



Annual Report 2025

Athora Netherlands N.V.

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1. Overview

2025 At A Glance

Gross Inflow

€ 3,960m

2024: € 3,531m

Operating Result

€ 580m

2024: € 625m

Operating Capital Generation

€ 569m

2024: € 522m

Total Operating Expenses

€ 216m

2024: € 250m

Direct Investment Income

€ 1,238m

2024: € 1,281m

Solvency II Ratio

197%

2024: 201%

Total Assets

€ 71bn

2024: € 68bn

IFRS Net Result

€ -153m

2024: € 507m

Message from our CEO

Dear stakeholders,

2025 has been another year with strong financial and commercial results marking a promising start to our Horizon 2030 strategy. The turnaround achieved in the past 4 years continues to gain momentum.

Our Operating Capital Generation improved by 9% year-on-year thanks to strong investment performance and expanding business volumes. Our investment returns allow us to offer attractive rates to our annuities customers and participants of pension funds, while simultaneously driving our market leading returns on capital.

Our Solvency II ratio remained robust at 197%, with a positive contribution from OCG during the period supporting business growth, offset by investment deployment and four shareholder capital distributions totalling € 330 million.

Commercially, we saw strong retail and corporate new business volumes - across DC pension volumes and annuities - supported by two pension fund buy-outs.

With the new pension law ('Wtp') in force, we are supporting pension funds and employers with the transition to the new pension system, including providing client education on the consequences of Wtp. As a pure pension and life insurance specialist, Athora Netherlands is well positioned to support pension funds and their participants. Our strong track record in buy-out execution, the benefits offered to the participants and our bespoke risk mitigation strategies are important drivers for our success in this evolving market.

In the first half of 2025, the pension funds of Nedlloyd and Trespa decided to transfer their pension liabilities to Zwitserleven, via a pension buy-out, providing an excellent solution for their participants. Athora Group provided capital to back the pension buy-outs and will remain supportive of funding our ongoing disciplined growth in the Dutch pension market.

In the past months, exclusivity agreements with four additional pension funds were signed for buy-outs with a total volume of € 5.7 billion, underpinning our leading position in this dynamic market. These exclusivity agreements are expected to close in 2026 (subject to the requisite regulatory approvals).

We are also continuing to dedicate significant efforts to inform and encourage both advisors and employers to prepare for the conversion of current pension contracts towards Wtp proof contracts to avoid capacity issues for the industry towards the end of the transition period.

Operationally, we are performing strongly with a decrease in cost ratios, alongside seamless integration of the new buy-outs and the ongoing ramp-up of AI implementation. We will continue investing in our people, systems and processes to remain 'Future Fit'. Customer satisfaction remains at high levels and employee engagement scores strongly improved.

I am very pleased with our performance in 2025 and would like to thank our customers and business partners for their continued trust and our employees for their ongoing dedication. I look forward to working with the teams to continue building Athora Netherlands into a leading pension solutions provider in the Netherlands.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 18 March 2026

Jan de Pooter, Chief Executive Officer



2. Organisation

2.1. About Athora Netherlands

Athora Netherlands and Athora Netherlands N.V.

In this annual report, the name 'Athora Netherlands N.V.' is used when referring to the company financial statements of Athora Netherlands N.V. For the consolidated financial statements of the insurance business as a whole, the name 'Athora Netherlands' is used.

The Athora Netherlands' Board Report, as referred to in section 2:391 of the Dutch Civil Code includes the following chapters: 2025 at a Glance, Message from our CEO ([chapter 1](#)), Organisation ([chapter 2](#)), Strategy and Developments ([chapter 3](#)), Sustainability Statements ([chapter 4](#)) and Corporate Governance ([chapter 5](#)), excluding Report of the Supervisory Board ([chapter 5.3](#)).

Athora Netherlands N.V. is the holding company of an insurance company and a Premium Pension Institution (Premie Pensioen Instelling or PPI) with strong positions in the Dutch life and pension markets. Pension products are offered under the main Zwitserleven brand and life insurance services are sold and provided under the Reaal brand.

Athora Netherlands builds on a long heritage, stretching back more than 130 years. Complemented by the investment expertise and capital support of Athora Group, Athora Netherlands aims to be a leading player in the Dutch pension and life insurance market.

With roughly 870 colleagues, Athora Netherlands aims to fulfil its purpose 'A sustainable partner for life, taking care of your tomorrow'. It does this by providing attractive and stable benefits and guarantees at every stage of its customers' pension and retirement journey.

The overarching sustainability approach ensures that Athora Netherlands delivers on its purpose in a sustainable way. Athora Netherlands does so by investing in companies that make our planet a better place to live and by encouraging the sectors it invests in to act responsibly from an ecological, social and governance perspective. For more information on sustainability, see [chapter 4](#) Sustainability Statements.

Consequently, Athora Netherlands aims to grow in a balanced way and to work towards a better world, so that its customers' future is truly carefree.

Legal Entities

Athora Netherlands N.V. is a public limited company with a two-tier board structure consisting of an Executive Board and a Supervisory Board.

As a holding company, Athora Netherlands N.V. has no material, direct business operations, but employs all personnel and services the business with staff and IT support. The principal assets of Athora Netherlands N.V. are the equity interests it holds in its operating subsidiaries.

The simplified legal structure of Athora Netherlands N.V. as per 31 December 2025 consists of Athora Netherlands N.V. and its 100% subsidiaries SRLEV N.V. and Zwitserleven PPI N.V.

2.2. Shareholder

Athora Netherlands Holding Ltd. is the sole shareholder of Athora Netherlands N.V. Athora Netherlands Holding Ltd. is a full subsidiary of Athora Holding Ltd. (Athora Group).

Athora Group is a leading European savings and retirement group focused on the large and attractive traditional life and pensions market. Its ambition is to become the leading provider of guaranteed products in Europe.

Athora Group serves the needs of individual and corporate customers who continue to demand products offering safety of returns. It also provides innovative mergers & acquisitions and risk transfer solutions to other insurers to enhance their capital position or enact strategic change.

With supportive long-term shareholders and a strategic relationship with Apollo Global Management Inc. and its subsidiaries (Apollo), Athora Group can leverage the scale of Apollo's asset management platform.

Athora Group's culture is founded on a clear set of values: Dare to be different, Seek simplicity, Care, and Do the right thing.

3. Strategy and Developments

The background of the slide is a solid light red color. It features several large, overlapping, curved shapes in a slightly darker shade of red, creating a dynamic, abstract pattern. The shapes are reminiscent of stylized petals or segments of a circle, arranged in a way that suggests movement and growth.

3.1. Corporate Strategy

Athora Netherlands is a pension and life insurance company focused on the Dutch market. It builds on more than 130 years of knowledge and experience. Through two strong consumer brands, Zwitserleven and Reaal, customers are offered attractive products and services that provide them with a good income for later.

With its clear and consistent focus on pensions, Zwitserleven is one of the best-known pension specialists in the Netherlands. Zwitserleven offers insured and PPI solutions for the pension savings phase (accumulation) and immediate annuities/pensions for the retirement phase (decumulation). In addition, pension buy-out solutions are available for pension funds looking to move to an insured solution.

Reaal has roots that go back more than 130 years. Currently, only immediate annuities are sold under this brand. A life service book is also managed under the Reaal brand, consisting of a wide range of life insurance policies, such as funeral, term life, endowments, annuity and unit linked products.

In 2021, Athora Netherlands launched its Ambition 2025 strategy by focusing on three pillars: Leading Growth, Efficient Operations and Financial Strength.

- Over the past years, Athora Netherlands has grown organically and through acquisitions in the Dutch pension market. Athora Netherlands has carried out several buy-out transactions in recent years. To facilitate this growth ambition, Athora Netherlands has invested in its commercial capabilities by upgrading its portals and website to enhance customer experience, and rebranded Zwitserleven.
- By simplifying its operating model, Athora Netherlands has become a more effective and efficient company. After divesting its non-life business and asset manager, Athora Netherlands implemented a functional organisation and established an Executive Committee, in which all relevant functions of the company are represented. Furthermore, the Operations and IT of the Life Service Book were transferred to TCS.
- Athora Netherlands' capital position benefitted from increased operational capital generation in the past years. This was driven by higher Asset under

Management thanks to the closure of various buy-outs and increased investment income.

With the successful execution of its strategy, Athora Netherlands has transformed into a pure life and pension insurer with strong capital generation and a solid balance sheet. This has laid a strong foundation for future success.

As part of its new Horizon 2030 strategy, Athora Netherlands will continue to build on the three foundational pillars. Athora Netherlands will focus on developing the strength and expertise of its people, enhancing cross-functional collaboration and implementing new technologies to increase customer experience. Simplification of all processes will increase efficiency, quality, improve agility and make its business more scalable and Future Fit.

3.2. Developments and Business Performance

Trends and Developments

The Wtp (Wet toekomst pensioenen / Future Pension Law) remained an important catalyst for change in the Dutch pension market. An increasing number of pension funds transferred their liabilities to insurance companies and Athora Netherlands was able to capture a significant portion of that market.

Athora Netherlands also retained its market share in immediate annuities/pensions, another important pillar of its growth strategy.

With its clear focus, strong capital position, dedicated workforce and commercial momentum, Athora Netherlands is well-placed to benefit from the current market opportunities and build a leading position in the pension market.

Business Performance in 2025

Athora Netherlands continues to make progress against its three strategic pillars: Leading Growth, Efficient Operations and Financial Strength.

Leading Growth

In 2025, Athora Netherlands delivered strong commercial growth in pensions. As part of this Growth strategy, Athora Netherlands continued to invest in its Zwitserleven brand.

Athora Netherlands further improved the customer experience by including an interface between the Zwitserleven portal and the National Pension Register as the first insurer in the Netherlands.

With the new pension law (Wtp) in force, Athora Netherlands is actively supporting pension funds and employers with the transition to the new pension system, including providing client education on the consequences of Wtp. As a pure pension and life insurance specialist, Athora Netherlands is very well positioned to support the pension funds and their participants.

Athora Netherlands is also continuing to put large effort into informing and encouraging both advisors and employers to start preparing for the conversion of current pension contracts towards Wtp proof contracts to avoid capacity issues for the industry towards the end of the transition period.

To further strengthen the Zwitserleven brand the Pension Ambitions campaign has been launched, challenging people to think about how they will spend their time at retirement and reaching out with a 360-degree approach (TV, radio, out-of-home, online, and in-house content), to the target audience.

Commercially, the Company saw increased business volumes in 2025.

Healthy organic growth of business flows in both the accumulation and decumulation space were supported by two buy-outs.

Pension buy-outs

Pension buy-outs of various sizes are an important part of the Company's pension growth strategy. Athora Netherlands, through Zwitserleven, executed two pension buy-outs in 2025, representing approximately € 1.1 billion in pension assets. Zwitserleven has also signed exclusivity agreements with the pensions funds of BP, AT&T, Campina and Delta Lloyd for a buy-out with a total amount of € 5.7 billion underpinning our leading position in this dynamic market. Subject to, amongst other, DNB approval, these buy-out transactions are expected to close in 2026 adding substantial scale to our own account business.

This shows that Athora Netherlands, as a pure life and pension insurer, is a trusted partner for pension funds in the transition to the new pension system under the Wtp. Pension buy-outs fit well with Athora Netherlands' ambition to grow in pensions through Zwitserleven with innovative solutions. Athora Group has capital available to support this strategy and to fund the buy out transactions.

Efficient Operations

Athora Netherlands, is accelerating the digital transformation through the Future Fit programme. By deploying PEGA as its Business Process Management platform, Athora Netherlands is streamlining and automating customer journeys. From CRM integration to intelligent portals, PEGA is a powerful engine behind the ambition to become a more agile, efficient, and customer-focused insurer.

Within Finance, the TAP project (Transform Actuarial Processes) has gone live as of the start of the third quarter. TAP has simplified the reporting landscape and will accelerate reporting timelines. The new platform replaces three separate applications, integrating them into a single, streamlined solution.

Financial Strength

Market leading return on capital combined with strong solvency

Athora Netherlands' Operating Capital Generation in 2025 advanced due to the combination of strong investment performance and expanding business volumes. Assets under Management increased thanks to the closure of various pension fund buyouts.

Athora Netherlands' Solvency II ratio remained strong with 197% at the end of 2025 (year-end 2024: 201%), reflecting an increased OCG and the positive impact from methodology and assumption changes, reinsurance agreements offset by shareholder capital distributions, investment deployment and market impacts. Athora Netherlands' capital position provides comfort to its customers and forms a solid and sustainable platform to further develop its business.

As a testament to Athora Netherlands' transformation over the past couple of years, it was able to make quarterly capital distributions to its shareholder in 2025, totalling € 330 million.

2025 Milestones

February

- Athora Netherlands announces that it has appointed Eva van der Vorst as Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and member of the Executive Committee as of 1 August 2025. Eva will succeed Annemarie Mijer, who has decided to step down as CRO as of 1 April 2025 to pursue career opportunities outside of Athora Netherlands.

March

- Introduction of an interface between the Zwitserleven portal and the National Pension Register as the first insurer in the Netherlands.

April

- Athora Netherlands has taken over the pension obligations of Stichting Nedlloyd Pensioenfond through Zwitserleven. This involves approximately 8,200 participants and invested pension capital of around € 950 million, making this transaction the largest buyout by Zwitserleven to date.
- Athora Netherlands has taken over the pension obligations of Stichting Trespas I.L. pensioen fond through Zwitserleven. In total, this involves approximately 1,300 participants and invested pension capital of about € 180 million.

May

- Launch of Zwitserleven campaign about new proposition for already retired participants in a pension fund that will transition ('invaren') to a Flexibele Premie Regeling as part of the Wtp.

July

- Etienne Comon leaves Athora Netherlands to assume the role of Chief Investment Officer at Athora Group. The focused strategy, with strong progress and enhanced governance in the past four years allows us to reduce the Executive Committee from 6 to 5 members as the investment office becomes an integral part of the CFO Portfolio.

August

- Launch of the Pension Ambitions campaign challenging people to think about how they will spend their time at retirement. Reaching out with a 360-degree approach (TV, radio, out-of-home, online, and in-house content), to the target audience.

September

- Successful comprehensive disaster recovery test. For the first time, the entire production environment ran from the secondary data centre for one week.

December

- More than 700 employees gathered at the Athora NEXT event in Amsterdam themed the Sound of New Ambitions with inspiring internal and external speakers and entertainment.
- Appointment of Margreet Haandrikman as a member of the Supervisory Board of Athora Netherlands succeeding Elisabeth Bourqui whose term ended in November 2025.



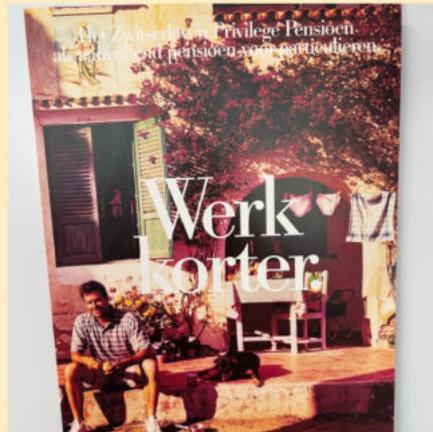
Zwitserleven Celebrates its 125th Anniversary

In 2026, one of the most trusted names in the Dutch pension insurance industry will celebrate its 125th anniversary. Since its foundation, Zwitserleven has been helping people shape their financial future.

In 2026, we will reflect on all the meaningful moments that have shaped Zwitserleven and the many valuable experiences we have had with our customers and partners. In the remaining months of 2026, Zwitserleven will pay gratitude to its employees, advisors, employers, pension builders and (soon-to-be) pensioners for their wonderful cooperation and trust. Because the Zwitserleven Feeling is a feeling we share.

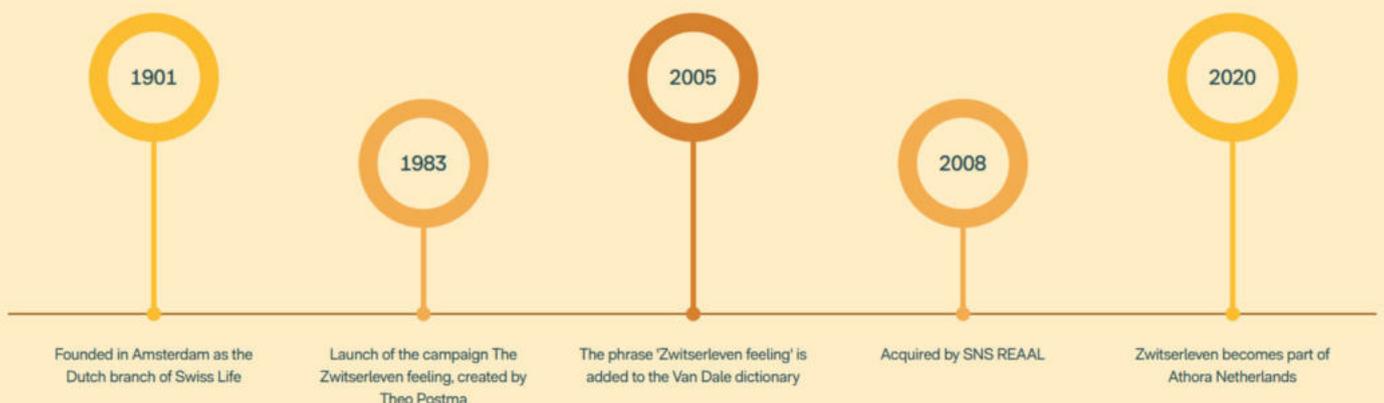
Various anniversary activities are planned, including special campaigns, webinars, expert sessions and the publication of various customer stories. And we will be travelling around the country to meet advisors, employers and customers. During these informal sessions, we will discuss cooperation, market developments and the Wtp transition. All these events will highlight Zwitserleven's rich history and innovative future.

For the future, Zwitserleven will continue to invest in clear and sustainable pension solutions that meet the needs of our customers. Our history inspires confidence, but we will always look ahead and continue to invest in digital innovations and clear pension communication, so that people can retire with confidence.



In 125 years, Zwitserleven has grown to become one of the best-known pension brands in the Netherlands.

Timeline



3.3. Financial Results and Capital Position

Operating Result

The Operating Result before taxation decreased from € 625 million in 2024 to € 580 million in 2025, primarily as a result of a lower interest accrual reflecting the impact of the lower short-term interest rates.

Net Result IFRS of € -153 million (2024: € 507 million), reflected the positive Operating Result, which was offset by the negative impact from higher long-term interest rates in 2025 and reserving for increased future profits via the Contractual Service Margin.

The reconciliation of Operating Result to Net Result IFRS is presented in the table below:

Reconciliation Operating Result to Net Result IFRS

In € millions	2025	2024
Operating Result (before taxation) ¹	580	625
Taxation	-131	-161
Operating Result (after taxation)	449	464
1) Market variances	-323	47
2) One-time Items	158	88
3) Capital Flows (including funding costs)	-22	-27
4) Non-Operating CSM	-415	-65
Net Result IFRS	-153	507

¹ Refer to 3. Principles Alternative Performance Measures in Additional information for the description of the Operating Result.

- 1) Market variances were negative in 2025 with an adverse impact from higher long-term interest rates partly offset by spread tightening and a beneficial update of the liability discount curve.
- 2) One-time items in 2025 included the impact of pension buy-outs, updates to methodology and assumptions, as well as balance sheet management actions (including new longevity re-insurance treaties). In 2024, one-time items mainly reflected the remeasurement of liabilities following the merger of SRLEV and Proteq in 2024.
- 3) Capital flows in 2025 comprised regular funding costs of € -22 million in relation to the outstanding bond financing.

