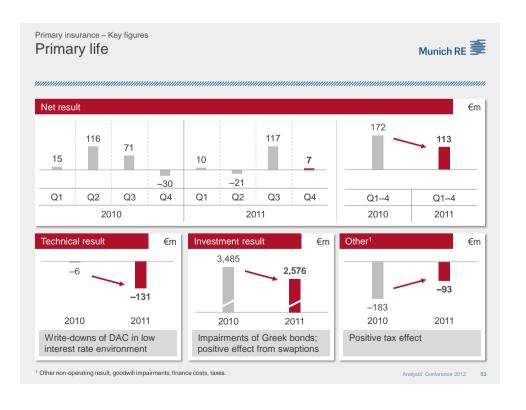












Primary insurance - Life - New business

Primary life – New business (statutory premiums)



Total €m Regular Total premiums premiums APE¹ 511 2.409 2010 2,920 752 2011 2,741 533 2.208 754 Δ -6.1% 4.3% -8.3% 0.3%

			€m
Total	Regular premiums	Single premiums	APE ¹
1,940	331	1,609	492
1,806	351	1,455	497
-6.9%	6.0%	-9.6%	1.0%
	1,940 1,806	Total premiums 1,940 331 1,806 351	Total premiums premiums 1,940 331 1,609 1,806 351 1,455

¹ Annual premium equivalent (APE = regular premiums +10% single premiums).

Comments

- Growth in regular premiums
- Single-premium business down for whole market
- Good growth in corporate pension business

International

- Growth in Belgium (APE 21.4%) and Poland (APE 6.7%)
- Austria (APE -23.0%): Lower premiums due to change in tax legislation

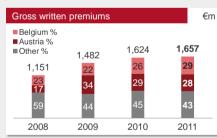
Internati	€m			
	Total	Regular premiums	Single premiums	APE ¹
2010	980	180 8	800	260
2011	935	182 7	53	257
Δ	-4.6%	1.1%	-5.9%	-1.2%

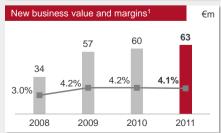
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Primary insurance - Life - International

International life business on track







¹ Value of New Business (VNB) / Present Value of New Business Premium (PVNBP)

Highlights

- Positive development in recent years with good new business margins
- 65% of business is regular premium business
- Main distribution channel: Multi-level distribution. Broker channel and niche cooperations in buildup phase

Austria

- New business in 2011 affected by changed tax legislation; measures in product development
- Buyout of remaining minority stake in Victoria-Volksbanken Versicherung; cooperation with Volksbanken extended

Other markets

- Good growth in UCI cooperation in CEE via Austrian hub: +36.5%
- Banking cooperation in Poland well established life new business increased by 6.7% (APE)
- New business in Italy stabilised; high new business margins

Primary insurance - Life

Comprehensive management of back book



Interest rate hedging programme

- Started in 2005 Continuously buying additional slices every year depending on capital market and portfolio development
- Protection against reinvestment risk via receiver swaptions But also preserving flexibility for rising interest rates via CMS floaters with floor
- First tranche: No hedge accounting Large P&L impact of interest rate fluctuations
 Later use of instruments suitable for hedge accounting Less P&L and balance-sheet visibility
- Annual performance costs: ~10bps

TARGET: Deliver guarantee promise to customers without additional shareholders' equity

Buffers and key figures¹ (German business)

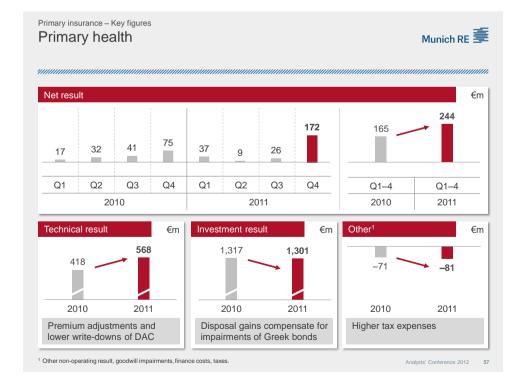
	Free RfB	Terminal bonus fund	Unrealised gains	Average coupon	Reinvestment rate	Average guarantee			
2011	€1.0bn	€2.3bn	€3.2bn	~4.1%	~3.3%	~3.3%			
2010	€1.0bn	€2.5bn	€1.5bn	~4.2%	~3.6%	~3.3%			

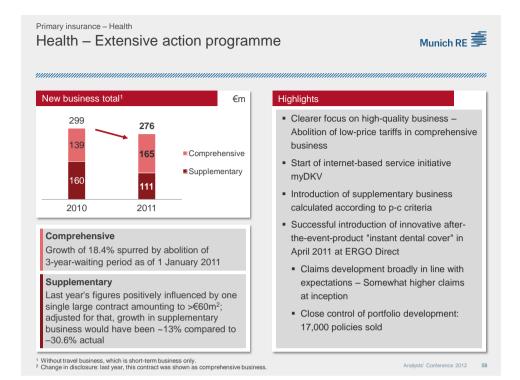
ERGO well protected against "lower for longer" scenario

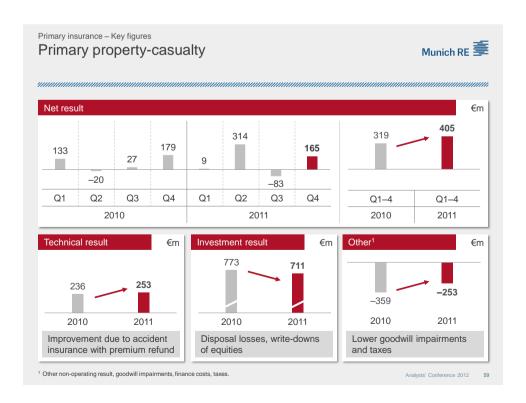
¹ German GAAP figures for ERGO Leben, Victoria Leben and ERGO Direkt Leben.

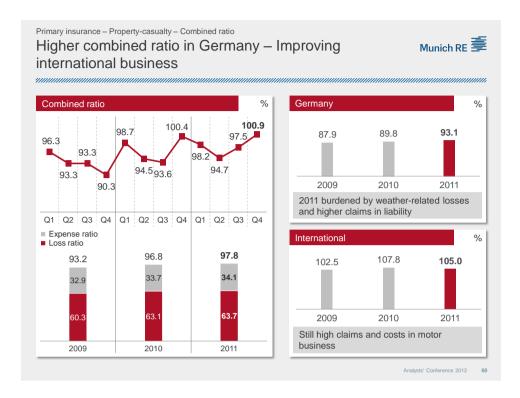
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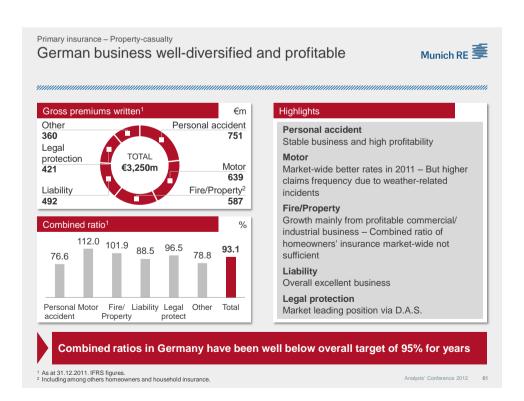
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Primary insurance - Property-casualty Munich RE International business shows signs of recovery Gross premiums written¹ Highlights Other Poland Poland 913 797 Business returns to underwriting profit TOTAL Turkev Turkev €2,387m Business still challenging but first signs of 300 turnaround South Korea Netherlands Netherlands 168 209 Legal protection business only - Market leading Combined ratio¹ position with consistently low combined ratio % 133.7 South Korea 118.3 103.7 **105.0** 99.6 Motor market and own operations not 90.3 satisfactory - Review of strategic options Portugal Activities sold in 2011 - Subcritical size, Poland Turkey Nether-South Other Total P&L deconsolidation as at 30 September 2011

Ambition: Combined ratio of ~100% in 2013 - Strict focus on improvement of profitability and consistent implementation of turnaround measures show positive impact

1 As at 31.12.2011, IFRS figures

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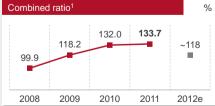
Primary insurance - Property-casualty

