

Independent auditor's report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, to article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/2014 and to article 102 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005  
(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the shareholders of  
Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A.

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2020, the income statement for the year then ended, and the explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with Italian regulations governing financial statements.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

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

We identified the following key audit matters:

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p>Valuation of interests in affiliated companies Interests in affiliated companies are recorded in the financial statements at 31 December 2020, for an amount of Eur 31,890,037 thousand, representing around 67% of total assets. At least annually, Management evaluates the presence of any indicators of impairment losses for each interest in affiliated companies, and in case of occurrence, an impairment test is carried out. An eventual impairment loss is determined by comparing the carrying amount of the interest in affiliated companies with its recoverable amount, estimated based on future benefits which are expected to flow to the Company.</p> <p>The processes and valuation methods for determining the recoverable amount of each investment require the use of methodologies, sometimes complex, which imply, by their nature, to use of judgment by management when choosing the assumptions to be applied. For these reasons, we considered this aspect a key matter for our audit.</p> <p>The financial statement information relating to interests in affiliated companies is reported in the explanatory notes in “Part A – Evaluation criteria – Explanation of the evaluation criteria” and in “Part B – Information on the balance sheet and income statement” in Section 2.2.1.</p>	<p>The audit response included several procedures, the most relevant of which are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an understanding of management process regarding interests in affiliated companies designed by the Company and of the related key controls, as well as the testing of these controls, in particular with reference to the process used to identify impairment losses and the evaluation of these investments;</li> <li>• the performance of test of details on movements related to these investments which occurred during the financial year;</li> <li>• the evaluation of the appropriateness of the methodologies and the reasonableness of the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amounts and the verification of the related results;</li> <li>• the check of the accounting of impairment losses.</li> </ul> <p>We also involved valuation specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures. Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures provided in the explanatory notes.</p>
<p>Non-life technical provisions estimation The technical provisions of the non-life segment are recorded at 31 December 2020 for an amount equal to Eur 2,597,256 thousand, of which around 70% represented by indirect business.</p> <p>The valuation of the non-life technical provisions is a well-structured estimation process that requires the use of complex statistical and actuarial methodologies and calculation models, characterised by a high level of subjectivity when choosing the assumptions, such as the development of future claims. This is further highlighted in long-tail businesses such as the general liability segment, which is one of the</p>	<p>The audit response included several procedures, the most relevant of which are outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an understanding of estimation process of technical provisions designed by the Company and of the related key controls, as well as the testing of these controls; these procedures were carried out with reference to the controls over completeness, accuracy and appropriateness of data related to the insurance portfolio used to calculate the non-life technical provisions;</li> <li>• the evaluation of the appropriateness of the methodologies and the</li> </ul>

main line of business of the Company.

For these reasons, we considered this aspect a key matter for our audit.

The financial statement information relating to non-life technical provisions is disclosed in the explanatory notes in “Part A –Evaluation criteria” and in “Part B –Information on the balance sheet and income statement” in Section 10.

reasonableness of the assumptions used to estimates the non-life technical provisions, including the additional technical provisions;

- comparative analyses through the calculation of appropriate indicators observed historically and their correlation with other significant financial statements indicators, as well as the consistency with other financial statements information, the expected values and the results determined in previous financial years;
- test of details on basic data, including the information communicated by the ceding companies;
- the check that the estimated amount of the technical provisions is included in a range of acceptable values, also through independently reperforming of the actuarial calculation, when applicable.

We also involved actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures.

Further, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures provided in the explanatory notes.

#### Life technical provisions estimation

The technical provisions of the life segment are recorded at 31 December 2020 for an amount equal to Eur 4,969,730 thousand, of which around 87% represented by indirect business.

The valuation of the life technical provisions is a well-structured estimation process that requires the use of complex statistical and actuarial methodologies and calculation models, characterised by a high level of subjectivity when choosing the assumptions. Furthermore, determining the technical provisions of the life segment requires the use of consistent databases whose completeness and accuracy are essential to determine the result.

For these reasons, we considered this aspect a key matter for our audit.

The financial statement information relating to life insurance provisions is disclosed in the explanatory notes in “Part A –Evaluation criteria” and in “Part B –Information on the balance sheet and income statement” in Section 10.