- 4) Non-Operating CSM includes the CSM effect of market variances and one-time items.

Financial Results

In € millions	2025	2024
Gross Inflows	3,960	3,531
- of which: Gross Written Premium	3,147	2,849
- of which: Net inflow PPI	813	682
Direct Investment Income	1,238	1,281
Operating Capital Generation	569	522
Operating Result (before taxation)	580	625
Net Result IFRS	-153	507

Gross inflows increased by € 429 million to € 3,960 million compared to 2024. The growth was driven by two pension buy-outs and an increase in annuities and Defined Contribution inflows.

Investments for Account of Participants PPI

In € millions	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments for account of participants PPI	6,277	5,240

Assets under Management (AuM) of the PPI business increased by 20% from € 5.2 billion to € 6.3 billion, due to new inflows and the positive evolution of the market value of the investments.

Direct investment income consisting of interest received, dividends and rental income decreased by € 43 million to € 1,238 million compared with 2024 (€ 1,281 million), mainly as a result of lower short term interest rates and changes in foreign exchange rates.

Insurance Contracts

In € millions	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net Contractual Service Margin (combined reinsurance and insurance)	2,485	1,971

The Net Contractual Service Margin (combined reinsurance and insurance) increased by € 514 million (2025: € 2,485 million; 2024: € 1,971 million) mainly due to the IFRS accounting treatment related to the impact of market variances, pension buy-outs, updates to methodology and assumptions and balance sheet management actions including new longevity re-insurance treaties. The above developments more than compensated the periodic release of the CSM. The strong increase in CSM reflects the change in expected future profit streams.

Operating Expenses

Total Operating Expenses decreased from € 250 million in 2024 to € 216 million in 2025.

Recurring Expenses increased from € 196 million to € 201 million compared with 2024. Lower non-recurring costs from projects in 2025 are partly offset by higher recurring costs due to Collective Labour Agreement (CLA) increase and inflation.

The reconciliation of total operating expenses to recurring expenses is presented in the table below:

Reconciliation Operating Expenses to Recurring Expenses

In € millions	2025	2024
Total operating expenses ¹	-216	-250
Non-run costs:		
1) Staff costs	25	41
2) Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	-	-
3) Other expenses	-10	13
Recurring expenses ²	-201	-196

¹ Refer to 21. Other Operating Expenses for a breakdown of other operating expenses

² Refer to 3. Principles Alternative Performance Measures in Additional information for the description of the Recurring expenses.

Recurring expenses are considered a core KPI to monitor development of operating expenses. Non-run costs mainly relate to IT change, projects-costs, strategic review expenses and one-time items, like impact of restructuring expenses.

Overall, volume growth outweighs recurring expense increases resulting in a decrease in cost ratios.

Financial Result per Segment

Financial Result per Segment

In € millions	SRLEV	Zwitser leven		Total
		PPI	Holding	
Net Result IFRS 2025	-116	4	-41	-153
Net Result IFRS 2024	508	3	-4	507

SRLEV

The majority of the life insurance activities of Athora Netherlands are performed within the legal entity of SRLEV N.V. Developments in Net Result IFRS of Athora Netherlands are therefore also applicable for SRLEV.

Holding

Net Result IFRS for the segment Holding decreased in 2025 driven by a less favourable investment result.

Capital Position

The estimated¹ Solvency II ratio of Athora Netherlands is strong at 197% at year-end 2025 (201% at year-end 2024).

More information about the capital position, items driving the change in solvency ratio and

capital management can be found in [chapter 8 'Managing Risks'](#) in the consolidated financial statements.

The estimated Solvency II ratio of SRLEV is 193%.

Solvency II Position

In € millions	Athora Netherlands		SRLEV	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Eligible own funds	3,532	3,576	3,433	3,456
Consolidated group SCR	1,790	1,779	1,778	1,777
Solvency II Surplus	1,742	1,798	1,656	1,678
Solvency II ratio	197%	201%	193%	194%

Sensitivity Athora Netherlands

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
10% lower mortality rates for all policies (longevity risk)	-4%	-6%
Interest +50 bps	-4%	-4%
Interest -50 bps	3%	5%
UFR -15 bps	-2%	-4%
UFR -50 bps	-9%	-14%
VA -5bps	-8%	-10%
Inflation +100 bps ¹	-1%	-1%
Equities -10%	-5%	-5%
Property -10%	-4%	-4%
Credit spreads Government Bonds +50 bps	2%	1%
Credit spreads Corporates/Mortgages +50 bps	7%	8%
All Credit spreads +50 bps	8%	9%

¹ The sensitivity of +100bps inflation of 2025 refers to the impact on operating expenses and related inflation hedges for the in-force liabilities.

¹ Estimated: Solvency II ratio 2025 is not final until filed with the regulator

3.4. Risk and Capital Management

Taking risks is an integral part of doing business and demands a consistent and transparent assessment of opportunities and threats, aimed at growth and continuity of the company.

Athora Netherlands applies a Risk Management System that is aimed at a controlled and effective achievement of the strategic objectives. It relates risks to the strategic, financial and operational objectives as well as to the objectives in the areas of sustainability and reputation. The framework consists of organisational, control and culture components.

Athora Netherlands implemented the 'Three Lines' control model including the Solvency II Key Functions and a risk committee governance structure. It contributes to the strengthening of the risk culture, taking responsibility for managing risks and internal control, and eventually to the further optimisation and integration of the risk management.

The Executive Committee, which is responsible for the Risk Management System, monitors that the desired culture and level of risk awareness are translated into identifiable aspects, such as desirable behaviour, details of the risk appetite or criteria for evaluation of employees.

This Board Report summarises Athora Netherlands' risk management and internal control system in brief. [Chapter 8 Managing Risk](#) contains more information on capital and risk management.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The implemented Integrated Control Framework (ICF), part of the Risk Management System, provides the basis for the internal control system consisting of key controls (process, general IT and application) and management controls measuring risk maturity and performance within Athora Netherlands.

The management is responsible for day-to-day operations within the Risk Management System, including scheduled testing of operating effectiveness of key controls. The Management Controls, divided in different components, are assessed periodically by a management Self-Assessment and are monitored risk-based by second line Risk.

Capital Management

Athora Netherlands aims for a robust capital position that contributes to both the confidence that customers have in the institution and access to financial markets. Athora Netherlands considers a Solvency II ratio above 175% to be a normal going concern level as part of its risk appetite. Capital management practice - as laid out in the Capital Policy is to ensure that there is sufficient capital to meet obligations to policyholders in adverse scenarios. The second objective of the Capital Policy is to ensure that capital is deployed as efficiently and flexibly as possible to facilitate the execution of Athora Netherlands' strategy.

Solvency II

Athora Netherlands is subject to the Solvency II regulation. Solvency II provides a framework for a risk-based approach to assess and mitigate risks and the overarching objective is to strengthen policyholder protection. Under Solvency II, the supervision of the risks to which an insurer is exposed, and the management of those risks play a central role.

In accordance with Solvency II, Athora Netherlands recognises four Key Functions. All Key Functions are segregated from each other and are not structured hierarchically in relation to each other. The Director Risk is the Risk Management Function Holder, the Director Actuarial Risk is the Actuarial Function Holder and the Head of Compliance is the Compliance Function Holder. The Director Internal Audit Athora Netherlands is the Audit Function Holder.

The solvency of Athora Netherlands is sensitive to changes in the parameters.

Sensitivities are performed to measure the impact of alternative scenarios such as market, interest rate and mortality movements.

Quantitative information about risks and sensitivities for Solvency II are described in [chapter 8 Managing Risks](#) in the consolidated financial statements.

4. Sustainability Statement

4.1. Basis of Preparation

General

The sustainability statement in this report has been prepared at the consolidated level of Athora Netherlands N.V., which is the same scope of consolidation as the financial statement in this report. The entities in the consolidation, SRLEV N.V. and Zwitserleven PPI N.V. are subsidiaries of Athora Netherlands and are included in this consolidated sustainability statement.

Athora Netherlands' sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as adopted by the European Commission, referred to in Article 29b of Directive 2013/34/EU and with the specifications adopted pursuant to Article 8(4) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU Taxonomy).

When this report was prepared, CSRD had not yet been implemented in the Netherlands. Consequently, for this reporting year, Athora Netherlands provides sustainability information in line with the CSRD and the associated ESRS on a voluntary basis. In this context, "in line with" means that the information has been prepared in accordance with, and not merely to an extent of, the CSRD and ESRS requirements.

The sustainability statement covers Athora Netherlands' own operations, including its insurance activities and its investments. The sustainability statement considers material business relationships in the Athora Netherlands' upstream (suppliers) and downstream (customers and their advisors) value chain (see [paragraph 4.3](#) for a simplified representation of Athora Netherlands' value chain). Athora Netherlands serves both individual and corporate customers.

The investments include investments for general account, for account of policy holders and for account of third parties (notably Zwitserleven PPI N.V.). The sustainability statement also takes into account the upstream and downstream value chains of investee companies, to the extent feasible.

Athora Netherlands' parent company and only shareholder Athora Group is excluded from the analysis.

Athora Netherlands has not omitted any relevant information related to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation.

Athora Netherlands does not use the exemption from disclosure of impending developments or matters in the course of negotiation (as provided for in articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU).

Athora Netherlands makes use of phase-in provisions for the various topical disclosures in [paragraph 4.5](#). For example, expected financial impact due to ecological impacts, risks and opportunities is limited to qualitative information. Athora Netherlands will prepare quantitative data in the coming years.

Time Horizons

For the purposes of this sustainability statement, Athora Netherlands uses the standard definition of time horizons as set out in European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) 1 section 6.4: short-term = 1 year, medium-term = 1-5 years, long-term => 5 years.

Use of Estimates and Limitations

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e) emissions for investments are supplied by asset managers and/or the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) services provider, Cardano, sourced from Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), in accordance with the Partnership Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF 2022) methodology. Emissions data is partly reported by investee entities, partly estimated, as indicated by a PCAF data quality score. Athora Netherlands will replace estimated CO₂e data as reported data becomes more widely available and this may lead to changes and/or restatements.

CO₂e emissions for own operations are estimated using standard multiplication factors. For energy and transport emissions Athora Netherlands uses CO₂emissiefactoren.nl, an initiative of the Dutch Government together with a range of partners. For waste streams, information of TNO is used, an independent Dutch organisation for applied scientific research.

Similar to CO₂e emissions data, EU Taxonomy eligibility and alignment data is also subject to data limitations, thus also requiring estimations.

[Paragraph 4.6 Environmental Information](#) describes in more detail the sources of (inherent) measurement uncertainty, assumptions, approximations and judgments applied in estimating emissions data and EU Taxonomy data.

Athora Netherlands' commitments, targets, baselines and calculation methodologies may be subject to change in response to

international agreements, regulatory developments, data availability and quality, the emergence of new pathways, updates to methodologies, shifts in public policy and government actions, as well as other factors that may impact its customers and/or society as a whole.

It should also be noted that comparability of sustainability information between Athora Netherlands and other organisations and over time may be affected by the lack of historical sustainability information in accordance with the ESRS and by the absence of uniform practices. Furthermore, the data and metrics Athora Netherlands provides for material impacts, risks and opportunities are not validated by any external body.

4.2. Governance

The Executive Board and Executive Committee of Athora Netherlands are responsible for the management of material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs).

The Executive Board and Executive Committee uses both qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure progress on strategy execution, including sustainability matters. The progress is reported through the Quarterly Business Review (QBR) process. The QBR includes a broad range of metrics and complementary analysis and narrative including the material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities. The QBR helps us to monitor and evaluate the full spectrum of the strategic agenda and is also shared with the Supervisory Board.

Each year the Executive Board and Executive Committee determines if a review and update of the IROs is warranted. As no significant changes in the business context or stakeholder landscape have occurred since the previous report, the Executive Board and Executive Committee decided that the previously identified IROs continued to be relevant and complete.

The Supervisory Board supervises the Executive Board and Executive Committee, including the management of material sustainability IROs.

The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board, among its other tasks, monitors the management of the strategic, financial and non-financial risks, including sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities.

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board, among its other tasks, monitors the financial and sustainability disclosures.

The tasks of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of the Supervisory Board include preparing the remuneration report on the

application of the remuneration policy and the disclosure of information about the integration of the Athora Netherlands' sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes (if applicable).

The above roles and responsibilities are described in the Regulations of the Executive Board and Executive Committee of Athora Netherlands N.V., and of the Supervisory Board respectively.

Statement of Due Diligence

To identify and act on any potential or actual negative impacts that occur in its value chain, Athora Netherlands conducts environmental and human rights due diligence.

Whilst the size and processes vary for investments, suppliers and customers, reflecting the materiality and specificities of each of these relationships, Athora Netherlands has established due diligence processes that include both pre-contractual and periodic assessments. In this way, Athora Netherlands assesses the actual and potential impacts of its activities on people and the environment. Athora Netherlands acts on findings and monitors progress.

Athora Netherlands' due diligence standards are informed by a range of international treaties, conventions and best practice guidelines, including the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

As a responsible institutional investor, Athora Netherlands considers due diligence on its investments a crucial part of its investment approach. A detailed description of Athora Netherlands' Sustainable Investment Policy is published on the website athora.nl. In 2025, we reviewed the due diligence policies for core suppliers. Key findings include that many small and medium-sized suppliers were unable to provide the information requested, and that we need to refine both the due-diligence questionnaire and the configuration of the tooling (Hellios). This refinement will be carried out throughout 2026 and is expected to continue into 2027. Athora Netherlands also performed a sustainability screening of a selection of corporate customers, primarily with the aim to test whether its approach to screening of investments produces meaningful additional insights on (potential) customers. The analysis has shown us that this is only the case for a very small number of the more sizeable corporate clients where (potential) controversies could be expected based on the

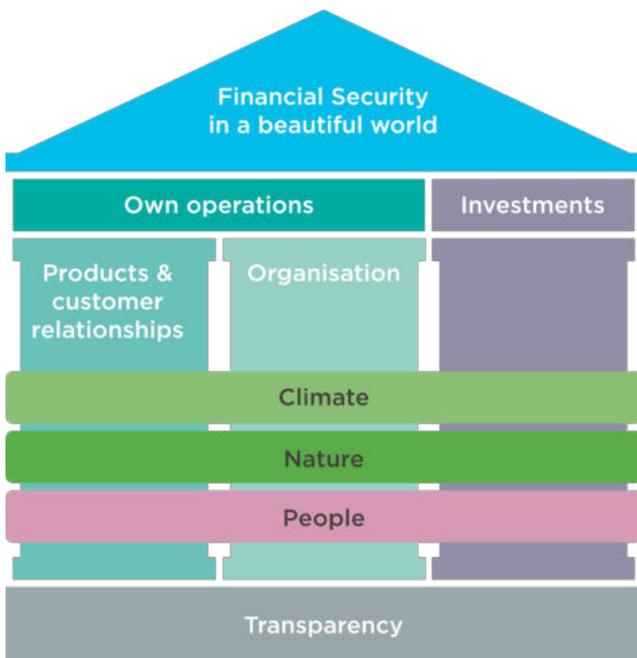
business model of these corporate customers. In none of the cases did the additional analysis uncover any actual material issues that prevented us from accepting the customer.

4.3. Strategy

Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain

At Athora Netherlands, sustainability has long been an integral part of the strategy. Throughout the long heritage, various predecessor companies were established with the goal of meeting the societal need for financial security in times of adversity and in the later stages of life. Athora Netherlands supplements this goal with the conviction that financial security is worth so much more when it can be enjoyed in vibrant communities on a healthy planet.

Athora Netherlands continuously refines its sustainability ambition and strategy to meet increasing expectations of stakeholders including clients, employees, regulators and society at large. Athora Netherlands does this by embedding sustainability across business lines and functions, in the form of concrete choices, initiatives, KPIs and targets.



Athora Netherlands' mission is for people to enjoy financial security in a beautiful world, ecologically and socially.

Athora Netherlands aims to deliver on this mission through the provision of excellent pension solutions, created and delivered in a sustainable manner, optimising financial, ecological and social return through:

- **Products & Customer Relationships:** In its role as insurer, Athora Netherlands aims to ensure that its products are fair, transparent and accessible and protect the

interest of its customers whilst enabling them to make more sustainable choices.

- **Organisation:** In its roles as employer and corporate citizen, Athora Netherlands aims to ensure that it offers a fair and stable work environment, improves communities and our planet, and raises awareness about its activities and impact.
- **Investments:** In its role as investor, through its investments and integration of sustainability risk mitigation, Athora Netherlands seeks to make a positive, real and measurable impact on the economy, community and planet, and delivers long-term returns for its clients and business.

Athora Netherlands is a financial institution whose primary responsibility is to provide pension solutions to its customers in accordance with the applicable prudential framework. Its sustainability ambitions and strategies are mainly realised through its investment activities. Athora Netherlands recognises that it operates within an interdependent system, where a healthier planet relies on the collective efforts of governments and companies in the real economy. As such, Athora Netherlands acknowledges that its influence, while important, is limited in this broader context.

Within the possibilities and constraints of its business, Athora Netherlands commits to mitigating climate change and protecting and restoring nature, as well as promoting a fair and just treatment of people.

- **Climate:** Athora Netherlands contributes to the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees, in line with the Paris Climate Agreement, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its investment portfolio by 50% by 2030 and 75% by 2040 compared to the end of 2019, and ultimately having a net zero investment portfolio by 2050. Athora Netherlands is also taking measures in its own operations to save energy and reduce carbon emissions.
- **Nature:** Athora Netherlands commits to contributing to the restoration of nature (including biodiversity) by 2050, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Agreement. Although it already monitors related topics such as water use, land use and chemical waste management, it aims to develop and implement concrete (intermediate) targets in line with this commitment to full restoration by the end of 2026.

- **People:** Athora Netherlands ensures good employment practices for its own workforce and adherence to fundamental human rights within its value chain, in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As screening for minimum human rights standards is already mature and the topic of Nature requires attention first, the development of concrete People goals, previously also targeted for 2026, is postponed to 2027.

Athora Netherlands' responsibility and commitment to ecological and social objectives stretches beyond its own operations into the upstream and downstream value chain.

With capital provided by the shareholder, proceeds of public subordinated bonds and premiums paid by customers (policyholders) Athora Netherlands creates insurance products that provide (future) income and protection to customers. Financial returns for customers and capital providers are generated by investing in a range of public and private asset classes such as public equity, corporate and government bonds, real estate, mortgages and private equity and debt. Athora Netherlands partners with external asset managers and other suppliers such as technology and business process outsourcing vendors.

Thus, through what Athora Netherlands offers and how Athora Netherlands conducts itself, it contributes to a world in which customers, employees, the community and the planet thrive and, as a result, Athora Netherlands ensures long-term stability for the Company and a progressive financial return to the shareholder.

A simplified representation of Athora Netherlands' value chain looks as follows:



Interests and Views of Stakeholders

Athora Netherlands wants to ensure that its products continue to meet customer needs. At the same time, it wants its business operations to meet the expectations of its employees, those of other stakeholders and society as a whole. That is why Athora Netherlands conducts various dialogues and surveys throughout the year to understand the interests and views of stakeholders.

These engagements may cover a wide range of topics, including sustainability issues, or they may focus specifically on one or more of these sustainability issues.

Key stakeholder groups with whom Athora Netherlands engages include customers, distribution partners and suppliers. The Company regularly gauges the views of its employees, both on topics that concern them directly such as working conditions, equal treatment and opportunities, and also on the broader sustainability ambition and strategy of the company. Finally, Athora Netherlands has periodic dialogues with NGOs / civil society organisations, representatives of government and peers.