Turkey - Turnaround delayed by one year





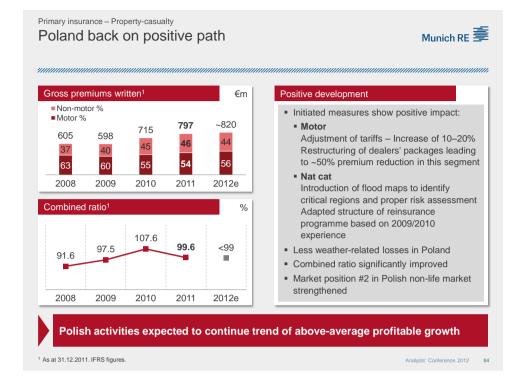


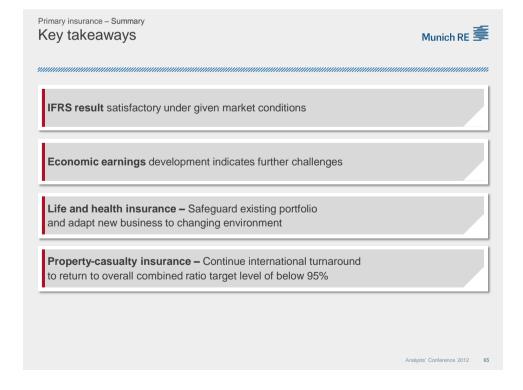


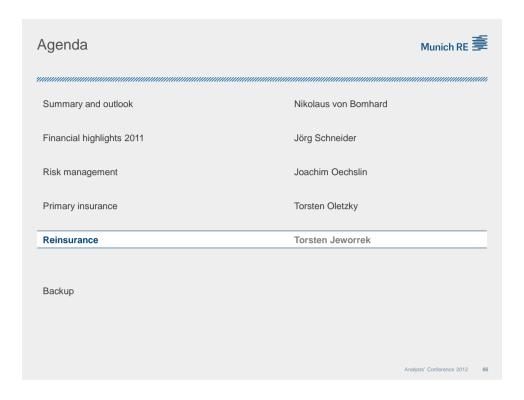
Highlights

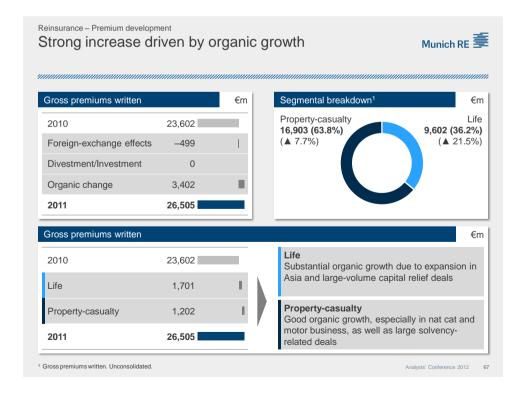
- Stabilisation of reserve adequacy in 2011, reserve ratio considerably higher than peers
- Stringent turnaround programme
 - Motor: Tariff improvement (average rate increase 2011: 20%), introduction of new tariffs; number of policies reduced by 30%
 - Sales: Improved steering, tightened control environment, restricted free-hand rebates and strict cancellation of loss-making agent segments
 - Claims: Introduction of state-of-the-art claims management concepts

Rigorously implemented turnaround programme to be reflected in significantly improved financials mid-term



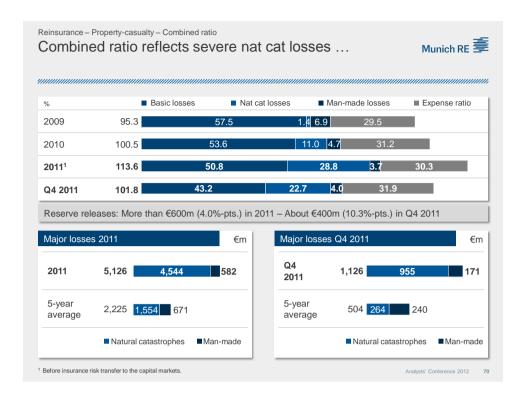


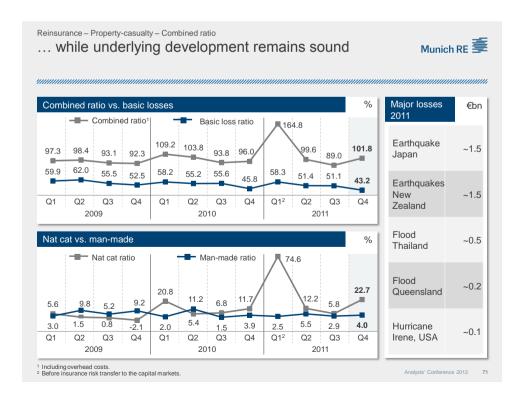








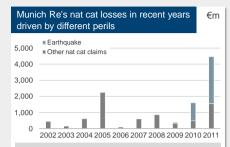




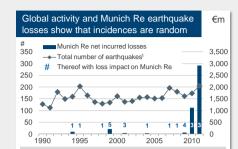
Reinsurance - Property-casualty - Nat cat business

Extraordinary nat cat losses in recent years stem from random earthquakes





- Long-term upward trend for weather-related nat cat events
- Insured claims for cat events continue to rise (high concentration of values)
- Both of these aspects are built into our models



- No trend in earthquake events and related losses
- · Claims costs resulting from an event depend on a variety of factors including event location, geophysical factors and issues of policy coverage

Volatility is part of our business model

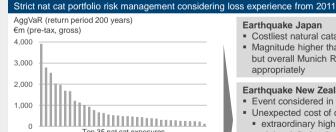
1 With magnitude >6.

Reinsurance - Property-casualty - Nat cat business

Volatility is actively managed by modelling and limiting exposures







- Peak risk management for nat cat exposures VaR in % of AFR or for maximum exposure
- set to limit losses for Munich Re
- · Additionally, strict individual limits exist for each scenario based on its 1,000 year event
- Close monitoring of capacity utilisation

Earthquake Japan

- Costliest natural catastrophe ever
- Magnitude higher than expected for the region, but overall Munich Re loss model performed appropriately

Earthquake New Zealand

- Event considered in Munich Re loss model
- Unexpected cost of claims due to
- extraordinary high degree of liquefaction
- claims inflation (reconstruction policy and issues relating to indemnification)

Flood Thailand

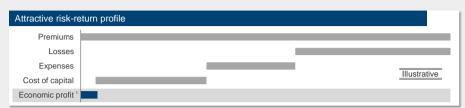
- Not modelled due to lack of adequate exposure data
- Potential size of any contingent business interruption loss still uncertain

Actual loss experience continually used to refine our nat cat models

Reinsurance – Property-casualty – Nat cat business

Nat cat remains a key profitability contributor for p-c reinsurance business





Sustainable profitability in the past ...

- Risk analysis capabilities, local presence, and in-house nat cat and geological expertise ensure best practice pricing
- Stringent management of risk limitation
- → Even including exceptional years like 2005 and 2011, Munich Re's nat cat business has been profitable for more than 15 years

... expected to be maintained in the future

- Munich Re's nat cat exposure continuously trending higher
- Increased expected losses based on model adjustments (e.g. RMS11)
- Inclusion of so far differently allocated losses (e.g. non-modelled scenarios)
- →Increase of nat cat share in combined ratio to 8.5%-pts. within a large loss assumption of 12%-pts.

Higher combined ratio reflects nat cat impact observed over recent years

¹ Accumulated economic profit 1995–2011.

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Reinsurance – Property-casualty – Active portfolio management

Continuous improvement of portfolio quality



Active portfolio management

Strict focus on profitability

Consequent execution of strategy

Stringent cycle management and adherence to global underwriting guidelines

Examples

Munich Re Risk Solutions: Increasing importance of distinct niches with varying "specialty" characteristic contributing a premium volume of €3.6bn (+80% compared to 2008)

Munich Re America: Consistent portfolio steering – Significant shift from long- to short-tail: Long-tail portion reduced from 62% (in 2000) to 40%; US casualty XL business further reduced in 2012 renewals

European Motor XL: Execution of strategy – Significantly downscaled portfolios in France (–90%) and Germany (–75%) since 2003; in 2012, UK portfolio was reduced by 60% in line with casualty strategy

Marine: Due to rate inadequacy, change in business mix from proportional hull and low level XL to catdriven business like offshore energy and selective primary insurance opportunities (via Watkins)

Workers' compensation: Stringent de-risking since 2003 – US exposure significantly reduced (–90%), in "rest of world" only very selective approach

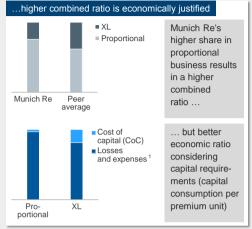
Reinsurance - Property-casualty - Proportional business

Proportional business adds value – despite higher combined ratios



Significant advantages ..

- Result contribution less volatile and capital-intensive (see illustration on the right)
- Competitive advantage: Ability to write business based on expertise and local presence/market knowledge
- Munich Re benefiting from price developments in attractive original markets
- Large volume of proportional business substantially contributes to absolute economic value added
- High strategic relevance as proportional business provides significant capital relief (e.g. under Solvency II) and hence meets clients' demand



Proportional business is an important contributor of value added, providing stable economic results

Estimated allocation of losses, expenses and cost of capital in January 2012 renewed portfolio. Peers: Swiss Re, Scor, Hannover Re, Partner Re. Based on 2010 premium split.

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Reinsurance - Property-casualty - January renewals 2012

January renewal: Portfolio quality improved in competitive environment



Munich Re portfolio - Premium change in major business lines Casualty Total Property Specialty lines Business line XL XL Marine Credit Aviation Prop. Prop. Premium split1 €8.5bn 32% 11% 31% 11% 5% 3% 9.6% Price 4.7% ~2.0% 1.6% 0.8% 0.0% change -0.7%-3.9% 14.3% Volume 2.6% 2.0% change -1.5%-4.3% -2.2% -7.6% -12.8%

PRICE

- Real price increase of 2% (exposure-adjusted incl. updated interest rate and inflation assumptions)
- Significant improvement of property XL business driven by nat cat price increases
- Strong contribution by casualty XL due to active portfolio management decisions
- Pressure on credit and aviation, marine flat

VOLUME

- €8.5bn premiums up for renewal in January
- Deliberate top-line reduction in the case of inadequate price levels ...
- ... overcompensated by extension of profitable client relationships and selective new business
- Total premiums increased by 2.6% to €8.8bn

¹ Relative premium share in relation to total renewable business in January.