The audit response included several procedures, the most relevant of which are outlined below:

- an understanding of estimation process of life technical provisions designed by the Company and of the related key controls, as well as the testing of these controls; these procedures were carried out with reference to the controls over completeness, accuracy and appropriateness of data related to the insurance portfolio used to calculate the life technical provisions, taking into consideration also the control activities performed by the actuarial function of the Company and the related results;
- The evaluation of the appropriateness of the methodologies and the reasonableness of the assumptions used to estimate the life technical provisions, including the additional technical provisions;
- comparative analyses through the calculation of appropriate indicators observed historically and their

correlation with other significant financial statements indicators, as well as the consistency with other financial statements information, the expected values and the results determined in previous financial years;

- test of details on basic data, including the information communicated by the ceding companies;
- recalculation of the mathematical provision for pure premiums, for a representative sample of policies;
- the development, of an independent range of acceptable values, also through sensitivity analyses, representative of the level of uncertainty in setting the assumptions underlying the estimation of life technical provisions and verifying that these were included in that range.

We also involved an actuarial specialist to assist us in performing our audit procedures.

Further, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures provided in the explanatory notes.

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## Responsibilities of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with Italian regulations governing financial statements, and, within the terms provided by the law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The statutory audit committee ("Collegio Sindacale") is responsible, within the terms provided by the law, for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- we have obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- we have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- we have concluded on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- we have evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We have communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We have provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethical and independence requirements applicable in Italy, and we have communicated with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we have determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We have described these matters in our auditor's report.

#### **Additional information pursuant to article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/14**

The shareholders of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., in the general meeting held on April 30, 2011, engaged us to perform the audits of the financial statements of each year ending December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2020.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services, referred to article 5, par. 1, of EU Regulation n. 537/2014, and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements included in this report is consistent with the content of the additional report to the audit committee (Collegio Sindacale) in their capacity as audit committee, prepared in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation n. 537/2014.

## Report on compliance with other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion pursuant to article 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39 dated 27 January 2010 and of article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998

The Directors of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the Report on Operations and of the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020, including their consistency with the related financial statements and their compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

We have performed the procedures required under audit standard SA Italia n. 720B, in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the Report on Operations and of specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure as provided for by article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998, with the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020 and on their compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, and in order to assess whether they contain material misstatements.

In our opinion, the Report on Operations and the abovementioned specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure are consistent with the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020 and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

With reference to the statement required by art. 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have no matters to report.

Opinion pursuant to the article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005 of the non-life segment

In performing the engagement assigned by Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., we tested, in accordance with article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005, the accounts related to the non-life technical provisions recorded as liabilities in the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020. The Directors are responsible for establishing sufficient technical provisions in respect of commitments arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts.

Based on the procedures performed in accordance with article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005, ISVAP Regulation n. 22, dated 4 April 2008, and the related application guidance included in the explanatory guidance published on the IVASS website on 31 January 2017, the above-mentioned technical provisions, recorded as liabilities in the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020, are sufficient in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations and generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, which comply with the application rules as per ISVAP Regulation n. 22, dated 4 April 2008.

Opinion pursuant to the article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005 of the life segment

In performing the engagement assigned by Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., we tested, in accordance with article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005, the accounts related to the life technical provisions recorded as liabilities in the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December 31, 2020. The Directors are responsible for establishing sufficient technical provisions in respect of commitments arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts.

Based on the procedures performed in accordance with article 102, paragraph 2 of Legislative Decree n. 209, dated 7 September 2005, ISVAP Regulation n. 22, dated 4 April 2008, and the related application guidance included in the explanatory guidance published on the IVASS website on 31 January 2017, the above-mentioned technical provisions, recorded as liabilities in the financial statements of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. as at December, 31 2020, are sufficient in conformity with



the applicable laws and regulations and generally accepted actuarial principles and practices, which comply with the application rules as per ISVAP Regulation n. 22, dated 4 April 2008.

### Other aspects

The determination of the technical provisions is a complex estimation process that involves many subjective variables for which any change thereof may have an effect on the results. For this reason, we developed a range of reasonably possible outcomes, distinctively for non-life and life segments, in order to take into consideration the uncertainty of these subjective variables. In assessing the sufficiency of the above-mentioned technical provisions, we tested that those provisions fall within such ranges.

Trieste, 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

EY S.p.A.

Signed by: Mauro Agnolon, auditor

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.