Through a broad stakeholder survey, stakeholder interests and views were sought to inform a long-list of topics that formed the starting point for the process to identify material sustainability IROs, and to validate the outcomes of this process. Input from stakeholders helped to check for any blind spots in preparation and analysis in 2024.

The administrative, management and supervisory bodies are informed about the views and interests of affected stakeholders with regard to sustainability-related impacts by sharing with them the conclusions from the dialogues and surveys.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

The table on page 24 shows the material sustainability IROs for Athora Netherlands.

These IROs are the outcome of a structured approach to identifying material sustainability topics, by considering both impact materiality and financial materiality.

- Impact materiality assesses how organisations affect the environment and people, while financial materiality examines how sustainability matters influence the organisation's financial performance or position.
- This so-called Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) ensures that organisations address sustainability from a broad perspective, aligning with stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements.

A description of the process of assessing material IROs can be found in [paragraph 4.4](#).

The outcomes of the DMA process have largely determined the scope of chapter 4 of this report. [Paragraphs 4.5 to 4.7](#) outline Athora Netherlands' strategy to address the identified IROs through policies, actions and metrics to measure and report progress.

Most of the material topics and IROs follow from the fact that as an insurer Athora Netherlands has a sizeable diversified investment portfolio. Through this investment portfolio it finances a broad range of economic activities including those with a negative environmental and/or social impact. Through its investment practices (screening and selection, asset allocation and active ownership) Athora Netherlands aims to avoid the most severe negative impacts and to reduce them over time, but today its investment portfolio reflects that the transition towards a sustainable global

economy is still early days. To measure the success of its investment approach, Athora Netherlands will look at developing reliable impact metrics in the coming years.

For example, in 2025 new climate related metrics on alignment with Net Zero and engagement were developed to be included in the Climate Transition Plan for reducing financed green house gas emissions and managing climate risks and opportunities in the investment portfolio. This plan will be finalised, published and further refined in 2026.

4.4. Double Materiality Assessment

A key requirement in the ESRS is to conduct a double materiality assessment (DMA) to identify material sustainability topics. The ESRS and accompanying guidance documents from the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) describe in detail how such a DMA must be conducted.

In 2024, Athora Netherlands voluntarily conducted a full double materiality assessment (DMA) in accordance with all requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). For the 2025 reporting year, an internal review of business model, business activities and stakeholder expectations was carried out, which concluded that no significant changes have occurred in the company's business context or stakeholder landscape. Therefore, the results of the 2024 DMA remain valid and applicable for Athora Netherlands' CSRD reporting in 2025.

In 2024, the identification and management of material sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) was performed in a series of internal workshops with subject matter experts under the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

The 2024 DMA consisted of the following steps:

Step 1: Mapping of Activities, Stakeholders and Business Relationships

As a first step of the double materiality assessment, an overview of activities, stakeholders and business relationships in Athora Netherlands' value chain was made. [Paragraph 3.1](#) contains details on core business activities and [paragraph 4.3](#) includes a picture of the value chain.

This overview provided the input and context for identifying sustainability IROs.

Regulators also have requirements and expectations with respect to sustainability risk assessments and reporting, which have been

considered in the analysis. In addition, the fact that Athora Netherlands has signed up to the (Dutch) Financial Sector Climate Agreement, the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge and the Diversity at Work / Social and Economic Council charter has also been taken into account.

Step 2: Identification of Sustainability Topics

The next step was to identify sustainability topics (environmental, social and governance) across Athora Netherlands' own operations, investments and upstream and downstream value chain. This took the list of the sustainability topics in ESRS1 paragraph AR16 as a starting point, supplemented with other entity-specific or sector-specific topics.

This phase of the assessment resulted in a long-list of sustainability topics for further assessment.

Step 3: Assessment of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

Next, actual and potential material impact, risks and opportunities (IROs) were determined by applying criteria to assess both impact and financial materiality for each of the long-listed topics.

This assessment was carried out twice: once in view of investments and once for all other aspects of its own operations, including the products and customer relations (insurance activities), upstream (suppliers) and downstream (customers and distribution partners) value chain.

Scores for scale, scope, remediability (of negative impact) and likelihood were combined and compared to thresholds to determine impact materiality. Likewise, the products of financial magnitude and likelihood were tested against thresholds to determine financial materiality.

For investments, exposure to a range of sustainability themes in the investment portfolio was also approximated as a proxy for maximum financial magnitude and considered whether and how this exposure might translate IROs. As the investment portfolio is highly diversified with entities operating a wide variety of business models in a wide range of markets, the assessment involves a degree of judgement.

This assessment concluded that Athora Netherlands is involved in sustainability issues mainly through its investment portfolio. It is through investments that it can exert the most influence. For example, the vast majority of Athora Netherlands' greenhouse gas emissions

are funded emissions. Emissions from its own operations are limited by comparison and, as a monoline life insurer, it has no insured emissions.

Based on these outcomes, a gap assessment was performed on where to further strengthen policies and actions to manage these IROs, and metrics were defined to monitor progress.

The outcome of this phase of the assessment is the following overview of material topics and associated IROs as summarised in the table on page 25 and 26.

The table below provides an overview of each material topic based on the outcomes of this phase of the assessment.

Topic	Impact	Financial
Climate change	●	●
Pollution	●	○
Water and marine resources	●	○
Biodiversity and ecosystems	●	○
Recourse use and circular economy	●	○
Own workforce	○	●
Workers in the value chain	●	○
Affected communities	○	○
Consumers and end-users	●	○
Business conduct	○	●

● Material
 ● Partially Material
 ○ Not Material

Partial material topics are those for which not all underlying (sub-)sub-topics are material. For example, the ESRS distinguishes a total of 3 sub-topics and 9 sub-sub-topics under the broad topic Consumer and end-users. Only 5 of those sub-sub-topic under 2 of the 3 sub-topics, plus an additional entity-specific topic are material for Athora Netherlands, as can be seen in the table below.

Step 4: Validation and Stakeholder Engagement

Input and feedback from internal and external stakeholders were used at various stages in the materiality assessment and its validation.

It should be noted that the sustainability statement may not include every impact, risk and opportunity or additional entity-specific

disclosure that each individual stakeholder (group) may consider important in its own particular assessment.

The final refined assessment was validated and approved by the Executive Committee and was also discussed in the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.

Future Refinements

In the coming years, Athora Netherlands will continue to refine its sustainability due diligence process and its double materiality assessment. These refinements will explicitly reflect recent and upcoming regulatory changes under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), including the Omnibus I amendments agreed by EU co-legislators in December 2025.

Based upon Omnibus I, Athora Netherlands would no longer be in scope of CSRD. Athora Netherlands may fall under the possibility for Member States to exempt “wave 1 companies” which reported over 2024 for their reporting obligations for FY 2025 and 2026. If this exemption is included in Dutch law, this could temporarily affect the reporting perimeter and timelines for Athora Netherlands. Athora Netherlands will track Dutch transposition to determine any impacts on its own reporting approach and obligation.

As part of these refinements, Athora Netherlands will evaluate how the Omnibus I changes may affect the sustainability risk assessment, the identification of impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), and reporting boundaries. The table below provides an overview of material topics and associated IROs; these will be reassessed as required once updated Dutch legislation enters into force.

Climate change

Subtopics

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Energy

Financial (transition risk) The risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy economy (e.g. business model becoming obsolete)

Financial (physical risk) The risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio caused by extreme weather conditions (e.g. prolonged droughts, floods and storms)

Financial opportunity The opportunity for financial gain in the investment portfolio as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy-based economy (e.g. business models thriving or new business models emerging)

Positive / negative impact The financing of emissions (negative) or the reduction of emissions through investee companies transitioning to low-carbon and environmentally friendly business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Pollution

Subtopics

- Pollution of air
- Pollution of water
- Pollution of soil
- Pollution of living organisms and food resources
- Substances of concern
- Substances of very high concern
- Microplastics

Positive / negative impact

The financing of pollution (negative) or the reduction of pollution through investee companies transitioning to less polluting business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Water and marine resources

Subtopics

- Water
 - Water withdrawal
 - Water consumption
 - Extraction and use of marine resources
- Marine resources
 - Water discharges in the oceans
 - Extraction and use of marine resources

Positive / negative impact

The financing of excessive water withdrawals and/or consumption and/or the excessive extraction and use of marine resources (overuse) resulting in scarcity of (clean) water (negative) or the reduction of overuse through investee companies transitioning to less water intensive business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Subtopics

- Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss
 - Climate Change
 - Change of Land-use, fresh water-use and sea-use
 - Direct exploitation
 - Invasive alien species
 - Pollution
 - Others
- Impacts on the state of species
- Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems
- Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services

Positive / negative impact

The financing of one or more of the direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss, putting pressure on ecosystems which may in turn result in scarcity of food crops or fertile soil (negative) or the reduction of the direct impact on biodiversity loss through investee companies transitioning to more sustainable business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Resource use and circular economy

Subtopics

- Resources inflows, including resource use
- Resource outflows related to products and services
- Waste

Positive / negative impact

The financing of inefficient resource use and/or inadequate waste management (negative) or the reduction of resource use and waste through investee companies transitioning to more efficient and adequate business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Own workforce

Subtopics

- Talent attraction and retention (entity-specific)
- Employee engagement (entity-specific)
- Equal treatment and opportunities for all
 - Training and skills development
 - Diversity

Financial risk

The risk of financial loss resulting from failure to attract or retain a sufficient number of the employees needed for successful business operations

Workers in the value chain

Subtopics

- Working conditions
- Equal treatment and opportunities for all
- Other work-related rights

Positive / negative impact

The financing of inadequate working conditions and violation of other work-related right (negative) or the improvement of working conditions and other work-related rights (e.g. adequate wages, health & safety) and other work-related rights (e.g. child/forced labour) at investee companies as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Consumers and end-users

Subtopics

- Value and suitability of products (entity-specific)
- Information-related impacts
 - Privacy
 - Access to (quality) information
- Social inclusion
 - Non-discrimination
 - Access to products and services
 - Responsible marketing practices

Positive impact

Through our core customer propositions, notably our pension solutions, we help people enjoy financial security for the period after their working lives. In doing so, we meet important personal and societal needs. A good pension enables retirees to continue enjoying life and to contribute the economy and society in various ways.

Positive impact

Availability of fair and suitable financial products regardless of social or ethical background, satisfactory service levels and clear and transparent information to help customer make informed decisions, by responsible and customer-centric product development and marketing; also, careful handling of personal information of customers.

Business conduct

Subtopics

- Corruption and bribery
 - Prevention and detection including training
 - Incidents
- Cyber security (entity-specific)
- Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices

Financial risk

The risk of financial loss resulting from ineffective management of suppliers and the consequent deterioration of service to customers and therefore failure to attract and/or retain customers

Financial risk

The risk of financial loss resulting from the loss of trust, reputation or license to operate and consequent failure to attract and/or retain customers or employees

4.5. Sustainable Investment Approach & Objectives

Sustainable Investment Approach

Athora Netherlands' Sustainable Investment Policy ('SIP') applies to various sustainability topics. Before going into that in more detail, first a description of the general content and scope of the SIP, how this policy links to the CSRD topics and on topic-transcending general actions and objectives. The SIP applies to all Athora Netherlands' investments managed as part of its own account as well as investment funds managed for the account of policy holders (the unit linked portfolio). The SIP is published on [Athora Netherlands' website](https://www.athora.nl/4a214a/siteassets/downloads/athora-netherlands-sustainable-investment-policy-july-2024.pdf) (<https://www.athora.nl/4a214a/siteassets/downloads/athora-netherlands-sustainable-investment-policy-july-2024.pdf>).

The SIP describes how Athora Netherlands intends to deliver on its sustainability ambitions by ways of the management of its investments. In principle the SIP is applicable to all investments. However, for certain types of asset classes (real estate, mortgages and private credits high quality) and some specific financial instruments, Athora Netherlands applies specific and/or deviating (screening) processes due to the characteristics of these asset classes/ financial instruments.

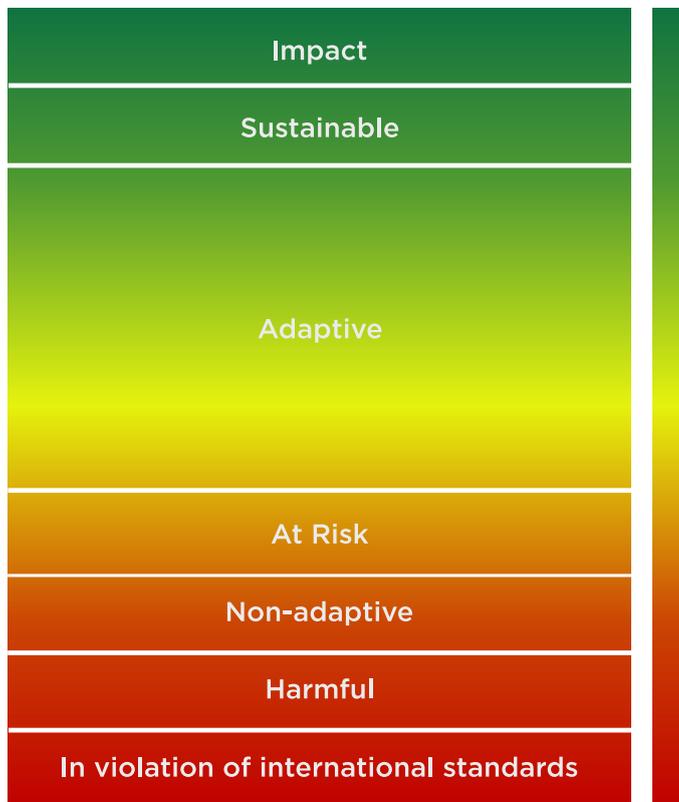
As per July 1st, 2025 the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is accountable for implementing the SIP, which is owned by the Director of the Sustainability Office. The SIP is regularly reviewed, and if necessary updated, in line with the sustainability ambitions set by Athora Netherlands' Executive Committee. This takes into account the interests of multiple internal stakeholders, including the investment, risk, legal, compliance, fund management and sustainability departments, as well as the expectations of external stakeholders, such as regulators, society and customers.

Athora Netherlands adopts the Doughnut Economics' as guiding concepts for its sustainable investment policy. An important aspect of this guiding concept is the 'safe and just space for humanity' that describes a state where entities generate financial returns, without negatively impacting their surroundings from an environmental as well as social perspective. In this space, entities operate within the planetary boundaries and respect the social foundations. These are, for example: climate change, biodiversity loss, freshwater use, gender equality and payment of a fair and equal living wage. The concept of the safe and just zone plays an important role in Athora

Netherlands' investment decision-making process. For this purpose, Athora Netherlands assesses whether entities it (potentially) invests in have the adaptive capacity to manage their material risks and opportunities in such a way that they operate in or move towards this safe and just zone.

For this purpose, Athora Netherlands uses its Sustainable Investment Framework (see figure on the next page) to classify entities into one of seven categories. Entities classified as 'Impact' or 'Sustainable' are considered to already operate within the safe and just zone. 'Adapting' and 'At-Risk' classified entities are not (yet) operating within the safe and just zone but might make the transition towards such a sustainable operating model in the (near) future. Entities classified as 'Non-Adaptive', 'Harmful' or 'Violating International Standards' do not operate within the safe and just zone and are not expected to do so in the future. More specifically, entities classified as 'Harmful' or 'Violating International Standards' are not in compliance with Athora Netherlands' fundamental investment principles (FIPs) which are amongst others based on the following guidelines: UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and include amongst others: compliance with human and labor rights, involvement in production or trade of controversial weapons, compliance with international sanctions, involvement in fraud, corruption and tax evasion, doing significant harm to human health or animal welfare and the systemic involvement in severe environmental damage.

In order to determine the classification of a (potential) investment, Athora Netherlands assesses the material behaviour of the relevant entity in which it wants to invest that causes pressures on the planetary boundaries and/or the social foundations. From the planetary boundaries and the social themes that jointly define the safe and just zone, Athora Netherlands takes, based on available information, into account seven material drivers that reflect how entities put pressure on these themes: fossil fuel use, water use, land use, chemicals and waste management, organisational behaviour, social capital management and human capital management.



It is possible that a material driver also impacts (indirectly) another CSRD topic. The results of the screening on a specific material driver will therefore be considered in conjunction with the outcomes on other relevant material drivers.

Sustainable Investment Objectives

Through the implementation of the SIP and the use of the sustainable investment framework, Athora Netherlands strives to have a positive effect in the real world. To achieve this, the SIP defines four actions (instruments) that are used to have such an effect, being: i) exclusion, ii) ESG integration, iii) stewardship, and iv) impact investing. These instruments are used in the following way:

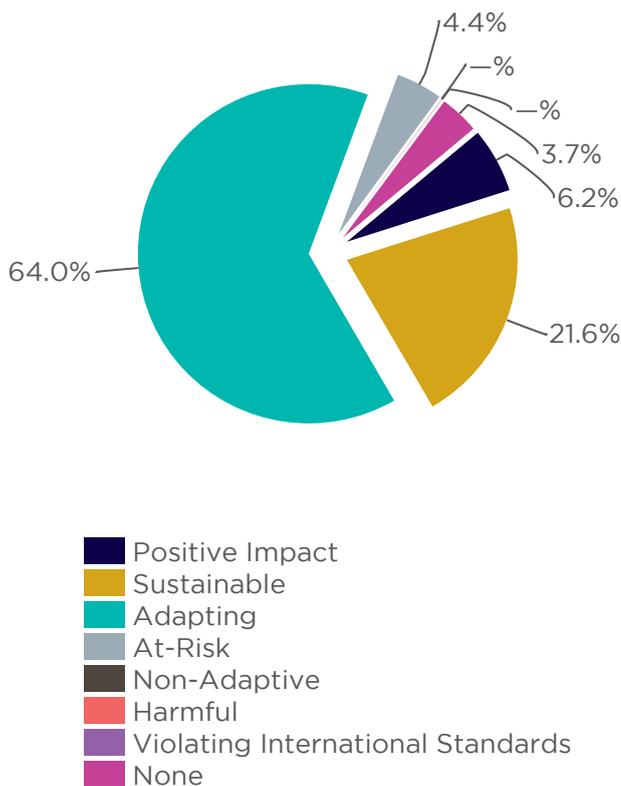
- **Exclusion** of companies with the classification (in line with the sustainable investment framework and on the assessment of the FIPs and relevant material drivers) i) Violating International Standards, ii) Harmful and iii) Non-Adapting. For specific asset classes (e.g., real estate, mortgages and private credits high quality) as well as for some specific financial instruments a deviating process and/or thresholds are applied.
- **ESG Integration**, the integration of specific targets in the management of investment portfolios.
- **Stewardship**, by ways of engagement and/or voting, to stimulate improvement and upward movement of entities to a higher category within the sustainable investment framework.
- **Impact Investing** by investing at least 2.5% of its own account portfolio in the categories “Impact” and “Sustainable” of the Sustainable Investment Framework, both of which fall under the definition of “sustainable investments” as laid down in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. Examples of such investments include green bonds (sovereign and corporate) and private investments in clean transition, sustainable innovative technologies or sustainable infrastructure.