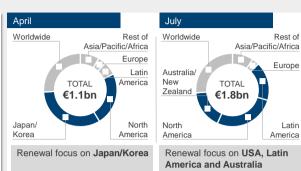
Reinsurance - Property-casualty - Renewal outlook Ongoing price increases expected in upcoming renewals





Renewal focus on Europe showing flat price development

- Nat cat portion only 11% with significant price increases
- Casualty portion quite high



- Nat cat portion ~30% More impact at April/July renewals
- Significant price increases for nat cat expected, as especially loss-affected regions will be renewed
- Trend of nat cat price increases expected to continue

Continuation of portfolio improvement expected

Reinsurance - Property-casualty

Key takeaways



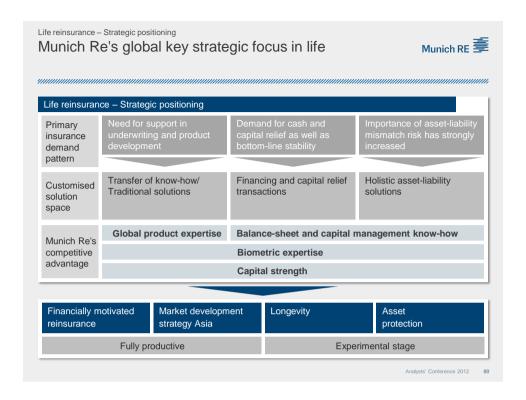


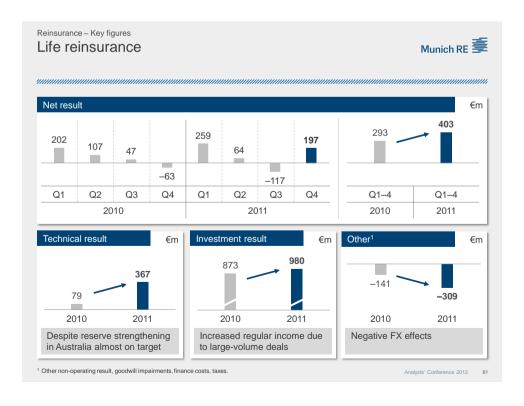
Property-casualty segment continues to show organic growth based on a strong underlying combined ratio

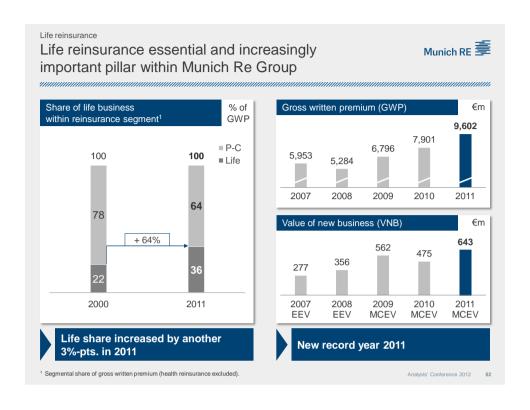
Even after extraordinary high losses from natural catastrophes in 2011 Munich Re's nat cat business remains an important profit contributor

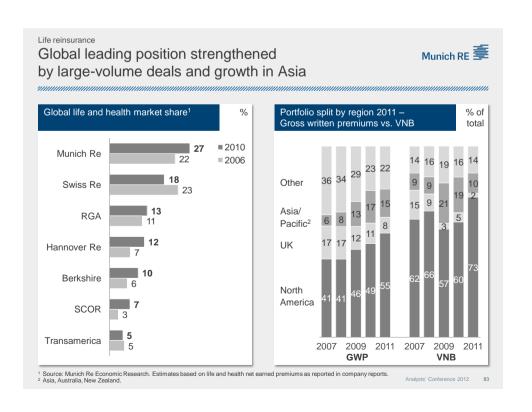
Munich Re's higher share in proportional treaty business provides economic profits, even though accompanied by slightly higher combined ratios

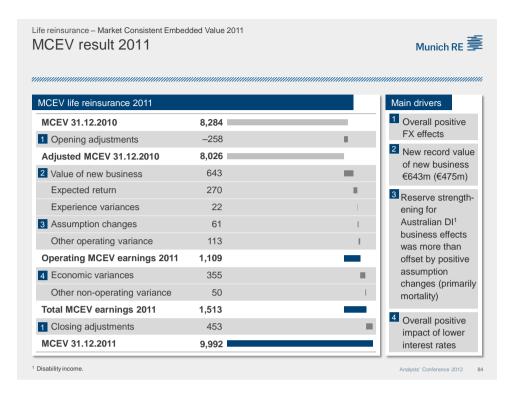
Pleasing development in the January renewals based on strict bottom-line orientation in tandem with profitable strategic and opportunistic growth – improving pricing prospects for coming renewals during 2012

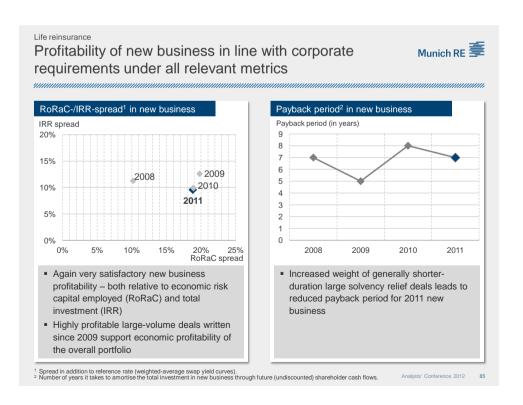


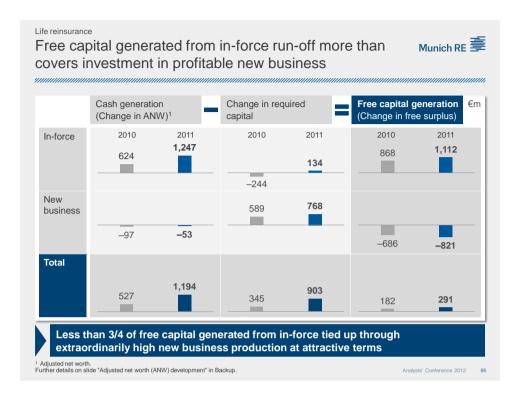


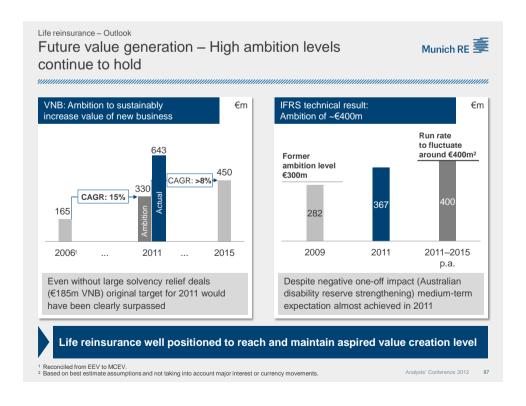


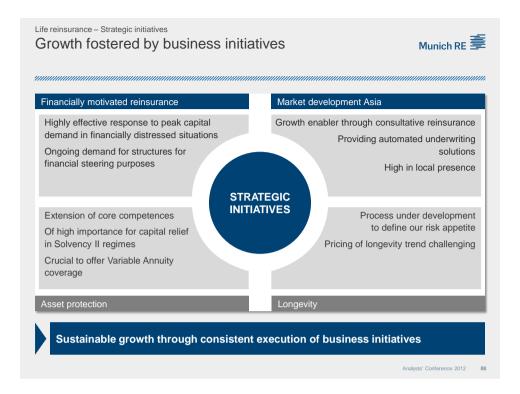


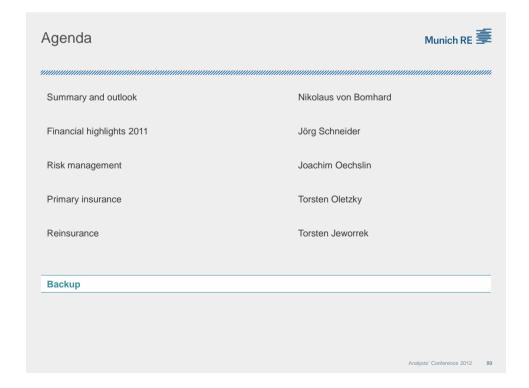






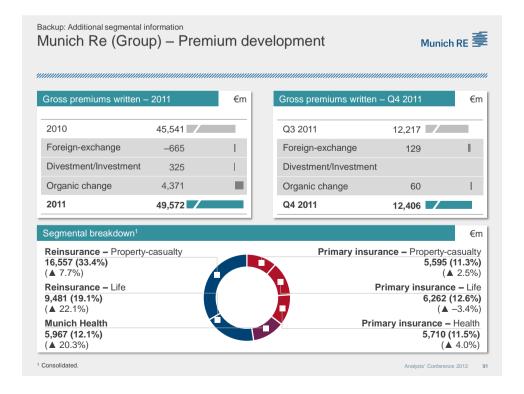




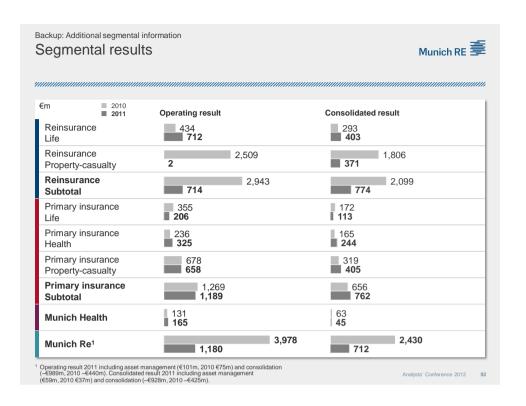


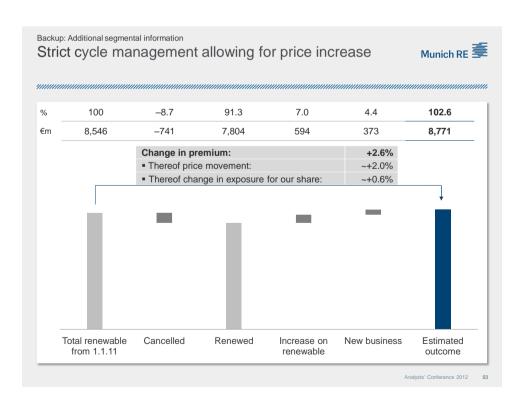
Munich Re





Munich Re





Backup: Additional segmental information

January renewals 2012 - Successful portfolio management in fragmented markets



Market environment

PROPERTY NAT CAT

- Price increases in USA as well as in lossaffected areas (e.g. Nordic countries, Australia)
- Europe mainly flat RMS has no impact