General Connection between Material Drivers and the CSRD Topics

Athora Netherlands conducted a double materiality assessment which resulted in the conclusion that the CSRD topics E1 (Climate), E2 (Pollution), E3 (Water and marine resources), E4 (Biodiversity and ecosystems), E5 (resource use and circular economy) and S2 (Workers in the value chain) are considered material from an impact perspective. Athora Netherlands translates these material topics to the seven material drivers as defined in Athora Netherlands’ sustainable investment policy, which are the basis for determining if entities are operating in the safe and just zone as described in the SIP, in the following way:

CSRD Topic	Material Driver (SIP)
E1 Climate change	Fossil fuel use
E2 Pollution	Chemicals and waste management
E3 Water and marine resources	Water use
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	Land use
E5 Resource use and circular economy	Chemicals and waste management
S2 Workers in value chain	Human capital management and organisational behaviour

Sustainability classification investment portfolio



In 2025, Athora Netherlands spent up to € 0.8 million on external ESG data and ESG services for parties such as Sustainalytics, MSCI and Cardano. In addition, Athora Netherlands has allocated around five full-time employees internally on the execution of its SIP.

4.6. Environmental Information Climate Change (Investments)

Athora Netherlands considers the topic of climate change material for its investments from an impact and financial perspective based on the DMA.

The following sub-topics are considered in the assessments:

- Climate change adaptation,
- Climate change mitigation, and
- Energy use.

Materiality has not been determined separately for each of these subtopics, but they are all considered relevant. Specifically, Athora Netherlands recognises that through its diversified investment portfolio, it funds the economy as it is today, including its associated negative impacts on sustainability. Through its sustainable investment approach, which aims to promote the transition to more sustainable

economic and business models, Athora Netherlands seeks to reduce these negative impacts over time.

Impact, Risks & Opportunities (IROs)

The topic of climate change presents the following risks and ways to create impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of emissions (negative) or the reduction of emissions in the investment portfolio through investee companies transitioning to low-carbon and environmentally friendly business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive).
- Financial transition risk: the risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy economy (e.g., current business model becoming obsolete).
- Financial physical risk: the risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio caused by extreme weather conditions (e.g., prolonged droughts, floods and storms).
- Financial opportunity: the opportunity for financial gain in the investment portfolio as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy-based economy (e.g., business models thriving or new business models emerging).

The expected financial impact of significant physical and transition risks, as well as potential climate-related opportunities, is difficult to quantify at this stage, partly due to limited data availability. As data becomes more reliable and comprehensive in the coming years, it will be used to develop quantitative estimates. Athora Netherlands continues to engage frequently with its asset managers to emphasise the importance of improving data availability and quality. In addition, Athora Netherlands performs a climate risk assessment as part of the ORSA; refer to the climate risk paragraph for further details. Athora Netherlands will work on further incorporating the outcomes of the climate risk assessment into the investment management process.

Governance

Please refer to [paragraph 4.5](#) for governance related aspects and to [paragraph 5.4](#) below for the integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes.

Policy & Actions

Athora Netherlands focusses on achieving a reduction pathway for its investment portfolio that is in line with a 1.5°C scenario following quantitative projections of the IPCC. In this way, Athora Netherlands aligns with the ambitions outlined in the Paris Agreement and the EU Climate Target Plan, both of which aim for climate neutrality by 2050.

Athora Netherlands has integrated these climate change mitigation related targets into its overarching sustainability strategy, its SIP and the daily management of its investment portfolios. The strategy, policy and activities may be further adjusted in the future if required to achieve the targets set. Therefore Athora Netherlands, during 2025, has been working on a detailed climate transition plan (a realistic plan to reduce funded green house gas emissions) and will refine its investment strategy going forward to achieve further alignment with the CO₂e reduction targets.

In January 2026 the Executive Committee discussed and approved the plan and the targets included in it, notably new Asset Alignment Targets and Engagement Threshold Targets per asset class. In 2026 we will put in place the processes to steer on and periodically monitor these targets, alongside existing CO₂e emissions reduction targets. The Climate Transition Plan is not static and will periodically be reviewed and refined as needed.

Athora Netherlands uses the sustainable instruments as described above (under general actions and targets) to achieve its CO₂e reduction targets, such as: exclusion of companies that have a relatively high CO₂e intensive business model and are not taking the necessary steps to decarbonise and move towards a credible net zero pathway and inclusion of companies that have a relatively low CO₂e intensity, engagement and voting to initiate or encourage (further) CO₂e intensity reduction for a specific company or sector, in order to reduce the overall CO₂e intensity of the investment portfolio over time.

The transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy economy creates the risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio (e.g., business models becoming obsolete). Moreover, there is the risk of financial loss in the investment portfolio caused by extreme weather conditions (e.g., prolonged droughts, floods and storms). Athora Netherlands has identified both these transition and physical risk as material for its investments.

Next to the financial materiality of climate change Athora Netherlands has identified:

1. the financing of emissions (negative), and
2. the reduction of emissions through investee companies transitioning to low-carbon and environmentally friendly business models and practices as a result of screening and selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive) as material from an impact perspective.

Athora Netherlands recognises that climate change mitigation, adaptation and developments in energy use, besides risks, also provide for opportunities of financial gain in the investment portfolio as a result of the transition to a low-carbon and renewable energy-based economy (e.g., business models thriving or new business models emerging).

Athora Netherlands' SIP takes into account both physical and transition risks as well as opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaption.

The following objectives on climate change mitigation, adaptation and energy use have been integrated into Athora Netherlands SIP:

1. to have an investment portfolio that is climate neutral by 2050 and meeting each of the interim reduction targets in the process of toward that goal, and
2. to have an investment portfolio that is resilient to financial (physical and transition) risks and for which the impact risks are managed and mitigated sufficiently, and
3. to seize investment opportunities that meet Athora Netherlands' financial goals and contribute to its climate change objectives.

In order to achieve the above objectives, Athora Netherlands screens (prior to making the potential investment) and monitors (after investing) investments based on estimated greenhouse gas intensity and estimated absolute greenhouse gas emissions, if CO₂e data are readily available, as well as on a periodical basis and classifies investments based on their capability to reach the climate neutrality as well as interim goals. Both the assessment of the relevant financial (physical and transition) risks as well whether a (potential) investee company can be considered a frontrunner or laggard are part of the screening process. Most of its investments have been screened based on its Sustainable Investment Framework. The CFO is responsible for achieving the CO₂e reduction targets for

Athora Netherlands' own investment portfolio and the chief commercial officer (CCO) for the investments on behalf of policy holders. Based on the outcome of this screening, Athora Netherlands takes actions (e.g., in the form of exclusion or inclusion) in order to achieve its targets.

Metrics & Targets

Athora Netherlands aims to achieve net-zero CO₂e emissions for its investment portfolio at the latest by 2050. This target for its Scope 3 investments (category15) applies to the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the investee companies. In order to achieve this ambition, Athora Netherlands has set interim targets to reduce absolute CO₂e emissions by 50% by 2030 and 75% by 2040 compared to the end of 2019. In addition, Athora Netherlands has set an EU Taxonomy alignment revenue target (on climate mitigation and adaptation) of 3% within the Public Credits asset class for Euro denominated bonds within the own account. At this moment no specific target to reduce in particular sectors has been set. More specific targets are expected to be set as part of the development of Athora Netherlands' Climate Transition Plan.

In order to consider the increasing availability and quality of CO₂e data Athora Netherlands aims to recalculate and revalidate (and if necessary, strengthen) its climate targets every three to five years or more frequently in case of fundamental changes, for instance on methodology.

Climate Change (Own Operations)

Given the limited size of Athora Netherlands and its business model of operating only in the Netherlands, climate change is not considered materially affecting or financially material to its own operations.

However, Athora Netherlands believes that setting the right example in how it behaves in its role as an insurer, employer and corporate citizen is crucial for credibility in its role as a sustainable investor. Therefore, Athora Netherlands has decided to include the sustainability statement on climate change from its own operational perspective below.

Strategy

Athora Netherlands is committed to reducing its environmental impact by implementing energy and emissions saving measures in its operations, supporting employees in making conscious choices, and setting ambitious targets for achieving net-zero CO₂e emissions by 2030 for

housing, transportation, and other facilities, and by 2040 for its own operations. Athora Netherlands recognises the importance of setting a sustainable example and has developed purchasing policies aligned with its targets to facilitate the transformation.

Athora Netherlands is committed to minimising the negative impact of its business operations on the environment, achieving CO₂e net neutrality since 2015 through the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures. The company aims to achieve zero emissions for its housing and facilities by 2030 without the need for offsetting, and it utilises BREEAM certified housing, including the energy-positive EDGE Amsterdam West building.

Athora Netherlands is not excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks. The company supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement and aims to have influence, via engagement and voting, on the transition towards more sustainable activities.

Key internal assets of own operations that are sources of significant CO₂e emissions are its housing facilities and its fleet of lease cars. Locked-in CO₂e assessment is not available for these assets.

Athora Netherlands is transitioning its staff car fleet to consist solely of full electric vehicles by 2026, aiming to eliminate the largest source of CO₂e emissions from its own operations. The company is also addressing the energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions from increased IT applications by using cloud software and storage, utilising (net) zero emitting data centres running on renewable energy, and exploring energy-efficient algorithms for artificial intelligence applications.

At this moment, Athora Netherlands has no projects for the removal of its own CO₂e emissions via biogenic or technical solutions. Its primary objective is to reduce its emissions by modifying its buildings and processes, as well as encouraging staff to make conscious transportation choices.

Athora Netherlands has incorporated climate risks into its risk framework.

A sustainability risk policy and a risk appetite/tolerance have been established. Monitoring on key risk indicators is in place and climate change stress tests are conducted.

The climate targets and the underlying transition plan have been shaped in 2025 and are expected to be formally approved by Athora Netherlands' administrative and management bodies early 2026. The dedicated Sustainability Office, now reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), advises on and oversees the achievement of all climate-related targets and actions as of 1 March 2025.

Policies & Actions

The following internal policies have been adopted for its Own Operations:

Key policy	Main commitments	Related impact	Level of accountability for implementation and publicity
Athora Netherlands' Data Policy	Energy efficiency and minimising carbon footprint for AI applications	Energy	Management Board

Metrics & Targets

Being climate-neutral with regard to housing is one of Athora Netherlands' key objectives. The aim is to have truly carbon-neutral housing and facilities by 2030 at the latest without the need for offsetting.

Athora Netherlands does not apply internal carbon pricing schemes for Own Operations.

The following table provides an overview of the total energy consumption of Athora Netherlands' Own Operations, distinguishing between fossil, nuclear and renewable energy sources.

Energy consumption and mix	2025	2024
1. Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	-	-
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	-%	-%
2. Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	-	-
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	-%	-%
3. Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	443	508
4. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	-	-
5. The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	22	27
6. Total renewable and low carbon energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 3 to 5)	465	535
Share of renewable and low carbon sources in total energy consumption (%)	100%	100%
Total energy consumption (MWh) (calculated as the sum of lines 1 and 6)	465	535

Energy consumption comes from the combustion of natural gas in Athora Netherlands' office buildings, renewable electricity and heat consumption, as well as fossil fuel and electricity usage by lease cars. To neutralise its operational emissions, 826 tons of CO₂e were purchased from Stichting Nationale

Koolstofmarkt (SNK)/Gold Standard for the financial year 2025. This compensation more than covers its actual emissions. Athora Netherlands has decided to support projects based on social or environmental motives. Therefore, the Company has chosen to support a project in the Netherlands that recycles

plastics into raw materials, aiming to compete with virgin materials.

Carbon Footprint

The carbon footprint of the investments is calculated in line with the method developed by the Partnership Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), 2022 version. The carbon footprint consists of the absolute total scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 carbon emissions of the entities in which investments are made.

The data is expressed in tons of CO₂e equivalents, and therefore includes various greenhouse gases. Based on the share of the enterprise value of the company invested in—by ways of an investment in equity (shares) or in debt (bonds)—a part of the total CO₂e of the entities is allocated to the investments. In the interest of transparency, Athora Netherlands also provides the PCAF quality scores to indicate the reliability of CO₂e emissions of its investments. Score 1 indicates the most accurate and reliable data, while Score 5 indicate the least accurate and the most uncertain estimates.

CO₂e emissions were calculated as per 31 December 2025.

Base Year

Athora Netherlands uses 2019 as a baseline for CO₂e emissions because 2019 provides a reference point for measuring progress since the signing of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Dutch Climate Agreement. This helps Athora Netherlands align its emission reduction targets with national and international climate goals.

Scope 1 GHG Emissions Own Operations

Compared to 2019, Scope 1 CO₂e emissions decreased by 92% by the end of 2025. This reduction is primarily driven by lower gas consumption and a decline in diesel generator use. Gas and diesel generator consumption was significantly higher in 2019 and was mainly attributable to the Athora Netherlands' building in Amstelveen.

Scope 2 GHG Emissions Own Operations

Compared to 2019, the gross market-based CO₂e emissions increased by 800% by the end of 2025. This increase is attributed to the consumption of district heating for the Amsterdam Edge building, where Athora Netherlands has been located since May 2023. In 2019, Athora Netherlands only utilised a portion of the Hojel building in Utrecht for district heating.

Significant Scope 3 GHG Emissions Upstream Value Chain

In 2019, emissions from purchased goods and services only reflected Athora Netherlands' paper consumption. For the reporting year 2025, Athora Netherlands calculated the emissions of critical suppliers in the value chain based on annual spending.

Scope 3 GHG Emissions Financial Investments

Financial investments consist of investments for the general account, investments for the account of policyholders, and investments for the account of third parties.

Athora Netherlands has several ways to collect, assess and calculate carbon footprint for different asset classes for its investments for the general account.

Compared to year-end 2019 CO₂e emissions decreased by 57% by the end of 2025. This decrease is a result of the decreased weight of sovereign bonds, with a relatively high CO₂e intensity relative to other asset classes, in 2025 compared to year-end 2019.

Athora Netherlands makes a distinction between public and private assets. Public assets refer to listed securities traded on regulated markets, including listed equities and corporate or sovereign bonds. Private assets refer to investments that are not publicly traded, such as private loans and other privately originated exposures

Athora Netherlands has made efforts to gather the required CO₂e emissions data for its public assets. Due to limitations in the availability of data at the time the Annual Report was being prepared, Athora Netherlands has, to some extent used interpretations, estimates and assumptions to determine the CO₂e emissions as per 31 December 2025. The CO₂e emissions disclosures represent a snapshot of the CO₂e emissions data at the time they were prepared.

To assess the CO₂e emissions of the investments, Athora Netherlands makes use of CO₂e emissions data obtained from its ESG data service provider and through its external asset managers.

CO₂e emissions for private assets are calculated based on year-end 2024 financed emissions multiplied by year-end 2025 market values changes for Shares and similar investments and Business loans. This calculation method represents the best available estimate of Athora Netherlands' total financed emissions for 2025.

Weighted data quality score Scope 1 and 2 for Shares and similar investments and Business loans are based on year-end 2024 data.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands restated the classification of 24,773 tCO₂e associated with its (savings) mortgage portfolio. These emissions were previously reported as investee Scope 3 emissions in the 2024 Annual Report. Following a methodological reassessment of value chain allocation, these emissions are now classified as investee Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and are included within Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions. In addition, 34,643 tCO₂e related to investments in money market funds, classified as cash and cash equivalents, have been excluded from Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions. Cash and cash equivalents are not considered an in-scope asset class under the PCAF methodology and are therefore excluded from the calculation of financed emissions. These adjustments resulted in a revision of Athora Netherlands' reported Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions and a corresponding change in the calculated emissions intensity. The restatement improves alignment with prevailing market practice and provides a more accurate representation of emission sources within the investment portfolio.

Key Estimates and Assumptions

Athora Netherlands obtained input from its data service provider, Cardano, based on the portfolio as of 30 November 2025. Athora Netherlands adjusted the CO₂e emissions for non-equity positions from 30 November 2025 to 31 December 2025 based on nominal amounts. For equity positions, Athora Netherlands used the number of shares to make this adjustment.

The CO₂e emissions of new investments made in December 2025 were not included in the emissions disclosure, as the underlying data was not available at the reporting date. Athora Netherlands performed a materiality assessment and determined that the size of these investments, relative to total AuM and total portfolio emissions, is limited. Based on this assessment, the impact on the reported CO₂e emissions and emission intensity is considered immaterial.

Athora Netherlands has determined that it has a net increase in investments of € 361 million in December, for which no data is available due to timing.

The table below summarise the overall emissions for 2019 (base year) 2024 and 2025, aggregated into scopes 1, 2, and 3.

Disaggregated Information on GHG Emissions

	Retrospective		Milestones		
	Base year 2019	2024	2025	2025 vs 2019 (%)	2025 vs 2024 (%)
Scope 1 GHG emissions					
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	590	62	49	-92%	-27%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	-%	-	-		
Scope 2 GHG emissions					
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2,126	187	164	-92%	-14%
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	5	20	45	800%	55%
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO₂e)	6,359,546	2,864,079	2,773,662	-56%	-3%
1. Purchased goods and services	51	5,592	4,802	9316%	-16%
5. Waste generated in operations	23	3	2	-91%	-25%
6. Business travelling	425	147	88	-79%	-67%
7. Employee commuting	2,546	319	303	-88%	-5%
15. Financial investments ¹	6,356,501	2,858,018	2,768,467	-56%	-3%
Total GHG emissions					
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO₂e)	6,362,262	2,864,328	2,773,875	-56%	-3%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO₂e)	6,360,141	2,864,161	2,773,756	-56%	-3%

¹ Financial investments category 15 consists of scope 1 and 2 from investee companies.

GHG Intensity Based on Net Revenue

GHG Intensity per Net Revenue	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/EUR 1 Million)	1,315	1,465
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ e/EUR 1 Million)	1,315	1,465

The GHG intensity in the table above is calculated based on the total emissions included in the table "Disaggregated Information on GHG Emissions," divided by the insurance revenue calculated in accordance with IFRS 17.

Quantitative Reconciliation of Net Revenue from GHG Intensity

In € millions	2025	2024
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	2,110	1,955
Net revenue (other)	0	0
Total net revenue (in financial statements)	2110	1955

The net revenue in the table above is presented as included in the financial statements, as defined by the IFRS 17 standard. Please refer to the Accounting Policies for the Statement of Profit or Loss section for details on the net revenue.

The tables below provide an overview of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of investee companies that are included in the GHG emissions table above under Category 15: Financial investments.

2025 Scope 3 category - 15 Financial Investments: Emissions breakdown (Scope 1 & 2 Investees)

	Investment amount (in millions)	Assets covered Scope 1 & 2 (in million) ²	Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions intensity Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e/€ M)	Weighted data quality score Scope 1 & 2 ³
Investments for general account ¹	35,053	26,733	1,608,148	60	3
Sovereign bonds	6,963	6,447	640,670	99	4
Non-Sovereign bonds	9,350	9,150	140,151	15	2
Shares and similar investments	2,254	1,089	178,896	164	3
Business loans	9,731	6,081	616,340	101	5
(Savings) Mortgages	6,020	3,268	22,770	7	0
Investment Property - (excl. Property for own use)	735	697	9,321	13	0
Investments for account of policyholders	14,140	13,866	658,282	47	2
Investments for account of third parties	13,618	13,382	502,036	37	2

1. Investments for the general account consist of bonds (total € 16,313 million; sovereign bonds € 6,963 million and non-sovereign bonds € 9,350 million), shares and similar investments (€ 2,254 million), business loans (€ 9,731 million; other private loans € 5,702 million, deposits € 2 million and loans and advances to banks € 4,027 million), mortgages (€ 3,282 million), savings mortgages (€ 2,738 million), and investment property (€ 735 million).

2. Investments for which CO₂e data is available.

3. This is a score from 1 (highest data quality) to 5 (lowest data quality).

2024 Scope 3 category - 15 Financial Investments: Emissions breakdown (Scope 1 & 2 Investees)

	Investment amount (in millions)	Assets covered Scope 1 & 2 (in million) ²	Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions intensity Scope 1 & Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e/€ M)	Weighted data quality score Scope 1 & 2 ³
Investments for general account ¹	34,637	25,640	1,615,430	63	3
Sovereign bonds	6,989	5,539	636,585	115	4
Non-Sovereign bonds	9,843	9,833	178,376	18	3
Shares and similar investments	1,822	1,016	268,676	80	2
Business loans	8,677	5,018	498,026	99	5
(Savings) Mortgages	6,476	3,409	24,773	7	0
Investment Property - (excl. Property for own use)	830	824	8,994	11	0
Investments for account of policyholders	13,548	13,203	713,342	54	2
Investments for account of third parties	11,746	11,543	529,245	46	2

1. Investments for the general account consist of bonds (total € 16,832 million; sovereign bonds € 6,989 million and non-sovereign bonds € 9,843 million), shares and similar investments (€ 1,822 million), business loans (€ 8,677 million; other private loans € 6,066 million, deposits € 2 million, and loans and advances to banks € 2,608 million), mortgages (€ 3,434 million), savings mortgages (€ 3,042 million), and investment property (€ 830 million).

2. Investments for which CO₂e data is available.

3. This is a score from 1 (highest data quality) to 5 (lowest data quality).

The tables below provide an overview of the Scope 3 emissions of investee companies associated with our investments.

2025 Investments - Scope 3 Emissions (Investees)

	Investment amount (in millions)	Assets covered Scope 3 (in millions) ²	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions intensity Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e/ € M)	Weighted data quality score Scope 3 ³
Investments for general account ¹	35,053	15,647	2,958,810	189	3
Sovereign bonds	6,963	6,121	531,926	87	4
Non-Sovereign bonds	9,350	8,710	2,411,014	277	4
Shares and similar investments	2,254	68	10,573	157	4
Business loans	9,731	51	4,826	94	4
(Savings) Mortgages	6,020	0	0	0	0
Investment Property - (excl. Property for own use)	735	697	471	0	0
Investments for account of policyholders	14,140	13,866	3,282,609	237	4
Investments for account of third parties	13,618	13,382	2,927,784	219	4

1. Investments for the general account consist of bonds (total € 16,313 million; sovereign bonds € 6,963 million and non-sovereign bonds € 9,350million), shares and similar investments (€ 2,254 million), business loans (€ 9,731 million; other private loans € 5,702 million, deposits € 2 million, and loans and advances to banks € 4,027 million), mortgages (€ 3,282 million), savings mortgages (€ 2,738 million), and investment property (€ 735 million).

2. Investments for which CO₂e data is available.

3. This is a score from 1 (highest data quality) to 5 (lowest data quality).

2024 Investments - Scope 3 Emissions (Investees)

	Investment amount (in millions)	Assets covered Scope 3 (in millions) ²	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions intensity Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e/ € M)	Weighted data quality score Scope 3 ³
Investments for general account ¹	34,637	16,416	3,000,603	183	3
Sovereign bonds	6,989	5,539	408,197	74	4
Non-Sovereign bonds	9,843	9,833	2,563,914	261	4
Shares and similar investments	1,822	63	13,454	212	4
Business loans	8,677	156	14,727	94	4
(Savings) Mortgages	6,476	0	0	0	0
Investment Property - (excl. Property for own use)	830	824	311	0	0
Investments for account of policyholders	13,548	13,203	2,938,247	223	4
Investments for account of third parties	13,618	11,543	2,732,056	237	4

1. Investments for the general account consist of bonds (total € 16,313 million; sovereign bonds € 6,963 million and non-sovereign bonds € 9,350million), shares and similar investments (€ 2,254 million), business loans (€ 9,731 million; other private loans € 5,702 million, deposits € 2 million, and loans and advances to banks € 4,027 million), mortgages (€ 3,282 million), savings mortgages (€ 2,738 million), and investment property (€ 735 million).

2. Investments for which CO₂e data is available.

3. This is a score from 1 (highest data quality) to 5 (lowest data quality).

Climate Risks

Athora Netherlands uses scenario analysis to quantify climate change impacts. This involves applying multiple scenarios, partly because of policy uncertainty, multiple possible tipping points that could accelerate warming and possible technological advances that could help minimise climate change.

Each scenario uses a certain degree of warming and calculates the expected loss for the portfolio. It helps to distinguish the frontrunners from the laggards within sectors, not only to determine which companies are most at risk, but also to identify risks for different asset classes.

On this basis, an assessment is made as to whether these companies should be further encouraged to adjust their policies or whether screening should be tightened. Two scenarios are in place for this purpose:

- 1.5°C (the Paris-aligned transition scenario): This is Athora Netherlands' target. It assumes that measures are taken to contain the rise;

- 2°C (late transition scenario): According to Athora Netherlands, this is currently the more realistic forecast. The assumption is that measures are taken to address climate change, but that these are too late to comply with the Paris Agreement.

These scenarios highlight the impact of physical and transition risks in different situations, allowing conclusions to be drawn about the different components of climate change-related risks and opportunities.

Below the results of the climate scenario analysis that been conducted as part of Athora Netherlands' Own risk Solvency assessment (ORSA). The tables below show the climate value-at-risk (CVaR) for the corporate bond and equity portfolios within the investments for the general account, and for the investments for account of policyholders and third parties, across the four scenarios considered.

General account, policyholder and third parties investments (in percentage of invested value)

Scenario	Total CVaR General account	Total CVaR Account of policyholder & third parties
Coverage²	95%	97%
1.5°C NGFS LOW DEMAND (Low Demand)	-2.2%	-6.8%
1.5°C NGFS ORDERLY (Net Zero 2050 1.5°C)	-3.9%	-10.5%
2°C NGFS ORDERLY (Below 2°C)	-0.5%	-3.5%
2°C NGFS DISORDERLY (Delayed transition)	-0.9%	-5.5%

1. Source: MSCI ESG Research LLC.

2. The Value at Risk measures the value of a company that is under pressure under a certain climate scenario. MSCI uses the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) model to calculate, assuming that carbon prices are introduced that incentivise companies to meet a given rise in global temperature, to what extent a company is at risk from stricter legislation, has opportunities because it develops technologies that are needed for the energy transition, or is at risk from the physical effects of climate change.

The stress test was performed on the investment portfolio as of year-end 2024. The confidence interval applied for the CVaR in the table above is 0.95, using a horizon of 2100 and assuming perfect correlation. The portfolio-level CVaR results are presented assuming full correlation between individual exposures, and therefore represent a conservative upper-bound estimate of potential climate-related financial risk. The stricter and orderly transition scenarios result in higher CVaR impacts, as upfront investment costs are higher in these scenarios. In the other scenarios, the transition is expected to evolve more slowly, reducing short-term transition costs but leading to higher long-term physical costs. Due to discounting, these

longer-term costs have a lower present value than the short-term costs.

Pollution

Athora Netherlands considers the topic of pollution impact material for the entire investment portfolio.

The following sub-topics are considered in the assessments:

- Pollution of air
- Pollution of water
- Pollution of soil

- Pollution of living organism and food resources
- Substances of concern
- Substances of very high concern
- Microplastics

Athora Netherlands has not determined materiality for each of these sub-topics separately, but it acknowledges that through its diversified investment portfolio, it broadly funds the economy as it is today, including the associated negative sustainability impacts due to pollution. Through its sustainable investment approach, which aims to promote the transition to more sustainable economic and business models, Athora Netherlands seeks to reduce these negative impacts over time.

Athora Netherlands' SIP describes its policy, (screening) processes and actions applied on a variety of ecological and social topics (see the general description under E1 Climate change (Investments) above). The paragraphs below provide further details on the specific topic of pollution where relevant.

Impact, Risks & Opportunities

The topic of Pollution presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of pollution (negative) or the reduction of pollution through investee companies transitioning to less polluting business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive).

Policy & Actions

Under Athora Netherlands' SIP the topic of pollution falls under the material driver of 'chemicals and waste management'. In accordance with the SIP (potential) investments are screened on pollution and hazardous waste related risks and opportunities. Pollution and hazardous waste can be broadly defined as pollution of air, water, soil, living organisms and food resources, substances of high and very high concern and microplastics. Companies that contribute to these forms of pollution and hazardous waste and the way they are able to manage these activities give insights into the level of pollution and hazardous waste related risks these companies are experiencing. Athora Netherlands obtains this information either from external data providers, publicly available sources and/or from companies directly or from third party asset managers. If Athora Netherlands, based on such information,

concludes that companies insufficiently manage pollution in a way that is detrimental to humans and/or ecosystems, this may lead to the exclusion of such company from its investment universe, or the start of an engagement process if deemed suitable. On the other hand, Athora Netherlands also tries to identify frontrunners in managing pollution and hazardous waste resources related risks and/or companies that are offering innovative solutions supporting a decrease in pollution and hazardous waste on the basis of various indicators such as certifications and/or (high level) analysis of applicable policies, trends or business models. If such frontrunners are identified Athora Netherlands can decide to invest (more) in these companies, subject to other considerations, such as risk/return profiles and allocation strategies.

Athora Netherlands' Investment and Fund Management departments, together with Risk, the Sustainability Office and ESG service provider Cardano, are responsible for the implementation and execution of the sustainable investing framework with the objective to mitigate pollution and hazardous waste related risks and to materialise on pollution and hazardous waste opportunities. The risks are mitigated by excluding the companies with the highest risks and/or by starting or joining engagement programmes with companies for which Athora Netherlands has identified such risks. Risks may arise through activities in i) production or use of potentially toxic or carcinogenic materials or (by)products that are harmful to the environment and human health, ii) products that cause air, water or soil pollution and generate (hazardous) waste, iii) operations and sales in regions with stringent or evolving chemicals regulations.

Metrics & Targets

The topic of pollution is integrated in the SIP and screening process for investments, however Athora Netherlands currently does not have specific quantitative metrics and targets on this matter. Until science-based pathways are further determined and more generally accepted metrics and targets on this topic are developed, Athora Netherlands monitors whether companies adapt their processes towards, as much as technically feasible, chemicals and hazardous and other waste problems.

Water and Marine Resources

Athora Netherlands considers the topic of water and marine resources impact material for the entire investment portfolio.

The following sub-topics are considered in the assessments:

- Water
- Water withdrawals
- Water consumption
- Extraction and use of marine resources
- Marine resources
- Water discharges in the oceans

Materiality has not been determined separately for each of these subtopics, but they are all considered relevant. Specifically, Athora Netherlands recognises that through its diversified investment portfolio, it broadly funds the economy as it is today, including its associated negative impacts on sustainability. Through its sustainable investment approach, which aims to promote the transition to more sustainable economic and business models, Athora Netherlands seeks to reduce these negative impacts over time.

Athora Netherlands' SIP describes its policy, (screening) processes and actions applied on a variety of ecological and social topics (see the general description under E1 Climate change (Investments) above). The paragraphs below provide further details on the specific topic of water and marine resources where relevant.

Impact, Risks & Opportunities

The topic of water and marine resources presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of excessive water withdrawals and/or consumption and/or the excessive extraction and use of marine resources (overuse) resulting in scarcity of (clean) water (negative) or the reduction of overuse through investee companies transitioning to less water intensive business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Policy & Actions

Under Athora Netherlands' SIP the topic of water and marine resources falls mainly under the material driver of 'water use', although 'chemicals and waste management' may apply in respect of pollution of marine resources. However, the latter is addressed under the topic of E2 Pollution above. In accordance with the SIP (potential) investments are screened on water use related material risks and opportunities. Such risks and opportunities are more present for companies exposed to

operations i) in geographies projected to experience water stress, water scarcity, or are prone to flooding, ii) classified as water intensive, iii) with high risks of causing water pollution, iv) fishery, v) food packaging and food. Athora Netherlands obtains information on these matters either from external data providers, from publicly available sources and/or from companies directly or from the asset managers. If Athora Netherlands concludes that companies manage water and marine resource related material risks in a way that is detrimental to humans and/or ecosystems, this may lead to exclusion of such company from its investment universe, or the start of an engagement programme if deemed suitable. On the other hand, Athora Netherlands also tries to identify frontrunners in managing water and marine resources related risks and/or companies that are offering innovative solutions supporting a decrease on the basis of various indicators, such as certifications, (high level) analysis of applicable policies, trends or business models or a combination of indicators. If such frontrunners are identified, Athora Netherlands may decide to invest (more) in these companies.

The investment and fund management departments of Athora Netherlands, together with Risk, the Sustainability Office and its ESG service provider, Cardano, are responsible for the implementation and execution of the sustainable investing framework with the objective to mitigate water and marine resources related risks and to materialise on water and marine resources related opportunities.

Metrics & Targets

The topic of water use and marine resources is integrated in Athora Netherlands' SIP and screening process for investments, however Athora Netherlands currently does not have specific overarching quantitative metrics and targets on this matter.

In addition, Athora Netherlands measures the water footprint of its investment portfolios where sufficient data are available. The footprint is based on self-reported data by companies or estimations, using sector averages and company activities. Athora Netherlands also make use of geospatial data, which provides valuable insights into water related risks that companies and their environment are facing.

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Athora Netherlands considers the topic of Biodiversity and Ecosystems material for its investments from an impact perspective.

The following sub-topics are considered in the assessments:

- Direct impact drivers of biodiversity
- Climate change
- Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change
- Direct exploitation
- Invasive alien species
- Pollution
- Others
- Impacts on the state of species
- Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems
- Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services

Materiality has not been determined separately for each of these subtopics, but they are all considered relevant. Specifically, Athora Netherlands recognises that through its diversified investment portfolio, it broadly funds the economy as it is today, including its associated negative impacts on sustainability. Through its sustainable investment approach, which aims to promote the transition to more sustainable economic and business models, Athora Netherlands seeks to reduce these negative impacts over time.

Athora Netherlands' SIP describes its policy, (screening) processes and actions applied on a variety of ecological and social topics (see the general description under E1 Climate change (Investments) above). The paragraphs below provide further details on the specific topic of Biodiversity and Ecosystems where relevant.

Impact, Risks & Opportunities

The topic of Biodiversity and Ecosystems presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of one or more of the direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss, putting pressure on ecosystems which may in turn result in scarcity of food crops or fertile soil (negative) or the reduction of the direct impact on biodiversity loss through investee companies transitioning to more sustainable business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive).

Policy & Actions

Under Athora Netherlands' SIP, the topic of biodiversity and ecosystems falls under the material driver of 'land use' although other material (sub)drivers such as i) climate change/fossil fuel use, ii) fresh water use and sea water use, iii) direct exploration, iv) invasive alien species and v) pollution/chemicals and waste management are also considered relevant in respect of biodiversity loss. Biodiversity loss is one of the most potentially damaging environmental risks. Screening its investments on biodiversity loss related risks and opportunities is therefore an important pillar of Athora Netherlands' sustainable investment policy. Athora Netherlands obtains information on these matters either from the companies directly, from publicly available sources, from external data providers and/or from third party asset managers. If it concludes that companies manage biodiversity related material risks in a way that is detrimental to humans and/or ecosystems, this may lead to exclusion of such company from Athora Netherlands' investment universe, or the start of an engagement process if deemed suitable. On the other hand, Athora Netherlands also tries to identify frontrunners in managing biodiversity related risks and/or companies that are offering innovative solutions supporting a decrease on the basis of various indicators, such as certifications, (high level) analysis of applicable policies, trends or business models or a combination of such indicators. If such frontrunners are identified Athora Netherlands may decide to invest (more) in these companies, subject to other considerations, such as risk/return profiles and allocation strategies.

One of Athora Netherlands' sustainability ambitions is to ensure the full recovery of nature by 2050, by protection and restoration in line with the Kunming-Montreal Agreement.

Athora Netherlands' Investment and Fund Management departments, together with Risk, the Sustainability Office and ESG service provider Cardano, are responsible for the implementation and execution of Athora Netherlands' sustainable investing framework. Their objective is to mitigate biodiversity loss related risks and to materialise on biodiversity loss opportunities. Biodiversity related risks are mitigated by excluding the highest risk companies and potential engagement of less risky companies and can take the form of i) physical risks because of food scarcity, ii) reputational and legal risks because companies can be held accountable for biodiversity loss, iii) transition risks for companies that will become

stranded potentially because of a lack of adaptive capacity to a biodiversity friendly way of operating, iv) systemic risks because of collapsing ecosystems. One way to positively influence biodiversity is to invest in innovative technologies, such as a company that produces natural micro-organisms that reduce the need for fertilisers and pesticides that are harmful to biodiversity.

Metrics & Targets

The topic of biodiversity and ecosystems is integrated into Athora Netherlands' SIP and screening process for investments. It supports the general internationally agreed biodiversity targets as described in the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Based on the GBF, a layered approach is followed: Athora Netherlands aims to reverse the trends of biodiversity loss and work towards a biodiversity-positive situation, where ecosystems are being restored and regenerated rather than degraded. However, Athora Netherlands does not have additional specific quantitative metrics and targets set on biodiversity loss.

Resource Use and Circular Economy

Athora Netherlands considers the topic of resource use and circular economy material for its investments from an impact perspective.

The following sub-topics are considered in the assessments:

- Resources inflows, including resource use
- Resource outflows related to products and services
- Waste

Materiality has not been determined separately for each of these subtopics, but they are all considered relevant. Specifically, Athora Netherlands recognises that through its diversified investment portfolio, it broadly funds the economy as it is today, including its associated negative impacts on sustainability. Through its sustainable investment approach, which aims to promote the transition to more sustainable economic and business models, Athora Netherlands seeks to reduce these negative impacts over time.

Impact, Risks & Opportunities

The topic of Resource use and circular economy presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of inefficient resource use and/or inadequate

waste management (negative) or the reduction of resource use and waste through investee companies transitioning to more efficient and adequate business models and practices as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Policies

Under Athora Netherlands' SIP the topic of Resource Use and Circular Economy falls under the material driver of 'chemicals and waste management'. In accordance with the SIP (potential) investments are screened on resource use and circular economy related risks and opportunities. Athora Netherlands considers how entities are exposed to topics related to material use and waste management, as well as their capacities to manage the associated risks. Subject to data availability Athora Netherlands considers the exposure and management of Resource Use and Circularity, such as plastic and electronic waste of entities it (potentially) invests in. This refers to the risks related to liabilities associated with (micro) plastics, packaging materials, and (electronic and plastic) waste that impact ecosystems and human health, if not managed properly. If Athora Netherlands concludes on the basis of such information that companies insufficiently manage their resource use and waste management, with the result that this is harmful to humans and/or ecosystems, then this may lead to exclusion of such a company from Athora Netherlands' investment universe, or the start of an engagement process if deemed suitable.

The Investment and Fund Management departments of Athora Netherlands, together with Risk, the Sustainability Office and ESG service provider Cardano, are responsible for the implementation and execution of the sustainable investing framework. Their objective is to mitigate resource use and circular economy related risks and to materialise on topic related opportunities.

Metrics & Targets

The topic of Resource use and Circular Economy is integrated in the SIP and screening process for investments, Athora Netherlands currently does not have specific quantitative metrics and targets on this matter.

EU Taxonomy

The European Commission has established the European classification framework for environmentally sustainable activities (the 'EU

Taxonomy') as an important step towards the objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050. The EU Taxonomy requires large companies to be transparent about the environmental sustainability of their activities and associated financial flows. The EU Taxonomy contains criteria for certain economic activities to determine whether such economic activity is sustainable, these are called 'technical screening criteria'. The EU Taxonomy sets out six environmental objectives. These objectives are: (i) climate change mitigation (in concrete terms: emission reduction), (ii) climate change adaptation (in concrete terms: limiting climate change risks), (iii) sustainable use of water and marine resources, (iv) the transition to circular economy, (v) pollution prevention and control and (vi) the protection and restoration of biodiversity.