PROPERTY NON-CAT IN EUROPE

- Competitive environment in original markets
- Ample reinsurance capacity

- Germany: Slight price increases in primary market, but still below technical level
- UK: Price increases in primary market -Continuing concerns regarding impact of periodic payment order (PPO) for XL business

- Overall, marine business flat at best
- Energy and energy liability with moderate price increases

Munich Re portfolio

- Risk adequate pricing based on actual models
- · Leveraging our capacity: Reduction esp. in central/southern Europe - growth in North America, Australia, Asia and Nordic countries
- Reduction of proportional portfolios in Spain and Germany
- France: Volume decrease in proportional engineering
- Consistent execution of strategy to reduce German business and UK XL portfolio
- Profitable growth in UK motor prop. selected growth opportunities in Latin America
- Top-line reduction with selected clients in Asia (outside China)
- Significant reduction of traditional book
- Portfolio reduction was partly counterbalanced by growth through our Lloyd's syndicate Watkins

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Backup: Additional segmental information

Reinsurance

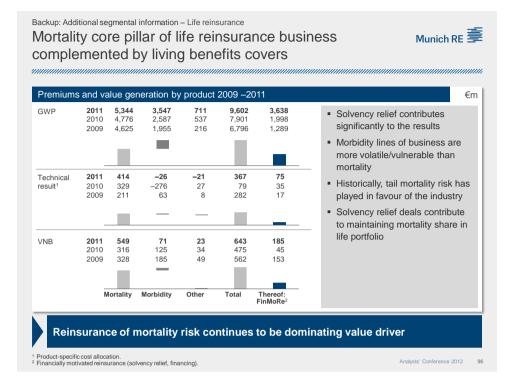




€bn¹	2008	2009	2010	2011
Liability	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Motor	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
Marine	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Aviation	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Fire	3.3	3.6	3.4	0.9
Engineering	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
Other	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.2
Total	8.7	8.0	7.9	6.4

€bn	2008	2009	2010	2011
Equalisation reserve	8.4	7.7	7.5	6.0
Reserve for major risks (nuclear, pharma, terror)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

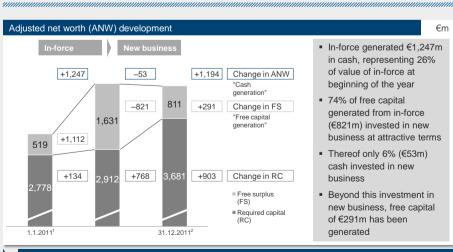
¹ Munich Reinsurance Company, German GAAP (HGB)



Backup: Additional segmental information - Life reinsurance

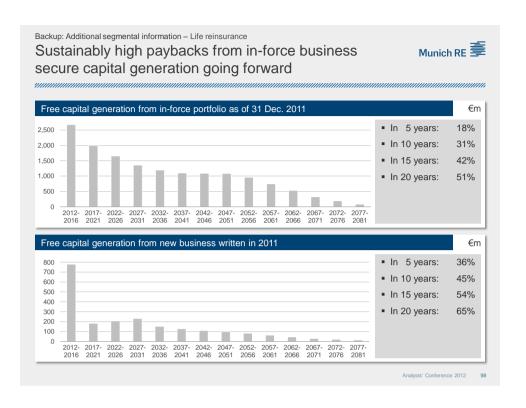
In-force portfolio generates ample free surplus for funding attractive new business

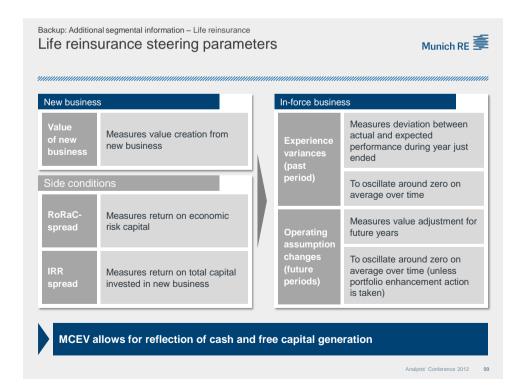




Despite large new business volumes - Strong capital and margin release from in-force makes life reinsurance an important source of capital and cash generation

After opening adjustments (FX adjustments).
 Before closing adjustments (FX adjustments and capital movements).





Backup



Additional segmental information

Investments

Risk management

Reserves

MCEV

Shareholder information

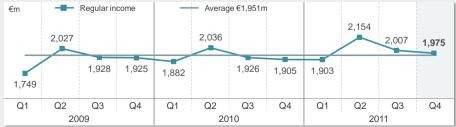
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Backup: Investments

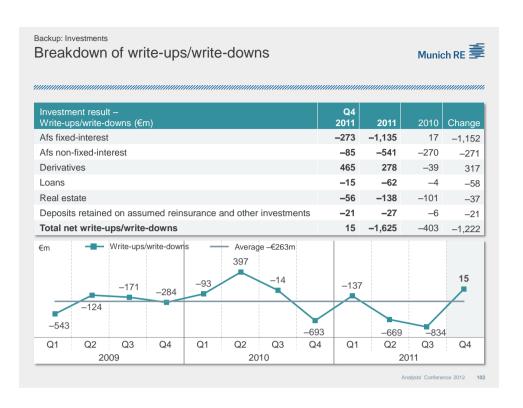
Breakdown of regular income

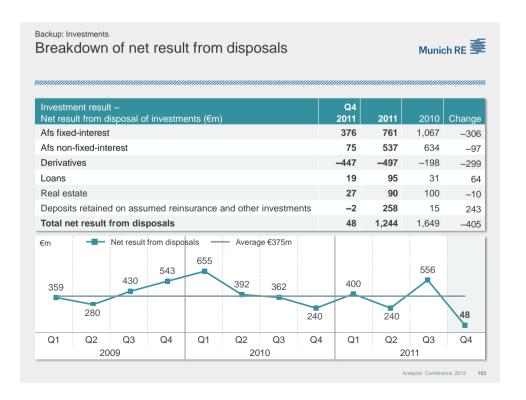


Investment result – Regular income (€m)	Q4 2011	2011	2010	Change
Afs fixed-interest	1,062	4,305	4,415	-110
Afs non-fixed-interest	79	342	271	71
Derivatives	86	335	244	91
Loans	558	2,174	2,123	51
Real estate	76	340	340	0
Deposits retained on assumed reinsurance and other investments	114	543	356	187
Total regular income	1,975	8,039	7,749	290

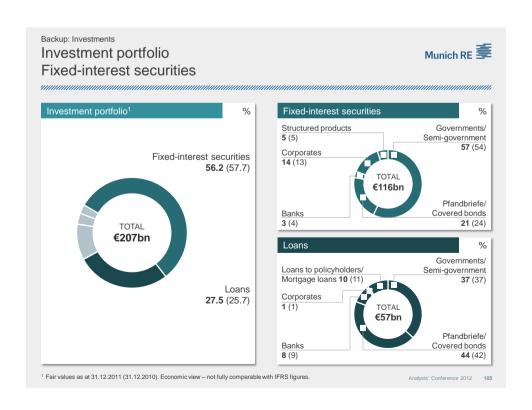


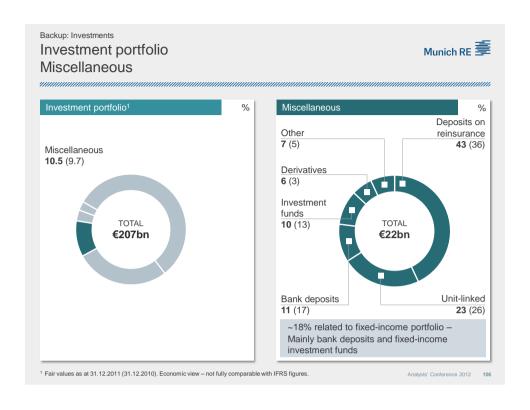
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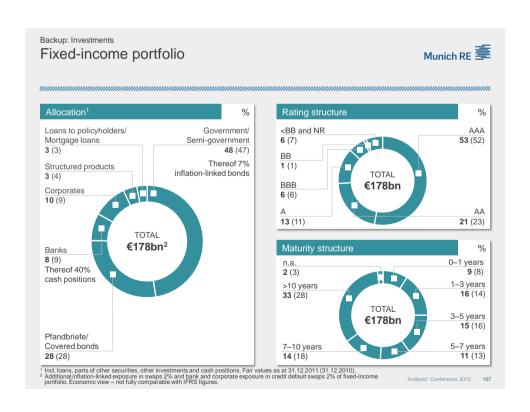


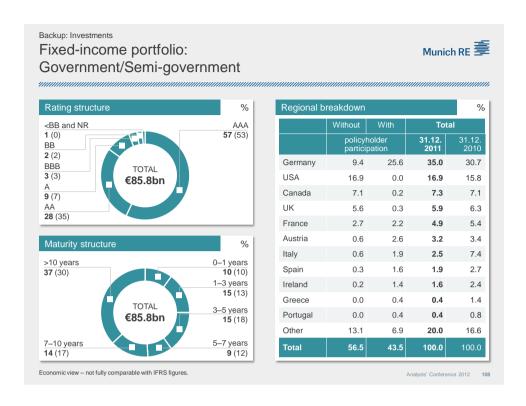


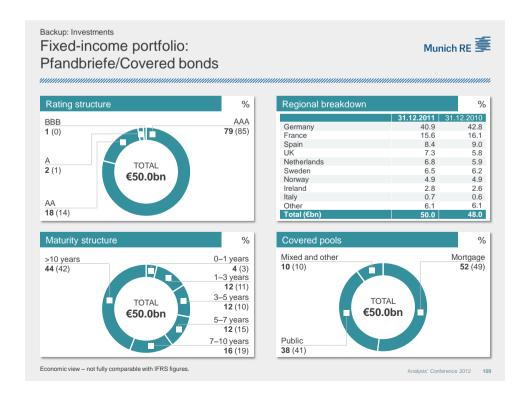
Backup: Investments Return on investment by asset class and segment Munich RE Regular income Write-ups/downs Disposal result Other inc./ exp. Total Rol Afs fixed-interest 0.6 3.5 Afs non-fixed-interest 9,636 Derivatives 26.7 22.1 -39.5 -0.5 8.8 1.256 4.2 52,418 Loans 4.1 -0.1 Real estate 6.2 -2.5 1.7 5.4 5,440 Other¹ 2.8 -0.1 1.3 -4.6 -0.6 19.291 Total 4.0 -0.8 -0.4 3.4 199,290 Reinsurance 3.8 -0.8 1.0 -0.4 3.6 75,952 Primary insurance 4.2 -0.5 118,435 -0.9 0.4 3.2 Munich Health 3.5 -0.7 -0.3 4,053 Return on investment Average 4.1% 5.2% 5.4% 4.9% 4.9% 4.5% 4.4% 4.0% 3.8% 2 7% Q2 Q3 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q4 Q1 Q1 Q4 2009 2010 2011 ¹ Including management expenses and impact from unit-linked business. ² In €m. Segments do not add up to total amount; difference relates to the segment "asset management".

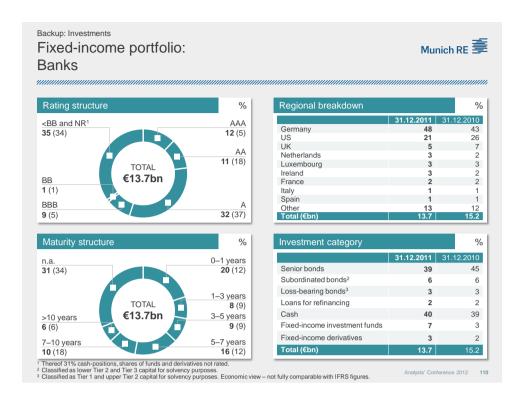


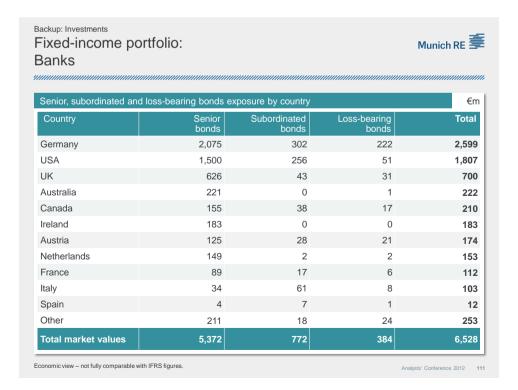


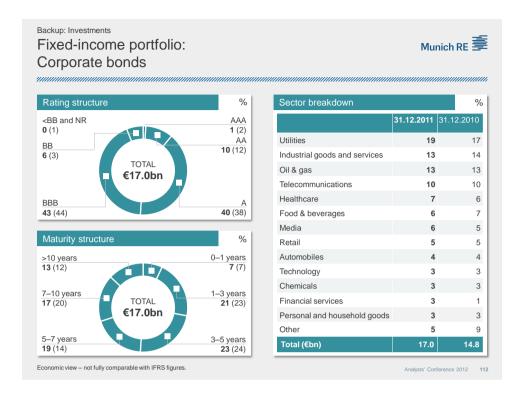


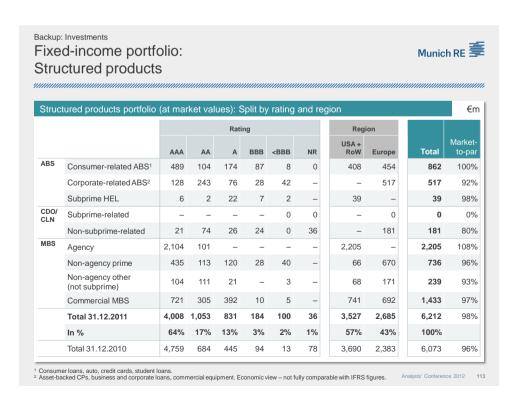












Backup: Investments

Sensitivities to interest rates, spreads and equity markets



Sensitivity to risk-free interest rates – Basis points	-100	-50	+100	+200
Change in gross market value (€bn)	13.4	6.5	-11.5	-21.1
Change in on-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	3.6	1.8	-3.2	-5.9
Change in off-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-1.0
P&L impact (€bn)¹	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2

Sensitivity to spreads ² (change in basis points)	+100	+200
Change in gross market value (€bn)	-7.7	-14.2
Change in on-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	-1.4	-2.6
Change in off-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	-0.5	-0.9
P&L impact (€bn) ¹	-0.1	-0.2

Sensitivity to equity markets ³	-30%	-10%	+10%	+30%
EURO STOXX 50 (2,317 as at 31.12.2011)	1,622	2,085	2,549	3,012
Change in gross market value (€bn)	-1.9	-0.6	0.6	1.9
Change in on-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	1.6
Change in off-balance-sheet reserves, net (€bn)¹	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.4
P&L impact (€bn)¹	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3

<sup>Rough calculation with limited reliability assuming unchanged portfolio as at 31.12.2011. After rough estimation of policyholder participation and deferred tax; linearity of relations cannot be assumed. Economic view — not fully comparable with IFRS figures.
Sensitivities to changes of spreads are calculated for every category of fixed-interest securities, except government securities with AAA ratings.
Worst-case scenario assumed: impairment as soon as market value is below acquisition cost. Economic view — not fully comparable with IFRS figures.</sup>

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Backup: Investments

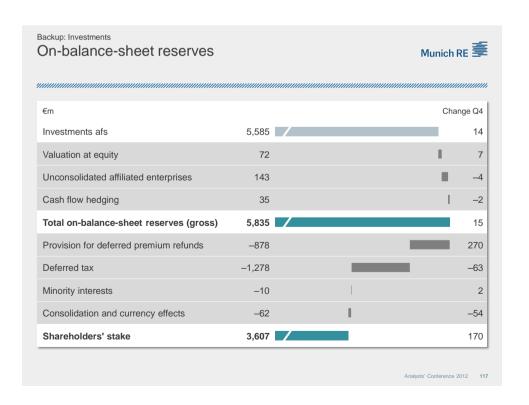
Fixed-income portfolio by accounting category (IFRS)



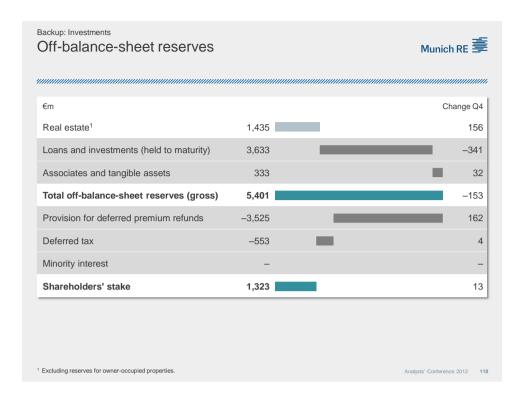
	Loans	Available for sale	Other investments ¹	Cash at banks	Total
Government/Semi-government	24	76	0	0	100
Pfandbriefe/ Covered bonds	50	50	0	-	100
Loans to policyholders/ Mortgage loans	100	-	-	-	100
Structured products	2	98	0	-	100
Corporates	2	98	0	-	100
Banks	35	34	20	11	100
Total	32	65	2	1	100

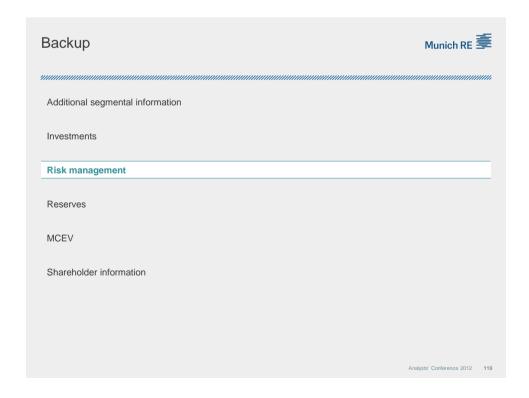
¹ Mainly cash deposits and other securities at fair value through profit and loss. Including liabilities from derivatives. Economic view – not fully comparable with IFRS figures.