Companies need to determine if their economic activities can be regarded as environmentally sustainable applying the criteria of the EU Taxonomy. This is the case if the economic activity is meeting four conditions:

- i. it makes a substantial contribution to at least one environmental objective,
- ii. it does not significantly harm any of the other five environmental objectives,
- iii. it complies with minimum safeguards and
- iv. it complies with the technical screening criteria.

The European Commission has adopted a phased approach to implementing the EU Taxonomy disclosure requirements.

Within this approach, a distinction is made between eligible and aligned activities.

- Eligible activities are those described in the EU Taxonomy, regardless of whether they meet the technical screening criteria.
- Aligned activities are eligible activities that meet all four conditions and therefore qualify as environmentally sustainable.

On 4 July 2025, the European Commission adopted a set of measures to simplify and streamline the application of the EU Taxonomy, which were published as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in the Official Journal of the European Union on 8 January 2026 (the "Omnibus Delegated Act"). These measures, formalised through the Omnibus Delegated Act amending the Taxonomy Disclosures, Climate, and Environmental Delegated Acts, aim to enhance clarity and reduce complexity in reporting. This Omnibus Delegated Act applies

as of 1 January 2026, however, reporting undertakings can choose between two options for the taxonomy reporting of the financial year 2025: (i) they can apply the reporting rules as amended by the Omnibus Delegated Act or (ii) they can apply the reporting rules that were applicable until 31 December 2025.

Athora Netherlands has chosen to apply the new reporting rules and has adopted the new templates for the 2025 reporting cycle to improve transparency and efficiency in its sustainability disclosures.

Please refer to [Appendix 4 for the EU Taxonomy disclosure templates](#) of Athora Netherlands.

4.7. Social Information

Own Workforce

The following sub-topics under Own Workforce are material for Athora Netherlands from a financial perspective: the risk of financial loss resulting from failure to attract or retain a sufficient number of the employees needed for successful business operations.

- Talent Attraction/Retention (entity specific)
- Employee Engagement (entity specific)
- Equal treatment and opportunities for all: Training and Skills Development and Diversity

Impact, Risks & Opportunities

Athora Netherlands recognises the importance of understanding the risks and opportunities associated with its workforce. The ability to attract and retain sufficient employees is critical for business operations and presents both challenges and opportunities. Additional resources may be required to fill open positions, which can lead to higher recruitment costs. A smaller workforce can also result in heavier workloads, putting pressure on efficiency and turnaround times. It is therefore essential to anticipate risks such as a decline in productivity, as this may impact operational effectiveness.

Retaining valuable knowledge and expertise within the organisation is crucial to maintaining a competitive advantage. At the same time, these challenges offer opportunities to strengthen the workforce. By investing in employee engagement and retention strategies, Athora Netherlands can enhance operational effectiveness and ensure a capable workforce that supports continued success.

In this context, it is important to note that Athora Netherlands did not carry out any major mergers or acquisitions in 2025 that affected a significant portion of the workforce. There were no transactions involving more than 10% of employees or fundamentally changing the character of the organisation. Likewise, there were no large scale reorganisations or collective redundancies during the reporting period that impacted more than 10% of staff. This stability underscores Athora Netherlands' commitment to continuity, job security, and sustainable employability for all employees.

Strategy

Athora Netherlands places its employees at the heart of its ambition to be a future ready, inclusive, and high performing organisation. The HR strategy is designed to support sustainable growth, innovation, and the company's position as an employer of choice.

In 2025, the HR team underwent significant transformation, marked by the establishment of the People Transformation Office and the dissolution of the former Expertise Team. These changes align with Athora Netherlands Future Fit 2027 strategy, where building a High Performing Organisation is a central priority.

The HR strategy is built on four pillars: inspiring environment, employee engagement, future fit and optimal performance. These pillars guide the redesign of HR processes to attract and retain employees who embody the organisation's vision. Emphasis is placed on personalised engagement, diversity, and continuous development.

All permanent employees, whether full-time or part-time, have access to a broad range of training and certification opportunities through the new launched "All You Can Learn" agreement, which removes individual budget limits and encourages ongoing learning and growth. The new "Skill Navigator tool", also launched in 2025, helps identify skill gaps and recommends relevant content, enabling targeted development.

Special attention is given in 2025 to younger colleagues, with dedicated programmes providing tailored learning paths and opportunities to build knowledge and experience. Partnerships with educational institutions and the provision of internships further support talent attraction and knowledge exchange, offering young professionals valuable opportunities to start their careers at Athora Netherlands.

Diversity and inclusion are strategic priorities, supported by recruitment campaigns, and clear objectives for gender and generational balance. Annual evaluations track progress and enable adjustments, ensuring a culture where everyone feels welcome and valued.

Every employee participates in a structured performance cycle, including regular feedback and appraisal conversations. The remuneration policy incorporates variable components such as bonuses and spot incentives, recognising both individual and team achievements and fostering a culture of high performance.

The vitality policy is integrated with health, safety, and personnel strategies. Initiatives such as preventive health measures, mental wellbeing programmes, and flexible arrangements, including sabbaticals and volunteer leave, promote sustainable employability and resilience. These measures align with the renewed collective labour agreement and support a healthy work life balance.

Compliance and professional excellence are fundamental to the strategy. Employees are required to maintain up-to-date knowledge and skills to provide high quality advice on financial products and services, ensuring customer trust and regulatory compliance. Continuous training and targeted learning programmes uphold the highest professional standards, strengthening the organisation's reputation for quality and integrity.

In October 2025, a major employee survey was conducted, with results shared transparently across the organisation. Managers engaged with their teams to discuss findings and identify concrete improvement actions. All themes from the survey remained stable or showed improvement, confirming that Athora Netherlands is moving in the right direction and that the initiatives introduced are positively impacting the employee experience. This culture of dialogue encourages engagement and collaboration and provides valuable input for shaping the HR strategy for 2026.

By placing development, diversity, and vitality at the heart of the HR strategy and continuously modernising processes, Athora Netherlands is well equipped to achieve its strategic goals. While compliance remains an essential foundation, the primary focus is on fostering engagement and transparency, which will continue to shape the organisation's direction in 2026 and beyond.

Policies

Athora Netherlands respects human rights as a fundamental part of its corporate responsibility. The organisation's policy is guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Global Compact, and OECD Guidelines. Athora Netherlands works to prevent and address any negative human rights impacts, with particular attention to vulnerable groups. Evaluation processes ensure compliance with these international standards, including the International Bill of Rights.

In terms of labour rights, Athora Netherlands is committed to preventing child labour, eliminating forced labour, and promoting freedom of association and collective bargaining. The organisation is dedicated to fair working conditions, including fair wages and safe workplaces. Equal pay for all employees, regardless of gender, is a core principle. Employees with comparable experience, performance, and job levels receive equal compensation, and gender pay gaps are regularly monitored and analysed to reinforce transparency and equity.

Integrity is a key principle within Athora Netherlands and forms an essential part of governance and risk management. Policymakers and supervisory directors sign a Moral Ethical Statement, and the Financial Sector Oath/Promise provides guidance for acting with integrity and care. Employees have access to an internal confidential advisor, and the non-financial risk department supports the management of non-financial risks, including operational and integrity risks. Periodic risk assessments ensure ongoing monitoring and reporting in these areas.

Formal procedures are in place for reporting and escalating HR related grievances. Employees can contact a confidential advisor and make use of the whistleblower policy, with all reports handled confidentially and followed up according to established protocols.

The employment and absenteeism policy focuses on promoting employee wellbeing and vitality. Regular Risk Inventories and Evaluations (RI&E) identify workplace risks, followed by action plans to improve conditions and reduce absenteeism. This commitment contributes to a safe work environment and a supportive culture.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands introduced a renewed job architecture and an accompanying competency framework. This new structure provides a clear foundation for defining roles,

responsibilities, and expectations, supporting transparent compensation, career development, and talent management. The new competence framework features four core competencies, Courage, Customer Focus, Collaboration, and Delivering Results, which, together with role specific skills, form the basis for performance management, development, and evaluation. The framework is embedded in key HR processes, such as the Performance Management Cycle, to foster growth, ambition, and optimal use of talent across the organisation.

As part of the new collective labour agreement introduced in 2025, the "All You Can Learn" concept was launched, replacing the previous annual growth budget. This initiative provides employees with unlimited access to development opportunities within reasonable conditions, promoting continuous learning and career progression.

To strengthen a culture of appreciation, Athora Netherlands introduced a new "Spot Incentive Programme" in 2025. This initiative enables managers to reward exceptional contributions beyond regular responsibilities, with spot incentives ranging from small gestures to monetary bonuses. Each award is based on managerial recommendation and requires HR approval to ensure fairness and transparency.

Diversity and inclusion are embedded in the HR D&I policy, which is developed, implemented, and monitored by the HR team. Employees have access to content on diversity and inclusion through the learning platform, and progress is periodically evaluated using established KPIs. The policy is aligned with Athora Netherlands' recruitment principles and provides the foundation for actions aimed at promoting gender balance, generational diversity, and social inclusion. These efforts reinforce the organisation's commitment to equal opportunities and a workplace where all employees feel respected and valued.

Through these measures, Athora Netherlands demonstrates its commitment to creating a culture of learning, ambition, integrity, and inclusion, fully aligned with its HR Strategy for 2026.

Actions

In 2025, Athora Netherlands undertook a series of strategic HR initiatives to strengthen its workforce and advance organisational goals. The transformation of the HR team was a central development, highlighted by the establishment of the People Transformation

Office and the dissolution of the former Expertise Team. These changes support the Future Fit 2027 strategy, which prioritises building a high performing, innovative, and inclusive organisation.

The HR strategy is built on four pillars: inspiring environment, employee engagement, future fit and optimal performance. These pillars guide the redesign of HR processes to attract and retain employees who embody the company's vision. Notable actions included the launch of the "All You Can Learn" initiative, granting all permanent employees unlimited access to training and certification opportunities. This fosters continuous learning and growth across the organisation. The introduction of the "Skill Navigator tool" enables employees to identify skill gaps and pursue targeted development.

Special attention was given to younger colleagues through dedicated programmes and partnerships with educational institutions, offering tailored learning paths and internships to support talent attraction and knowledge exchange.

Diversity and inclusion remained strategic priorities, with recruitment campaigns and clear objectives for gender and generational balance, monitored through annual evaluations.

A structured performance cycle was implemented for all employees, incorporating regular feedback and appraisal conversations. The remuneration policy was enhanced with variable components such as bonuses and spot incentives, recognizing both individual and team achievements.

The vitality policy was integrated with health, safety, and personnel strategies, including preventive health measures, mental wellbeing programmes, and flexible arrangements such as sabbaticals and volunteer leave, all aimed at promoting sustainable employability and resilience.

Compliance and professional excellence were reinforced through mandatory continuous training and the introduction of a new competency framework, ensuring that employees maintain up-to-date knowledge and skills to provide high quality advice and meet regulatory requirements.

These actions have directly contributed to the achievement of key policy objectives and targets, including:

- Raising employee engagement, with a target engagement score of 7.5 out of 10 and an actual result of 7.7 out of 10.
- Promoting internal mobility and talent retention through a structured vacancy procedure and referral bonus programme.
- Strengthening diversity and inclusion, monitored via KPIs and annual evaluations.
- Stimulating continuous development and vitality through the "All You Can Learn" concept and vitality initiatives.
- Ensuring compliance and professional excellence through mandatory training and the new competency framework.

Targets

In 2025, Athora Netherlands continued to advance its HR strategy as an integral part of the broader Future Fit vision. This strategy is designed to strengthen employee engagement, development, and recognition, ensuring that people remain at the heart of organisational success. It is built around four pillars: creating an inspiring work environment, fostering engaged employees, enabling a Future Fit workforce, and driving optimal performance. Each pillar is supported by defined processes, measurable objectives, and initiatives aimed at delivering sustainable impact.

Employee engagement remained a key priority and performance indicator. For 2025, Athora Netherlands set a target engagement score of 7.5, measured through a pulse survey.

Results were shared transparently across the organisation to encourage meaningful dialogue between management and teams. The final score reached 7.7, exceeding the target and reflecting the effectiveness of initiatives focused on openness, collaboration, and trust. In addition to the overall score, theme specific engagement results were tracked to provide deeper insight into the employee experience. All themes showed improvement compared to previous years, offering valuable input for ongoing discussions and areas of focus.

Talent attraction and retention continued to follow a structured vacancy procedure, with a strong focus on internal mobility. Job postings reflected Athora Netherlands' employer brand to enhance attractiveness, and employees were encouraged to refer new colleagues through a referral bonus programme. The selection process included formal offers and comprehensive onboarding, with priority given to internal candidates to support career

progression within the organisation. While there are currently no targets for this process, our HR Strategy for 2026 places a strong focus on it, and we will also explore setting targets to monitor and improve this process.

Diversity and inclusion are embedded in Athora Netherlands' HR D&I policy. The HR team develops, implements, and monitors this policy. Employees have access to content on diversity and inclusion through the learning platform, and progress is periodically evaluated using established KPIs. The policy is also aligned with Athora Netherlands' recruitment principles, provided the foundation for actions aimed at

KPI's Diversity and Inclusion 2024-2025

Target	KPI	Target 2024-2025	2025 Results	2024 Results
Inclusion	Experience of employees, measured by Pulse/Employee Survey:			
1	I can be myself with everyone I work with	8,5	8,4	8,1
2	I feel free to express my opinion	7,5	7,2	Not measured
3	I feel that I fit in with this organisation	7,5	7,7	7.0
	Within my immediate work environment, everyone is treated equally and with respect, regardless of their background or	8,5	8,3	7.9
4	personal characteristics			
5	I am accepted as I am in my immediate work environment	8,5	8,5	8.0
Diversity				
	A more balanced distribution of age (rejuvenation where possible)	45	47	48
Diversity				
	Gender equality: % women	SB 40%	33%	33%
	Gender equality: % women	ExCo 40%	40%	33%
	Gender equality: % women	Senior Management 40%	24%	22%
	Gender equality: % women	Other staff 40%	31%	31%
Diversity				
	Number of employees with distance to the labour market employed or through secondment at Athora Netherlands	4	Not measured	Not measured

Metrics

The tables provide an overview of the employee headcount at Athora Netherlands. Data is sourced from Athora Netherlands' HR system as well as from external parties, such as leasing companies, and pertains to the fiscal year 2025. The figures in the tables may vary based on whether they represent year-end totals at the conclusion of the reporting period, the average

promoting gender balance, generational diversity, and social inclusion. These efforts reinforce the organisations commitment to equal opportunities and a workplace where all employees feel respected and valued.

Together, these activities enabled Athora Netherlands to make clear progress toward its 2025 goals and to further strengthen a culture of engagement, development, and recognition, supporting employees in realising their potential and contributing to the Future Fit vision.

over the year, or the totals for the reporting period. The term 'employees' encompasses all individuals with an employment relationship with Athora Netherlands, including both permanent and temporary contracts.

The following table is an overview of the total number of internal and external employees by

headcount working at Athora Netherlands as of 31 December 2025.

During the reporting period, a total of 107 internal employees left the organisation.

Total Number of Employees by Headcount broken down by Gender

Gender	2025	2024
Male	600	637
Female	267	283
Other ¹	0	0
Not reported	0	0
Total employees	867	920

¹ Gender as specified by the employees themselves

The table below contains the employees by contract type categorised by gender. It includes a division between permanent and temporary internal employees and an a division between full-time and part-time internal and external employees.

Employees by Contract Type broken down by Gender (Headcount) 2025

	Female	Male	Total
Employees	267	600	867
Permanent employees	230	506	736
Temporary employees	27	37	64
Full-time employees	181	538	719
Part-time employees	86	62	148

Employees by Contract Type broken down by Gender (Headcount) 2024

	Female	Male	Total
Employees	283	637	920
Permanent employees	241	518	759
Temporary employees	25	44	69
Full-time employees	196	568	764
Part-time employees	87	69	156

The table below presents the gender distribution at the top management level, excluding members of the Executive Board.

Gender Distribution in Number and in Percentage at Top Management Level 2025

Gender	Number of employees (head count)	Relative of total (in %)
Male	19	76%
Female	6	24%
Total	25	100%

Gender Distribution in Number and in Percentage at Top Management Level 2024

Gender	Number of employees (head count)	Relative of total (in %)
Male	21	78%
Female	6	22%
Total	27	100%

The table below provides an overview of the age distribution among Athora Netherlands' internal and external employees.

Age Group Distribution in Number and in Percentage at Athora Netherlands 2025

Age group	Number of employees (head count)	Relative of total (in %)
< 30 years	62	7%
30 - 50 years	407	47%
> 50 years	398	46%
Total	867	100%

Age Group Distribution in Number and in Percentage at Athora Netherlands 2024

Age group	Number of employees (head count)	Relative of total (in %)
< 30 years	53	6%
30 - 50 years	431	47%
> 50 years	436	47%
Total	920	100%

Key Figures Athora Netherlands Human Resources

	2025	2024
Number of employees	867	920
of which internal	800	828
of which external	67	92
Number of FTEs	872	924
of which internal	812	841
of which external ¹	60	83
Ratio male-female	69%/31%	69%/31%
Female managers	27 %	24 %
Female members of senior management	24%	22%
Average length of service (years)	16	16
Average age (years)	47	48
Pay ratio ²	25	25
Full-time/part-time ratio	83%/17%	83%/17%
Male/female ratio full-time	75%/25	74%/26%
Male/female ratio part-time	42%/58%	44%/56%
Ratio permanent/temporary contract	92%/8%	92%/8%
Male/female ratio permanent	69%/31%	68%/32%
Male/female ratio temporary	58%/42	64%/36%
Training costs (million)	1.7	2.4
Sickness absence	3.3 %	3.8 %
Employee turnover	13 %	11 %
Percentage of employees participated in regular performance and career development reviews:		
- female employees	89 %	97 %
- male employees	94 %	97 %
Number of performance reviews in proportion to agreed number of reviews by management	92 %	97 %
Percentage of employees that have sworn the banker's oath	97 %	98 %

1. FTE of external employees is based on contractual hours

2. Definition pay ratio: refer to the remuneration paragraph in section 5.4.

Workers in Value Chain

The following sub-topics under Workers in the value chain are material for Athora Netherlands from an impact perspective.

- Working conditions
- Other work-related rights

Athora Netherlands' SIP describes its policy, (screening) processes and actions applied on a variety of ecological and social topics (see the general description under E1 Climate change (Investments) above). The paragraphs below provide further details on the specific topic of workers in the value chain where relevant.

Impact, Risks and Opportunities

The topic of Workers in the value chain presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive / negative impact: the financing of inadequate working conditions and violation of other work-related right (negative) or the improvement of working conditions and other work-related rights (e.g. adequate wages, health & safety) and other work-related rights (e.g., child/forced labour) at investee companies as a result of screening & selection, asset allocation and active ownership (positive)

Policies

Under Athora Netherlands' SIP the topic of Workers in the value chain falls under the material drivers of 'human capital management' and 'organisational behaviour'. In accordance with the SIP (potential) investments are screened on workers in the value chain related risks and opportunities. Workers in the value chain are defined as employees of entities that Athora Netherlands invests in.

As part of its screening and classification process for potential investments, Athora Netherlands considers whether an entity's human capital management practices present material risks or opportunities and/or whether the entity is a good corporate citizen. In this context, the company looks at the influence of management on the quality of life for employees and society, whether entities pay a living wage to employees and how they contribute to improvements in the areas of human rights, labour rights and poverty reduction. Athora Netherlands looks at the management of human capital in the following four dimensions: labour practices, employee health and safety, supply chain standards and employee training and development.