Backup: Investments Munich RE On- and off-balance-sheet reserves (gross) Market value of investments 177,201 185,097 196,398 191,326 196,319 205,297 **207,108** Total reserves 5,487 7,905 7,374 4,213 5,862 11,374 11,236 On-balance-sheet reserves Fixed-interest securities 2,201 1,805 4,982 4,892 1,410 3,342 639 Non-fixed-interest securities 1,583 1,408 1,634 1,401 1,219 589 693 Other on-balance-sheet reserves 1 233 249 255 249 250 229 244 3,222 Subtotal 4,983 4,084 2,295 3,268 5,820 5,835 Off-balance-sheet reserves Real estate² 1,469 1,447 1,425 1,524 1,274 1,279 1,435 Loans and investments (held to maturity) 627 1,289 1,554 88 965 3,974 3,633 Associates and tangible assets 169 186 311 306 355 301 333 Subtotal 2,265 2,922 3,290 1,918 2,594 5,554 5,401 Reserve ratio (%) 3.1% 4.3% 3.8% 2.2% 3.0% 5.5% 5.4% ¹ Unrealised gains/losses from unconsolidated affiliated companies, valuation at equity and cash-flow hedging. ² Excluding reserves from owner-occupied properties.



Munich Re





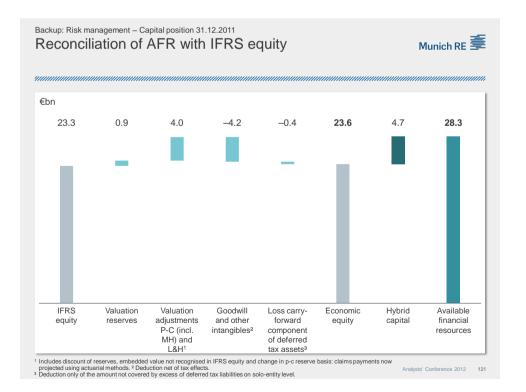
Backup: Risk management – Major developments in Munich Re's risk strategy

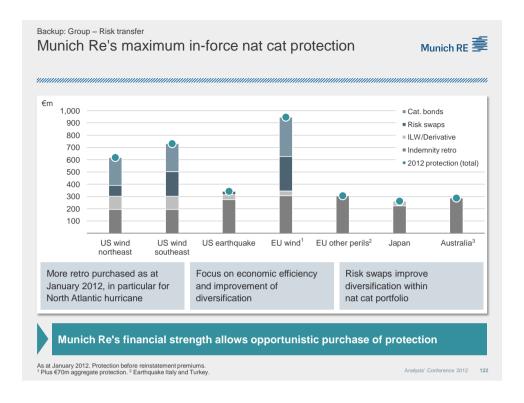
Set-up of Munich Re's risk strategy

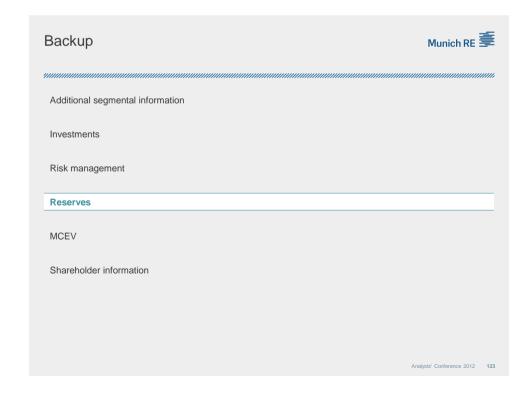


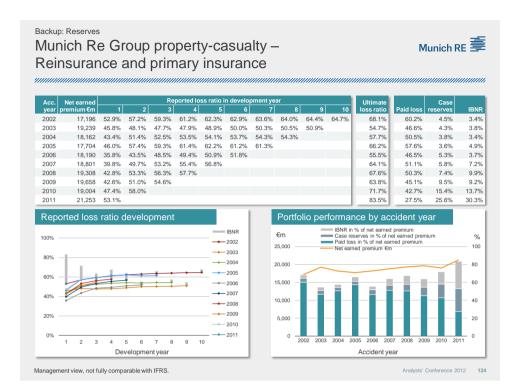
Category	Risk criteria	Measure	Criteria's objective	ERM objective addressed
Whole portfolio criteria	Financial strength	ERCRatingSolvency	Safeguarding sufficient excess capital and limiting frequency of	Maintaining Munich Re's
	Avoiding financial distress	Probability of breaching financial strength criterion	negative economic results of Munich Re's entire risk portfolio	financial strength, thereby ensuring that all liabilities to our clients can be
Supple- mentary criteria	Peak risk management Individual nat cat perils Financial sector limit Terrorism Pandemic Longevity ALM limits Liquidity	VaR limits In % of AFR or Limit for maximum exposure	Limiting losses from individual risks or accumulation exposure and liquidity risks that could endanger Munich Re's survival capability	Protecting and increasing the value of our shareholders' investment
Other criteria	Counterparty-credit risk Single risks Alternative investments Non-investment-grade investments	Individual risk limits in absolute value	Limiting risks that could sustainably damage the trust of stakeholders in Munich Re	Safeguarding Munich Re's reputation, thus perpetuating future business potential

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Backup: Reserves

Management view, not fully comparable with IFRS.

Property-casualty reinsurance and primary insurance Representative loss triangles



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Data description Legal entity Figures in triangle exhibits Munich Re Munich • Gross business of Munich Re Munich, i.e. Munich Re AG including Munich Re Paris, Munich Re Madrid and business fronted by Great Lakes UK, excluding special contracts, all other branches and subsidiaries and corporate retrocession • Statistical figures (i.e. following cedants' view) as at 31 December 2011 by treaty year, before conversion to financial data (earning down, currency effects) Converted into € with average exchange rates of 2010 ■ Gross business of Munich Re America, excluding primary operations and Munich Re America corporate retrocession, in particular before variable quota shares and loss portfolio transfer to Munich Re Munich • Financial view figures as at 31 December 2011 by treaty year, before conversion to financial data (earning down, currency effects) Converted into € with average exchange rates of 2010 **ERGO** Net of reinsurance • Financial view figures as at 31 December 2011 by accident year Converted into € with year-end exchange rates of 2011

Backup: Reserves

Property-casualty reinsurance and primary insurance Representative loss triangles



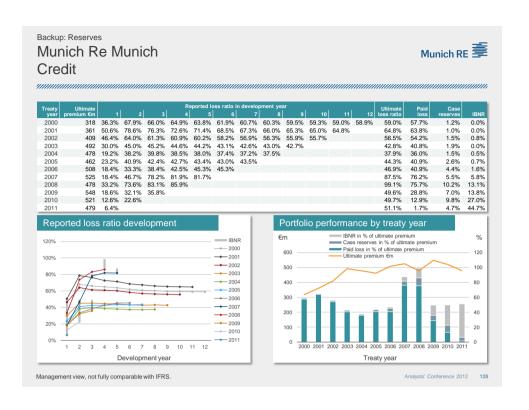
Legal entity €m	Line of business	Case and IBNR reserves
Munich Re Munich	Property	6,797
	Credit	795
	Marine	1,301
	Liability	6,102
	Motor	3,555
	Personal accident / workers' comp.	507
	Subtotal	19,057
Munich Re America	Property	1,062
	Credit	223
	Marine	258
	Liability	2,434
	Motor	470
	Personal accident / workers' comp.	1,784
	Subtotal	6,230
ERGO	Property-casualty	3,920
Munich Re Group	Asbestos and environmental	1,809
Total reserves disclosed		31,017

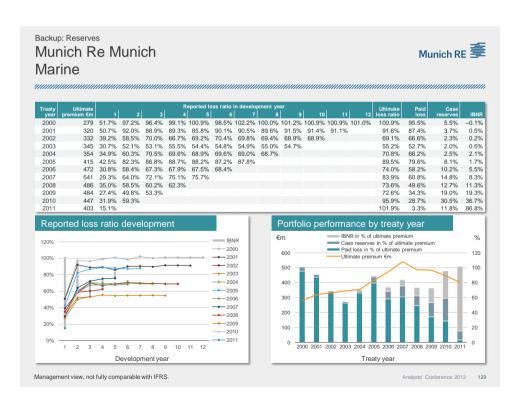
Disclosure addresses more than 70% of carried property-casualty reserves

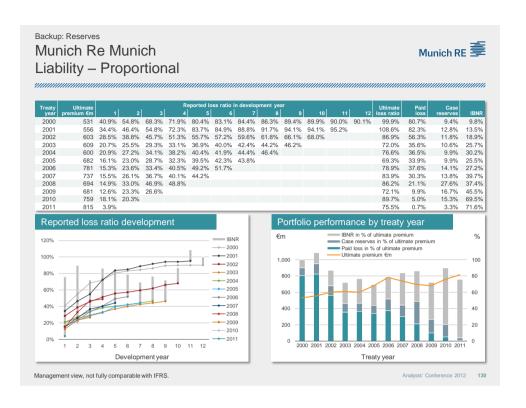
Management view, not fully comparable with IFRS.