Athora Netherlands applies as much as possible the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and it expects entities within its investments portfolios to do the same. Therefore, compliance with these international commitments is part of its investment screening process and non-compliance, may lead to exclusion for investment. In addition, Athora Netherlands also assesses whether (potential) entities in which it invests operate in line with other related international norms and conventions, such as the Slavery Convention (1926), Forced Labour Convention (1930), Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957) and Principle 4 of the UN Global Compact.

The Investment and Fund Management departments of Athora Netherlands, together with Risk, the Sustainability Office and ESG service provider Cardano, are responsible for the implementation and execution of the sustainable investing framework with the objective to mitigate workers in the value chain related risks.

Metrics & Targets

The topic of Workers in the value chain is integrated in the SIP and screening process for investments, however Athora Netherlands currently does not have specific quantitative metrics and targets on this matter. Athora Netherlands will investigate the availability of metrics and targets that support improving the position of workers in the value chain in the coming years.

Consumers and End-users

The following sub-topics are material from an impact perspective for Athora Netherlands:

- Value and suitability of products (entity specific)
- Information related impacts
- Social inclusion

Impact, Risk & Opportunity Management

The topic of Consumers and end-users presents the following ways to make impact:

- Positive impact: through its core customer propositions, notably pension solutions, Athora Netherlands helps people enjoy financial security for the period after their working lives. In doing so, it meets important personal and societal needs. A good pension enables retirees to continue enjoying life and to contribute the economy and society in various ways.
- Positive impact: availability of fair and suitable financial products regardless of social or ethnic background, satisfactory service levels and clear and transparent information to help customer make informed decisions, by responsible and customer-centric product development and marketing; also, careful handling of personal information of customers.

Strategy

Athora Netherlands' customer-centric approach is reflected in a broad and diverse product portfolio, catering to a wide range of beneficiaries, insured persons, policyholders, and employers. Athora Netherlands prioritises customer needs and satisfaction, actively seeking feedback through various channels and using it to improve products and services. Additionally, it has organised its Business Lines to encourage a client-centric culture, and it is committed to disclosing how it engages with and considers the interests and views of its customers in its strategy and business model.

Athora Netherlands' customer base includes, among others, participants of pensions schemes and policy holders of individual life insurances.

Athora Netherlands prioritises fair and respectful treatment of all customers, and has developed an understanding of those who may be at greater risk of harm through legislation, best practices, and customer feedback. Athora Netherlands provides clear and transparent information, proactively mitigates risks, and offers tailored support to special client groups, while its customer support teams are trained to identify and assist customers in need, including those experiencing financial hardship or other challenges.

Policies

Athora Netherlands' Code of Conduct serves as the guiding principle for conducting business

ethically and building trust with customers by prioritising their needs and providing fair and transparent products and services. Athora Netherlands' Code of Conduct is published on the website: athora.nl. Additionally, Athora Netherlands' membership of the Dutch Association of Insurers and adherence to the 'Insurers' Code of Conduct' demonstrate a commitment to regulatory compliance and customer protection.

Furthermore, the absence of significant fines and penalties for noncompliance in 2025 reflects the company's dedication to upholding regulations and binding codes.

Please find below Athora Netherlands' internal policies to manage the material impacts on customers:

Key policy	Main commitments	Related Impact	Level of accountability for implementation and publicity
Athora Netherlands Product Integrity Policy	Conducting its business in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and according to high ethical standards.	Social inclusion of consumers and /or end-user Value and suitability of products (entity specific)	Management Board
Athora Netherlands Data Protection Risk Policy	Its framework regarding Privacy	Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Management Board

The policies apply to all business lines and customer types and are embedded in the Product Approval and Review Process (PARP). This process is completed for all product change proposals. In this process, it is checked whether products continue to meet the CUSU criteria (Cost-effective, Useful, Safe and Understandable) as prescribed by the regulator, the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). Additionally, products and services undergo assessments throughout their lifecycle to ensure regulatory compliance and adherence to sustainability criteria.

Athora Netherlands prioritises the lawful, honest, transparent, and secure handling of personal data, as outlined in the external Code of Conduct for the Processing of Personal Data by Insurers, which is integrated into its policies and business operations. The internal Data Protection Risk Policy and the oversight of the Data Protection Officer ensure compliance with privacy regulations.

Furthermore, Athora Netherlands is committed to social inclusion by providing access to products and services, responsible marketing practices, and fair and transparent service to customers. It proactively identifies and manages risks related to privacy, accessibility, quality information and human rights, and strives to share information with stakeholders and ensure access to quality information for customers. Athora Netherlands' policies are designed to address these material impacts on customers, and the Company is dedicated to ensuring that its approach is aligned with the interests of stakeholders and covers all of Athora Netherlands' customers.

Athora Netherlands, as an insurer, recognises the importance of providing financial education resources and tools to empower customers to plan their financial futures effectively, contributing to solidarity and making risks visible and manageable. It also prioritises clear and easily understandable information about products, terms, and conditions, and providing clear definitions for legal terms or jargon, as

well as utilising visual aids when applicable and useful. This allows customers to make well-considered decisions.

In addition, Athora Netherlands is committed to respecting the human rights of consumers and end users, engaging with them, and implementing measures to provide or enable remedy for human rights impacts.

Athora Netherlands' Product Integrity Policy and Athora Netherlands' Data Protection Risk Policy aim to protect customers from human rights risks such as discrimination and privacy breaches. It is committed to respecting human rights in all of its operations.

Athora Netherlands offers various channels to raise questions or enable remedies. Customers can report their concerns about human rights to its public spokesman on info@athora.nl.

Athora Netherlands endorses the following conventions and principles: UN Convention Against Corruption, 2003, OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Principle 10 of the UN Global Compact.

Engaging with Customers

Athora Netherlands conducts customer surveys, qualitative studies, and consumer panel research to explore customer needs and preferences, ensuring that products are suitable and communication is effective. Additionally, it has established a formal complaints handling procedure and a dedicated customer support team to address any negative impacts experienced by customers, while continuously monitoring and reviewing products, communication, and processes to identify areas for improvement. These processes demonstrate its commitments to engaging with customers and taking their perspectives into account in decision-making.

Athora Netherlands includes customer engagement as part of the Product Approval and Review Process (PARP), conducting consultation during the development process and providing proactive and annual information to customers.

Additionally, Athora Netherlands provides a wide variety of training for staff members, including soft skills training in active listening, communication, conflict management, and grievance handling, demonstrating a commitment to engaging with and addressing the needs of customers.

Concretely, the company has reached a settlement agreement with interest groups regarding compensation for customers with investment-related policies. Implementation of the compensations has started.

Remediate Negative Impact

Athora Netherlands has established a comprehensive customer complaints management process to handle and analyse customer grievances, actively monitoring, evaluating, and reporting all complaints. In the event of a material negative impact on customers, the company focuses on remediation and offers various channels for customers to report concerns, both online and off-line, including contact information for specific issues such as business conduct, privacy, and security breaches. Athora Netherlands also provides options for anonymous reporting through third-party mechanisms such as the AFM's Financial Markets Information Line and the Dutch Data Protection Authority. Grievances and concerns raised by customers are treated confidentially and with respect for privacy and data protection rights.

Athora Netherlands' policies and procedures enable us to design and deliver services and products that meet regulatory requirements and standards for the financial safety, information-related impacts, and social inclusion of consumers and end-users, with continuous monitoring and assessment of its products and services.

Athora Netherlands has implemented policies and procedures to conduct regular assessments, identify potential vulnerabilities, and ensure continuous improvement of products and services through initiatives such as privacy assessments, and client journeys. Key actions taken include regular product and process assessments for continuous improvement, the implementation of Pension Reform legislation (Wet Toekomst Pensioenen, Wtp) to ensure compliant pension products and services and the implementation of publicly accessible information by the introduction of a new B2C platform for customers and prospects. These actions are planned to continue and improve in the future with the expected outcome of managing material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to its customers.

Actions

The following actions have been taken to mitigate the material impacts in 2025:

Customers-related Actions

Objectives	Actions taken/ planned	Outcomes of actions taken
Mitigating information-related impacts for consumers due to complex language	Improve publicly accessible information	Introduction of new B2C platform for consumers and prospects
Improving social inclusion on client portal	Implementing European Accessibility Act on MijnZwitserven	Realisation of a short letter with infographics for new participants at the start of employment
Personal safety of consumer and/or end-users	Implementation of Pension Reform legislation (Wet Toekomst Pensioenen, Wtp)	Compliant pension products and services

Athora Netherlands provides regular training to its employees on privacy policies and best practices. This helps to identify potential risks and take necessary steps to negative impacts such as data breaches, claims and complaints.

Information-Related Impacts for Consumers

Athora Netherlands takes action to reduce potential negative impacts arising from complex or unclear communication by improving the accessibility and quality of publicly available information. In line with this commitment, the company has a B2C platform designed to offer consumers and prospects clearer, more intuitive and more user-friendly information. This enhancement reflects Athora Netherlands' focus on empowering consumers to make well-informed decisions, while strengthening transparency and reducing the risk of misunderstandings stemming from overly complex language.

Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or End-users

Athora Netherlands identifies specific actions in response to potential negative impacts through a general complaints resolution process, focusing on prompt and fair resolution to remediate situations and regain customer trust. The company's commitment to dealing with reports promptly and fairly aligns with industry standards and self-regulation, as evidenced by a satisfactory audit score on compliance with the Code of Conduct on Complaints Handling. This demonstrates Athora Netherlands' approach to taking action and ensuring the availability and effectiveness of processes to remedy negative impacts.

Athora Netherlands allocates resources to manage material impacts on information-related

issues, with a focus on privacy protection and responsible marketing practices. These resources include policies, data security measures, employee training programmes, and dedicated staff members to ensure compliance with privacy obligations. The company also has measures in place to address barriers or obstacles in its products, services, and communication, with ongoing monitoring and auditing to identify and address any gaps or weaknesses related to access or marketing practices. Internal functions involved in managing the impacts take actions such as implementing policies and procedures, conducting monitoring and auditing, and ensuring responsible marketing practices.

Personal Safety of Consumer and/or End-users

Athora Netherlands identifies specific actions in response to potential negative impacts by implementing protocols to protect customer data and privacy, including handling data breaches to minimise possible damage. The company's privacy statements describe data collection categories, purposes, and customer access, with a protocol in place for customers to request related data. The appointed Data Protection Officer monitors compliance with the law, and in 2025, the company detected and reported data breaches, with key risk indicators and management controls in place to address privacy-related risks.

Metrics & Targets

It is Athora Netherlands' intention to promote and maintain the best possible relationship with its customers.

Below an overview how Athora Netherlands measures its impact on customers.

Measures Impacts on Customers

Metric	2019	2024	2025	2027
Number of complaints about products and/or distribution (per 1000 customers)	3	4	3	
Customer Satisfaction Score	56%	56%	58%	61%
Customer Orientated organisation	42%	45%	46%	49%

Athora Netherlands' targets related to reducing negative impacts on customers include measuring customer satisfaction and the degree to which customers perceive the organisation as customer-oriented. The company uses customer satisfaction scores, expressed as the percentage of customers valuing services with a score of 8 or higher, to measure the level of customer satisfaction.

Additionally, the score on a customer-oriented organisation is measured among various customer segments. These targets provide insight into the company's efforts to reduce negative impacts and improve customer experience.

Athora Netherlands has not engaged with customers, their representatives and/or their credible proxies when setting the targets, tracking the performance of identifying improvements regarding mentioned above

4.8. Governance Information Business Conduct

The following sub-topics under Business conduct are considered material for Athora Netherlands from an impact perspective.

- Corruption & Bribery
- Management of relationship with suppliers
- Cyber Security (entity specific)

The topic of Business conduct presents the following risk:

- Financial risk: the risk of financial loss resulting from ineffective management of suppliers and the consequent deterioration

of service to customers and therefore failure to attract and/or retain customers

- Financial risk: the risk of financial loss resulting from the loss of trust, reputation, potential fines or license to operate and consequent failure to attract and/or retain customers or employees

Impact Risk & Opportunity Management

Athora Netherlands maintains a zero-tolerance approach towards corruption and bribery, supported by policies covering pre-employment screening, client integrity, whistle-blower, incident management, anti-corruption, and the code of conduct. These are internal guidelines for all employees of Athora Netherlands

The company systematically assesses risks related to bribery, corruption, and internal fraud, including supplier relationships, through its integrity risk analysis, in accordance with DNB guidelines (SIRA). The results of this analysis guide management in implementing measures to control integrity-related risks, and are used by the Compliance Function for gap analyses, annual monitoring, and control testing. These procedures align with the requirement to disclose measures for preventing, detecting, and addressing allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery, including risk assessments, monitoring programmes, and internal control procedures.

Athora Netherlands assessed the risks of corruption and bribery as low, considering geographical, sectoral, product and transaction factors. With regard to corruption and bribery, the most vulnerable positions are senior management (network and family related risks), procurement, account management, and marketing & communication departments (third party risks).

Policies and Actions Corruption & Bribery

Athora Netherlands has implemented a Fraud & Security policy to ensure independent and objective fact-finding investigation of incidents related to corruption and bribery. The Compliance, Fraud & Security department is responsible for investigating potential violations of the Code of Conduct or other integrity standards. Procedures are in place to escalate (investigations (externally) when necessary, ensuring appropriate and prompt handling of corruption and bribery incidents. The department also provides independent risk oversight and operates independently from the management chain, in line with the requirement

for investigator independence from the management involved in the matter.

The Compliance Function independently provides policies and guidelines to Athora Netherlands' management and employees regarding business conduct, including corruption and bribery. When appropriate and without compromising its role, the Compliance Function also supports and guides the implementation of these requirements. The 2nd line monitoring activities may also identify incidents of corruption and bribery, which are subject to a fact-finding investigation by the Compliance, Fraud & Security department and appropriate follow-up actions, such as disciplinary actions, reporting to management and/or supervisory authorities, and adjustments to internal controls. No incidents of corruption or bribery were reported during 2025. Furthermore, no fines were imposed for violations of corruption or anti-bribery legislation during 2025.

The Compliance Function reports quarterly on compliance risks, including those related to corruption and bribery, to the Operational Risk and Compliance committee of Athora Netherlands (ORCA) and to the Executive Committee. These reports are discussed at the level of senior management, the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

Athora Netherlands has a management board-approved annual training and awareness plan, ensuring all internal and external employees receive appropriate training corruption and bribery risks, including internal reporting and incident management. Updated policies are discussed in risk committees and communicated via the company intranet to ensure relevance and awareness among all employees. These working methods meet the requirement to disclose how Athora Netherlands communicates its policies to relevant persons.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands launched three mandatory e-learning modules for all internal and external employees, focusing on Corruption and Bribery: Code of Conduct, Information Security and Privacy. HR department monitors participation and sends reminders to employees. The members of the Executive Committee and Supervisory Board receive annual classroom presentation and discussion on topics including corruption and bribery. The Compliance, Fraud & Security department organised the Week of Integrity for all employees, featuring a broadcast on ethics and integrity, an "integrity wall" with key

statements, team discussion guides, and an interactive quiz.

Whistleblower protection and reporting

Athora Netherlands has a Speak Up Policy and corresponding procedures in place in compliance with the Whistleblower Protection Act. Employees are provided training on whistleblower procedures as part of the yearly mandatory e-learning on Code of Conduct.

Athora Netherlands maintains secure internal reporting channels facilitated by two designated and trained Confidential Advisors, who provides independent guidance and, where appropriate, submits reports to the Committee on Abuses consisting of the corporate secretary of Athora Netherlands' Executive Committee and the Compliance Function Holder. All reports are documented confidentially and investigated under established protocols. Whistleblowers are expressly protected against any form of retaliation, including dismissal, demotion, disadvantageous treatment, or threats thereof. Their identity is safeguarded at all times and may only be disclosed with explicit written consent. Individuals assisting a whistleblower, as well as internal investigators, receive the same protection. Employees are informed of available reporting options and may also report directly to competent external authorities while retaining full protection under the policy and applicable legislation. Through these measures, the organisation ensures a safe environment in which concerns can be raised responsibly and without fear of adverse consequences.

Governance Protocol and Conflict of Interest

Athora Netherlands has established a governance protocol to manage its relationship with Athora Group. The Covenant provides a framework for principle based interactions between Athora Netherlands and Athora Group.

Additionally, Athora Netherlands has an institutional conflicts of interest policy that outlines the risk management approach for institutional conflicts of interest and related third party transactions. This policy includes criteria for identifying, assessing, and monitoring potential conflicts of interest, as well as the procedures for managing them.

Management of Relationships with Core Suppliers

Athora Netherlands emphasises the importance of effectively managing supplier relationships and the impact this has on daily business operations. Athora Netherlands has established the Procurement, Contract & Supplier Management policy based on the Outsourcing

Risk Policy in order to ensure that the supply of products and services and are in line with contractual agreements, including sustainability goals.

Athora Netherlands uses various methods to monitor suppliers, such as requesting ISAE 3402 type II/SOC II Type II reports.

From 2025 onwards, the sustainability goals will be formally established and actively monitored for the Core Suppliers. Athora Netherlands will integrate all applicable laws, regulations, and ethical business practices into the supplier selection process and applies a risk-based approach to assess performance and compliance.

In 2025, Athora developed a leaflet to provide suppliers with clear guidance on how to prevent unnecessary delays in the processing and payment of their invoices, thereby ensuring prompt payments.

Athora Netherlands' understanding of the risks it is exposed to and the impact it creates is an integral part of its business model. Provisions are made in its agreements, including and its General Procurement Conditions article 25, the Service Level Agreements, and Agenda items in Strategic meetings which are all established in order to minimise risks and exposures. Athora Netherlands also screens its Core Suppliers against sustainability criteria. Core Suppliers represents the most significant supplier level within Athora Netherlands. Screening for Non-Core Suppliers has at this point not actively been carried out. Core- & Non-Core Suppliers are type designations for suppliers based on their impact on Athora Netherlands' business operations, each type has a different management impact.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands implemented the Hellios platform to ensure a standardised approach to screening and reporting. The ultimate goal is to have all suppliers registered in Hellios.

Currently, Non-Core suppliers are informed about Athora Netherlands's Sustainability Goals yet not actively selected or monitored on their performance.

Athora Netherlands has drawn up guidelines for suppliers to simplify efficient invoice processing and payment. These include requirements for digital invoicing in PDF format, detailed invoice information, adherence to terms and conditions,

and avoidance of non-compliant invoicing practices, whereby non-compliant invoices will be returned.

Metrics and Targets

To minimise late payments, Athora Netherlands has created a leaflet in which it lists all relevant information for the supplier so that they can be paid within the 30-day period. This includes a complete manual for drawing up a invoices. Athora Netherlands does not have a formal target for late payments; however, the aim is to provide suppliers with clear guidance to prevent unnecessary delays in the processing and payment of their invoices, thereby ensuring timely payments.

Payment Practices

	2025	2024
Average time to pay invoice from due date	28 days	21 days
Standard payment terms for main category of suppliers	30 days	30 days
Percentage of its payments aligned with these standard terms	81%	84%
The number of legal proceedings currently outstanding for late payments;	1	0

The average time to pay invoices has increased from 21 days to 28 days as a result of a change in the payment system. During 2025, Athora Netherlands implemented a new Source to Pay system in which invoices are paid on the due date. The decrease in payments aligned with the standard payment terms is also related to the implementation of the new system. It is expected this will improve in 2026.

Cyber Security

Cyber Security is an entity specific topic identified during a two-fold materiality assessment. For the sustainability statement on cyber security, the minimum disclosure requirements are followed as included in ESRS 1.