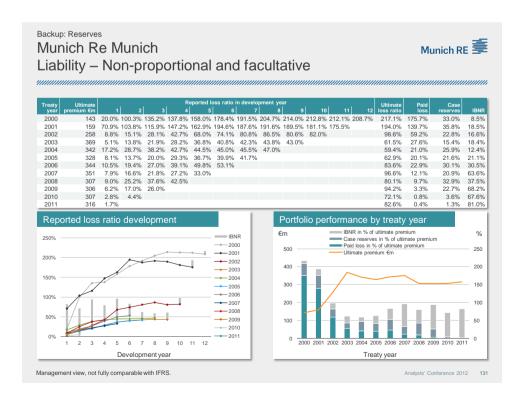
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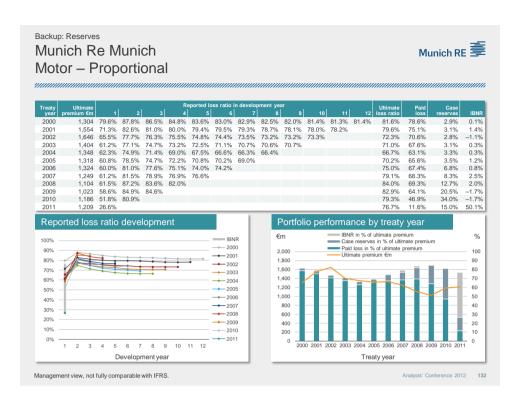


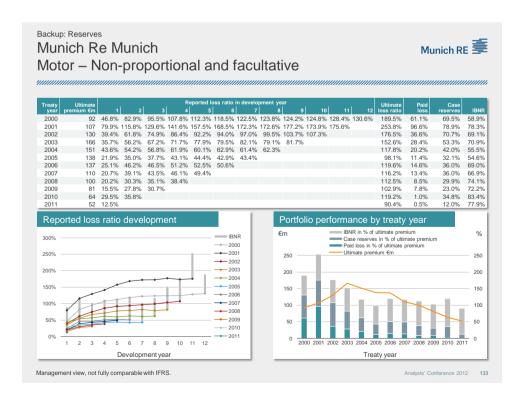


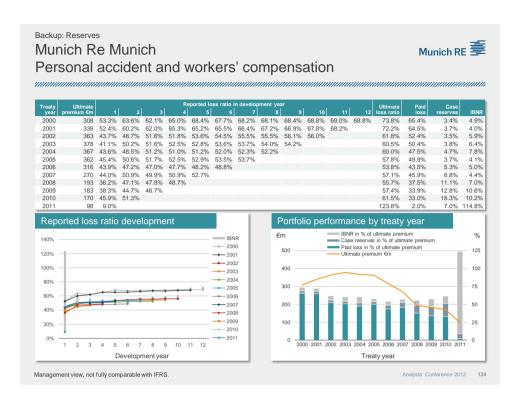


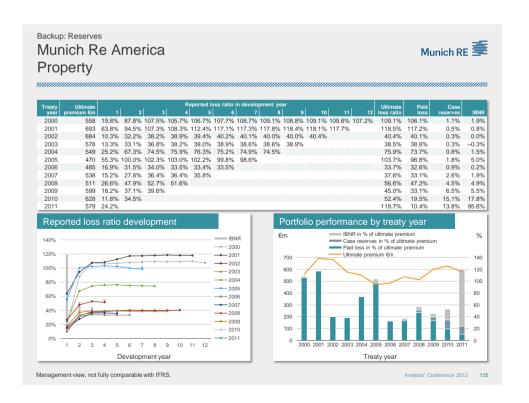


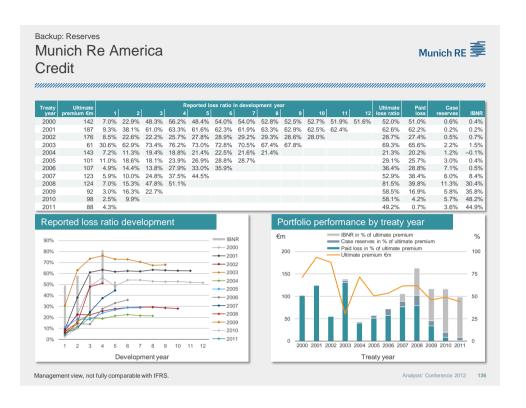


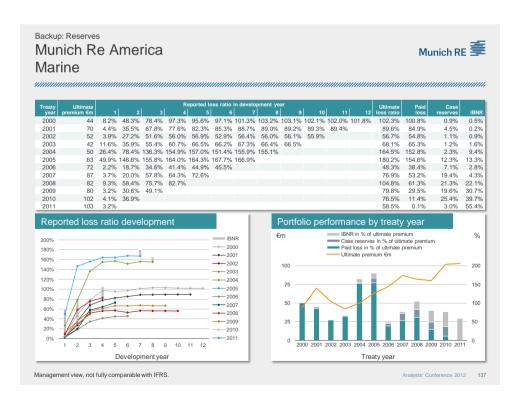


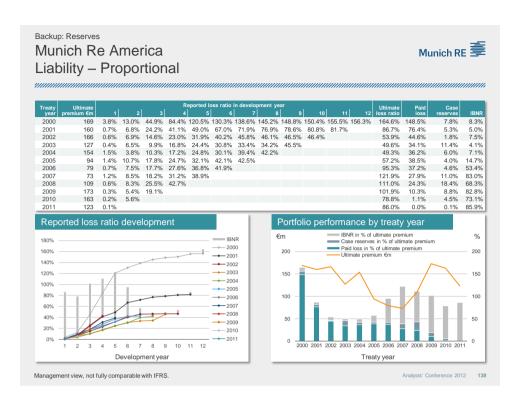


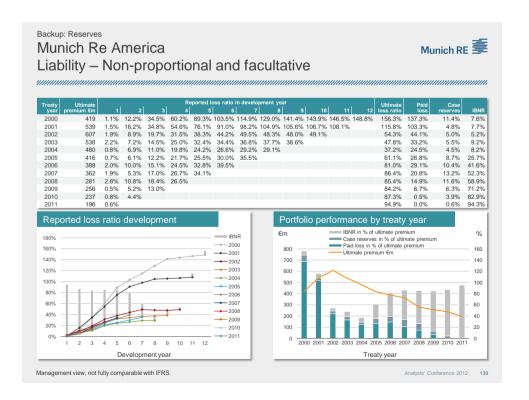


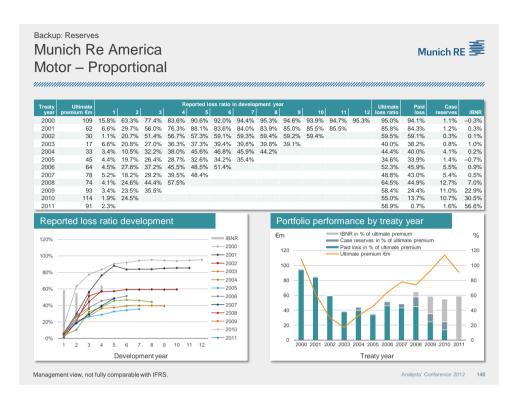


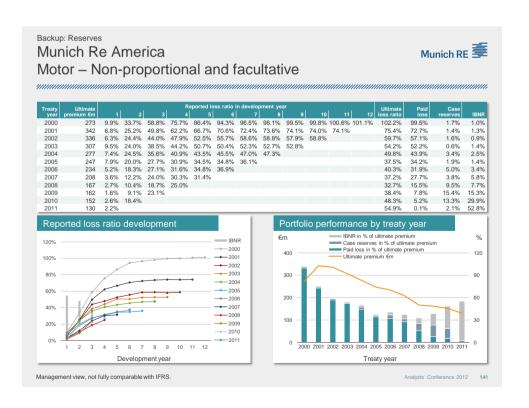


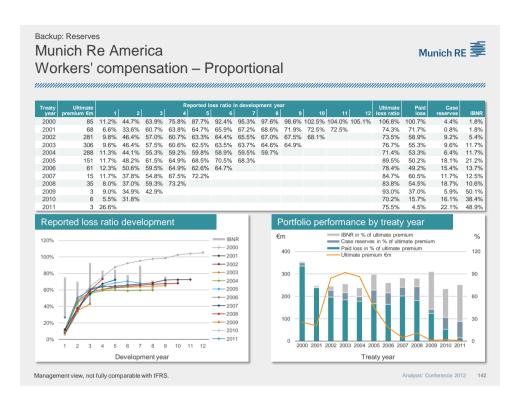


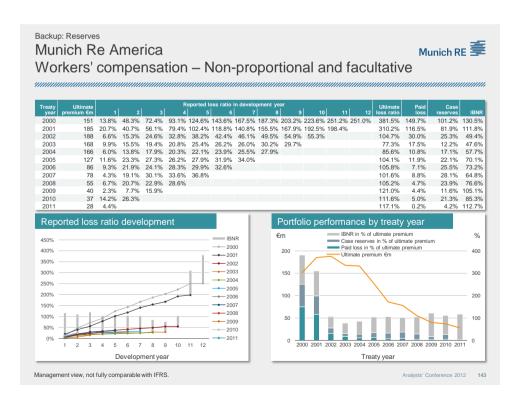


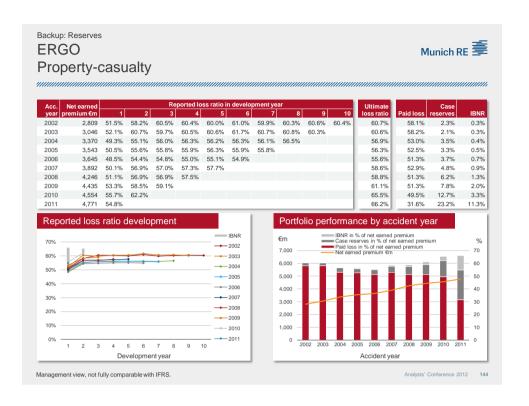


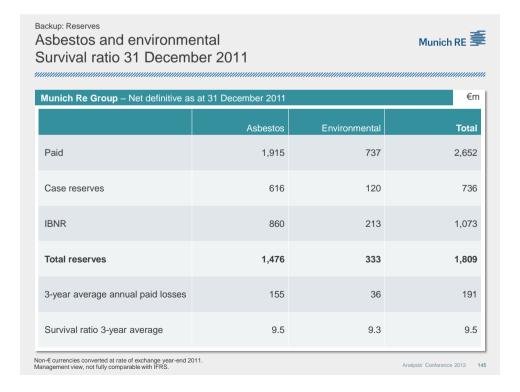












Munich RE Backup Additional segmental information Investments Risk management Reserves MCEV Shareholder information

Backup: Market Consistent Embedded Value 2011 Methods



Methods

- Since 2009, the valuation of the embedded value of Munich Re has been based on the Market Consistent Embedded Value Principles®.
- The Market Consistent Embedded Value (MCEV) is a measure of the consolidated value of shareholders' interests in covered business. The covered business encompasses business written in life reinsurance entities - excluding medical reinsurance business and business written in all major primary life and German health entities.
- The required capital reflects the level of solvency capital at which the supervisor is empowered to take action as well as internal objectives (e.g. rating, internal capital model).
- The approach for CRNHR in the MCEV framework is based on a cost-of-capital method. The underlying risk capital for non-hedgeable risks is determined using our internal economic capital model at a 99.5% confidence level. The cost of residual non-hedgeable risks is calculated as the present value of a 7% margin over the reference rate on the projected risk capital.

Backup: Market Consistent Embedded Value 2011

Sensitivities of MCEV



€m	Reinsurance			Primary insurance		
	MCEV	Change in €m	Change in %	MCEV	Change in €m	Change in %
Base case	9,992			875		
Interest rates –100bp	10,223	230	2.3	-3,134	-4,009	-458.2
Interest rates +100bp	9,655	-337	-3.4	3,244	2,369	270.8
Equity/property values -10%	9,975	-17	-0.2	665	-210	-24.0
Equity/property-implied volatilities +25%	9,969	-23	-0.2	730	-145	-16.6
Swaption-implied volatilities +25%	9,983	-10	-0.1	404	-470	-53.8
Liquidity premium 10bp	10,032	39	0.4	1,549	674	77.1
Maintenance expenses –10%	10,096	103	1.0	981	106	12.1
Lapse rates –10%	10,724	732	7.3	760	-115	-13.1
Lapse rates +10%	9,422	-570	-5.7	986	112	12.7
Mortality/morbidity (life business) -5%	11,892	1,899	19.0	1,010	135	15.4
Mortality (annuity business) -5%	9,939	-53	-0.5	689	-186	-21.3
No mortality improvements (life business)	5,182	-4,810	-48.1	875	0	0.0

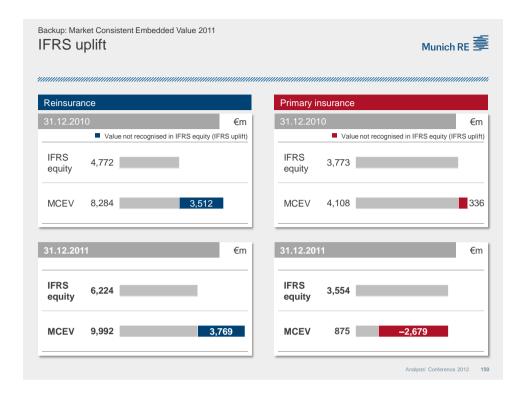
Backup: Market Consistent Embedded Value 2011

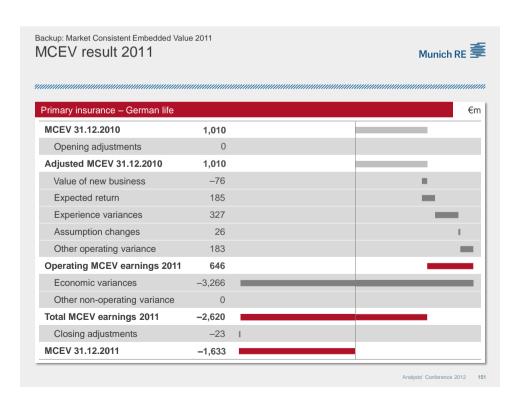
Sensitivities of value of new business



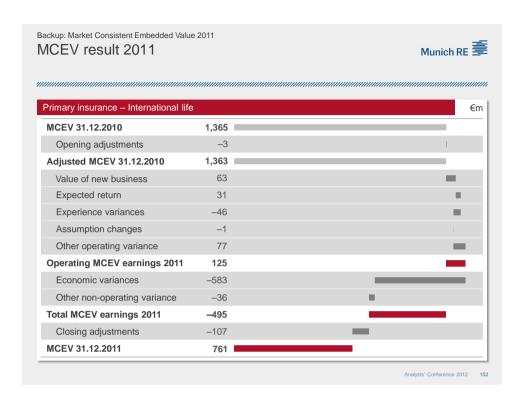
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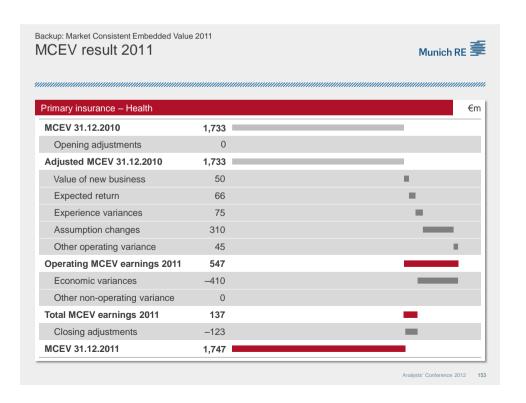
Reinsurance Primary insurance €m Change in €m Change in % Change in €m Change **VNB** Base case 643 37 713 -620.8 Interest rates -100bp 70 10.9 -194 -231 Interest rates +100bp 584 -60 -9.3 156 119 319.9 0.0 Equity/property values -10% 643 0 -11.1 33 -4 25 -13 -33.9 Equity/property-implied volatilities +25% 643 0 0.0 Swaption-implied volatilities +25% 643 0 0.0 5 -32 -86.9 45 8 22.1 Liquidity premium 10bp 638 -5 -0.8 Maintenance expenses -10% 653 10 1.5 41 4 10.0 Lapse rates -10% 733 90 14.0 35 -5.9 Lapse rates +10% 575 -68 -10.6 3.7 Mortality/morbidity (life business) -5% 769 126 19.6 46 9 23.3 Mortality (annuity business) -5% 667 24 3.8 30 -18.8 No mortality improvements (life business) 314 -329 -51.2 37 0 0.0



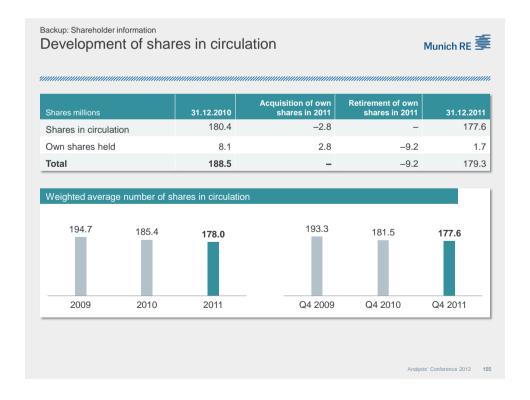


Munich Re









Backup: Shareholder information Financial calendar



FINANCIAL CALENDAR	
29 March 2012	Morgan Stanley "2012 European Financials Conference", London
26 April 2012	Annual General Meeting, Munich
27 April 2012	Dividend payment
8 May 2012	Interim report as at 31 March 2012
15 May 2012	Deutsche Bank "German, Swiss & Austrian Conference", Frankfurt
21 May 2012	Deutsche Bank "2012 Global Financial Services Investor Conference", New York
22–23 May 2012	Credit Suisse "West Coast Conference", San Francisco
23 May 2012	Autonomous "Rendez-Vous 2012", London
13 June 2012	Goldman Sachs "Annual Financials Conference", Brussels
7 August 2012	Interim report as at 30 June 2012
7 November 2012	Interim report as at 30 September 2012

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Backup: Shareholder information

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Disclaimer



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