Strategy

Cybersecurity is a strategic priority for Athora Netherlands, essential to safeguarding long-term value, customer trust, and regulatory compliance, as threats such as malware, data leakage, and ransomware can disrupt operations and cause financial and reputational harm. These risks are impacted by geopolitical tensions, an evolving threat landscape, and new regulations like DORA.

Athora Netherlands has prioritised resilience against cyber threats through a layered security approach, encompassing preventive, detective, corrective, and repressive measures. These measures are embedded within a comprehensive cybersecurity framework, which is integrated into the organisation's Integrated Control Framework (ICF) and aligned with security best practices and standards to ensure robust governance, effective controls and regulatory compliance. The organisation has implemented an information security policy and has taken organisational and technical measures to safeguard against cyberattacks and data breaches, mitigating risks such as operational disruption, financial loss, and reputational damage.

Athora Netherlands' cybersecurity priorities engage a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including regulatory bodies (AFM, DNB, AP, BMA), customers, Athora Group, intermediaries, employees, and suppliers—each with distinct roles and interests in safeguarding the organisation's digital resilience and cybersecurity posture.

Athora Netherlands has robust processes and controls in place to identify, measure and respond to relevant ICT and security risks. The organisation also actively monitors developments relevant to information security and cyber resilience, including advancements in artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and emerging technological capabilities. Athora Netherlands aligns its digital operational resilience strategy with its overarching company strategy, its business processes and ICT systems, ensuring that cybersecurity initiatives support the strategic vision, long-term objectives, operational continuity and regulatory compliance. This includes classifying business processes and assets based on their criticality to ensure appropriate protection and prioritisation.

The Chief Technology and Operations Officer (CTOO) holds board-level accountability for cybersecurity and oversees a dedicated security

organisation, including (technical) security staff and a CISO, each with clearly defined responsibilities. Operational Risk & Compliance Committees (ORCs) are established across all business units, with an overarching committee ensuring alignment, governance and decision-making on enterprise-wide security matters.

Policy and Actions

Athora Netherlands has established an Information Security Policy based on the ISO 27001 standard, addressing both general information security risks and specific cybersecurity risks across all business activities. The policy covers key domains such as access control, physical and operational security, governance, as well as associated roles and responsibilities. Related technical baselines are typically aligned with CIS security standards, and the policy applies to all employees and suppliers accessing Athora Netherlands' information, regardless of format or location. The CTOO is accountable for policy implementation.

Security risks in the upstream or downstream value chain are addressed through the risk policy Third Parties, which includes contractual security requirements and third-party oversight.

Athora Netherlands has developed a digital operational resilience strategy, and included actions have been initiated or completed. Key action themes include further reinforcing security tooling, enhancing cybersecurity knowledge and awareness across the organisation, strengthening third-party cyber risk management and demonstrating compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the digital operational resilience act (DORA).

Under DORA, a material cyber incident is a serious event that significantly disrupts critical operations or systems and must be reported by financial institutions to their competent authority (DNB for Athora Netherlands). Such incidents typically involve major breaches of confidentiality, integrity, or availability, such as ransomware attacks or large-scale data leaks. To date, Athora Netherlands has not had cause to report a material cyber incident to DNB.

In the event of a material cyber incident, the Crisis Management Team (CMT) will be activated, ensuring coordinated mitigation, stakeholder communication, and support for affected individuals.

Metrics & Targets

Athora Netherlands' digital operational resilience strategy defines a set of cybersecurity objectives and corresponding security themes. These objectives are derived from internal and external threat landscape analyses and are aligned with the organisation's strategic ambitions. Progress on each objective, along with the execution status of the 2025 plan, is reported quarterly to the company-wide ORC.

In addition, first line risk reporting is in place, covering information security risks, amongst others. Athora Netherlands also reports its cyber resilience posture to the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) via the sector-wide Cyber Resilience Analysis (formerly SBA Information Security).

Risk and incident impact is assessed through a structured Risk Rating Procedure, based on the Risk Taxonomy and Impact Guidance, embedded within the ICF. This ensures consistent evaluation of operational, financial, and third-party risks and supports the prioritisation of mitigation actions. Risk analyses are conducted regularly to maintain a current overview of cyber threats and to instigate updates to the ICF and the resilience strategy, ensuring that controls and posture remain responsive to emerging risks.

Over the past five years, Athora Netherlands has successfully met its target of avoiding material cyber-related incidents. The organisation continues to prioritise the effectiveness of cyber-related controls within the ICF.

4.9. ESRS Reference table

Reference of Disclosure Requirements (DRs) Complied within this Annual Report

DRs	Disclosure requirement description	Ref.
ESRS-2 BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statement	4.1
ESRS-2 BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	4.1
ESRS-2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	5.1 -5.3
ESRS-2 GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	5.1 -5.3
ESRS-2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	5.4
ESRS-2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	4.2
ESRS-2 GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	8.2
ESRS-2 SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	4.3
ESRS-2 SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	4.3
ESRS-2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.3
ESRS-2 IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	4.4
ESRS-2 IRO-2	Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	4.9
ESRS E1-1	Own operations: Transition plan for climate change mitigation	4.6
ESRS E1 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.6
ESRS E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	4.6
ESRS E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	4.6
ESRS E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	4.6
ESRS E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	4.6
ESRS E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	Phased-in
ESRS E2-1	Policies related to pollution	4.6
ESRS E2-3	Targets related to pollution	4.6
ESRS E3-1	Policies related to water and marine resources	4.6
ESRS E3-2	Actions and resources related to water and marine resources	4.6
ESRS E3-3	Targets related to water and marine resources	4.6
ESRS E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	4.6
ESRS E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	4.6
ESRS E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	4.6
ESRS E4-6	Anticipated financial effects from material biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities	N/A
ESRS E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	4.6
ESRS E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	4.6
ESRS S1 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.7
ESRS S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	4.7
ESRS S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	N/A
ESRS S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	N/A
ESRS S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	4.7
ESRS S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	4.7
ESRS S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	4.7
ESRS S1-7	Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	Phased-in
ESRS S1-9	Diversity metrics	4.7
ESRS S1-12	Persons with disabilities	N/A
ESRS S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	Phased-in
ESRS S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	5.4
ESRS 2 - MDR-P	S1 Entity Specific - Talent attraction and retention	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-A	S1 Entity Specific - Talent attraction and retention	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-M	S1 Entity Specific - Talent attraction and retention	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-T	S1 Entity Specific - Talent attraction and retention	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-P	S1 Entity specific- Employee engagement	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-A	S1 Entity specific- Employee engagement	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-M	S1 Entity specific- Employee engagement	4.7

Reference of Disclosure Requirements (DRs) Complied within this Annual Report

DRs	Disclosure requirement description	Ref.
ESRS 2 - MDR-T	S1 Entity specific- Employee engagement	4.7
ESRS S2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.7
ESRS S2-1	Policies related to value chain workers	4.7
ESRS S2-2	Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts	N/A
ESRS S2-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns	N/A
ESRS S2-4	Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	N/A
ESRS S2-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	4.7
ESRS S4 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	4.7
ESRS S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	4.7
ESRS S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	4.7
ESRS S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	4.7
ESRS S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end- users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	4.7
ESRS S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-P	S4 Entity Specific - Value and suitability of products	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-A	S4 Entity Specific - Value and suitability of products	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-M	S4 Entity Specific - Value and suitability of products	4.7
ESRS 2 - MDR-T	S4 Entity Specific - Value and suitability of products	4.7
ESRS G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	4.8
ESRS G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	4.8
ESRS G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	4.8
ESRS G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	4.8
ESRS G1-6	Payment practices	4.8
ESRS 2 - MDR-P	G1 Entity Specific - Cyber security	4.8
ESRS 2 - MDR-A	G1 Entity Specific - Cyber security	4.8
ESRS 2 - MDR-M	G1 Entity Specific - Cyber security	4.8
ESRS 2 - MDR-T	G1 Entity Specific - Cyber security	4.8

Refer to [Appendix 5](#) for an overview of the data points in ESRS 2 and topical ESRS derived from other EU legislation.

5. Corporate Governance

5.1. Executive Board and Executive Committee

The Executive Board is the statutory board of Athora Netherlands N.V. ("the Company"). The Executive Committee consists of the members of the Executive Board and other members appointed by the Supervisory Board at the proposal of the Executive Board.

In line with the large company regime, the Company is governed by a two-tier board comprising an Executive Board and a Supervisory Board. Both boards perform their duties and powers as laid down in the relevant laws and regulations, the Company's articles of association and additional regulations.

The Executive Board as a whole is charged with the management of the Company. The Executive Committee is responsible for the day-to-day management, strategy and operations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Executive Board remains responsible for certain matters as specified in the Regulations of the Executive Board and Executive Committee of Athora Netherlands, which internal regulations provide rules on internal affairs of the Company and more specifically of the Executive Board and Executive Committee. Also, the Executive Board

remains accountable for the actions and decisions of the Executive Committee and has ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company and reporting to the Supervisory Board and the General Meeting.

The Executive Committee acts in accordance with the interests of the Company and its associated business, taking into account and carefully weighing the interests of all stakeholders. Certain resolutions of the Executive Board or Executive Committee require the approval of the Supervisory Board and/or General Meeting.

Composition, Appointment and Role

The Company is subject to the full large company regime under which the members of the Executive Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board may suspend or remove a member of the Executive Board (in case of a removal, after the General Meeting has been heard).

The Executive Committee consists of the members of the Executive Board and members appointed by the Supervisory Board at the proposal of the Executive Board.



At 31 December 2025 the Executive Committee consisted of the following members:

Composition, Appointment and Role

Name	Nationality	Position	Date of appointment
J.A. (Jan) de Pooter	Dutch	Chief Executive Officer (chair) (Executive Board)	8 July 2021
J.H. (Jan-Hendrik) Erasmus	British, South African	Chief Financial Officer (vice-chair) (Executive Board)	13 June 2022
E. (Eva) van der Vorst	Dutch	Chief Risk Officer	1 August 2025
B. (Bart) Remie	Dutch	Chief Technology & Operations Officer	12 January 2023
A.G. (Annemieke) Visser-Brons	Dutch	Chief Commercial Officer	13 January 2023

On 1 April 2025, Annemarie Mijer-Nienhuis stepped down as Chief Risk Officer and vice-chair of the Executive Board and Executive Committee. Eva van der Vorst was appointed as Chief Risk Officer and member of the Executive Committee as of 1 August 2025. In the interim period, Jan-Hendrik Erasmus served as Chief Risk Officer in addition to his role as Chief Financial Officer.

On 1 July 2025, Etienne Comon stepped down as Executive Board member (Chief Capital & Investment Officer). The CCIO responsibilities have been transferred to the CFO as part of the revised 2025 governance structure.

Since 1 August 2025, the Executive Committee of the Company consists of the two Executive Board members (CEO and CFO) and three other members (CRO, CTOO and CCO). The Executive Board structure was revised in a phased approach to streamline governance and enhance role clarity. This Executive Board structure aligns with Dutch corporate law, industry practice and the Company's significantly reduced size. A smaller Executive Board is future-proof, cost-efficient, helps avoid role ambiguity and creates a more agility in decision-making.

J.A. (Jan) de Pooter – Chief Executive Officer & chair Executive Board and Executive Committee

Jan de Pooter (1969) studied business administration at the Amsterdam Academy and the VU University Amsterdam. From 2015 to 2020 he served as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) at Portuguese insurer Seguradoras Unidas (Tranquilidade). From 2005 to 2015, Mr. De Pooter held various leadership positions at Millennium bcp Ageas including Chairman of the Executive Board. He started his career as Operations Manager at Fortis Investments Nederland.

J.H. (Jan-Hendrik) Erasmus – Chief Financial Officer

Jan-Hendrik Erasmus (1980) holds an Executive MBA (with distinction) from London Business School (United Kingdom) and an Honours degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Pretoria (South Africa). He is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries in the UK and a Chartered Enterprise Risk Actuary.

Mr. Erasmus joined the Company in June 2022. Prior to that, Mr. Erasmus was the Group Chief Risk Officer of Aviva plc, where he was responsible for the Risk, Actuarial, Compliance, Financial Crime and Regulatory Affairs functions. Mr. Erasmus joined Aviva plc from NN Group, where he served as Chief Risk Officer and Member of the Management Board. He joined NN Group from the consulting firm Oliver Wyman where he was a Partner and head of the UK insurance practice. In addition to his function at the Company, Mr. Erasmus is an independent non-executive director of Old Mutual Limited, a South African financial services group.

E. (Eva) van der Vorst – Chief Risk Officer

Eva van der Vorst (1982) holds a master's degree in Quantitative Finance and Actuarial Science from Tilburg University and an Executive MBA from London Business School.

Prior to her appointment at the Company, she was Chief Actuary at NN Group. She started her career as a trainee at ING and held positions with increasing responsibility in risk management and capital management at ING and NN Group. Within the Executive Committee, Eva van der Vorst is responsible for Actuarial Risk, Risk, Risk Models, Analytics & Change and Compliance.

B. (Bart) Remie – Chief Technology & Operations Officer

Bart Remie (1981) holds a MA Public Administration & Organisational Science and a BSc Cognitive Neuroscience, both from Utrecht University.

Mr. Remie has held various management positions at the Company and its predecessor companies, lastly as General Manager Operations & IT. He started as a trainee at SNS REAAL at the time when the Company was part of the SNS REAAL Group. Within the Executive Committee, Mr. Remie is responsible for Operations & IT.

A.G. (Annemieke) Visser-Brons – Chief Commercial Officer

Annemieke Visser-Brons (1970) studied Dutch Law at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Since 2023 Mrs. Visser-Brons is within the Executive Committee responsible for Commerce. Next to that she is also a member and since February 2025 chair of the Supervisory Committee of Zwitserleven PPI. From 2017 to 2022, Mrs. Visser-Brons was Director Pensions at Nationale-Nederlanden. Before that, Mrs. Visser-Brons held several managerial positions at Delta Lloyd from 2009 until 2017, including Director of Delta Lloyd Life Insurance N.V. She started her career at Aegon Netherlands.

Governing Rules

With the changes in the Executive Committee in August 2025, the gender balance is 40% women and 60% men. From a diversity perspective, in terms of age, background and nationality, but also experience in different settings a good balance has been maintained.

For future appointments of Executive Board and Executive Committee members, the Company will take into account all laws and regulations and its diversity in terms of gender, age, experience, nationality and background. The principle of having at least 40% women or

40% men is applied in succession planning for the Executive Board and Executive Committee, Supervisory Board and senior leadership.

As part of the continuing education programme, the Executive Committee members participate in various education sessions. These sessions are sometimes attended together with the Supervisory Board members or with senior management and are provided by internal and external speakers. The topics this year were amongst others DORA, Culture & Behaviour, Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Geopolitical Risks & Risk Management and Client Dilemmas.

5.2. The Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is responsible for supervising the Executive Board and Executive Committee, the policies, management and the general affairs of the Athora Netherlands group, as well as providing advice to the Executive Board and Executive Committee. Supervision includes monitoring the Company's strategy and realisation of the objectives, risk policy, integrity of business operations and compliance with laws and regulations.

The Supervisory Board may on its own initiative provide the Executive Board and Executive Committee with advice and may request any information from the Executive Committee that it deems appropriate for a proper fulfilment of its responsibilities. In performing its duties, the Supervisory Board weighs the interests of all stakeholders and acts in accordance with the interests of the Company and the business connected with it.

Meetings of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board meets on a regular basis in accordance with an annual schedule, which in practice implies two-day meetings every two months on average. Additional meetings and conference calls were held. The attendance rate at meetings and committees is high, demonstrating the strength of the Supervisory Board's commitment. None of the Supervisory Board members were frequently absent at these meetings, meaning that there was always a valid quorum.

Decisions of the Supervisory Board are taken by unanimous vote where possible or, if not possible, by a majority of votes cast (unless a larger majority is required). The Supervisory Board has drawn up internal regulations to complement the Company's articles of association. Members of the Supervisory Board have declared their acceptance of these

regulations and have undertaken a declaration of adherence.

Composition, Appointment and Role

The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting upon nomination of the Supervisory Board. The General Meeting and the Works Council may recommend candidates for nomination to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is required to nominate one-third of the

Supervisory Board members on the enhanced right of recommendation ('versterkt recht van aanbeveling') of the Works Council and one-third of the Supervisory Board members on the enhanced right of recommendation ('versterkt recht van aanbeveling') of the General Meeting, unless the Supervisory Board objects to the recommendation on certain grounds.

At 31 December 2025, 67% of the Supervisory Board members are independent.

At 31 December 2025 the Supervisory Board consisted of the following members:

Composition, Appointment and Role

Name	Nationality	Position	Date of appointment
R.M.S.M. (Roderick) Munsters	Dutch, Canadian	Chairman	8 September 2021 (chair per 1 October 2021)
J.M.A. (Hanny) Kemna	Dutch	Vice-chair	1 April 2020
G.M. (Margreet) Haandrikman	Dutch	Member	16 December 2025
F.G.H. (Floris) Deckers	Dutch	Member	1 April 2020
T.P. (Todd) Solash	American	Member	26 April 2024
H. (Henk) Timmer	Dutch	Member	20 September 2022

On 20 November 2025, Elisabeth Bourqui stepped down as Supervisory Board member.

R.M.S.M. (Roderick) Munsters

Roderick Munsters (1963) is chair of the Supervisory Board, chair of the Conflicts of Interest Committee, member of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Committee. Mr. Munsters has gained extensive executive managerial experience at various financial institutions. From 2009 to 2015, he was Chief Executive Officer at Robeco Group. From 2005 to 2009, he was a member of the Executive Committee and Chief Investment Officer of ABP Pensioenfondsen & APG All Pensions Group. From 1997 to 2005, Mr. Munsters was Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer at PGGM Pensioenfondsen.

In addition to his function at the Company, Mr. Munsters is a member of the Advisory Board of the Dutch State Treasury Agency and member of the Board of Governors of Tilburg University. Also, he is a member of the Supervisory Board of Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield and an independent non-executive director at Wisayah Global Investment Company. Mr. Munsters has both Dutch and Canadian nationality and holds

a master's degree in Economics & Corporate Finance and in Financial Economics from Tilburg University.

J.M.A. (Hanny) Kemna

Hanny Kemna (1960) is vice-chair of the Supervisory Board, chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, member of the Audit Committee and member of the Conflicts of Interest Committee.

In addition to her function at the Company, Mrs. Kemna is chair of the Supervisory Board of Translink, member of the Supervisory Board of Ziekenhuis Groep Twente and a non-executive director for ASA International in the UK. She is also a member of the Audit and Risk Advisory Committee to the Board of Géant, an extraordinary member to the Board of the Dutch Court of Audit, a member of the Dutch Electoral Council and a member of the Supervisory Board of VvAA. Mrs. Kemna holds a master's degree in Linguistics from the VU Amsterdam University and studied Law.

G.M. (Margreet) Haandrikman

Margreet Haandrikman (1965) is chair of the Risk Committee, member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and member of the Conflicts of Interest Committee.

She is an experienced supervisory board member in both the private and public sector with a focus on finance, risk management and governance. She is Supervisory Board member of Monuta, chair of the Supervisory Board of Lemonade in Europe and member of the Supervisory Board of OOM Verzekeringen and NV Schade. Mrs. Haandrikman holds a master's degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Amsterdam.

F.G.H. (Floris) Deckers

Floris Deckers (1950) is member of the Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Previously, he worked as CEO of Van Lanschot Bankiers and Senior Executive at ABN AMRO. In addition, Mr. Deckers has been chair of the Supervisory Board of Deloitte Netherlands as well as chair of the Supervisory Board of SBM Offshore. Mr. Deckers is currently a member of the Supervisory Board of Arklow Shipping Group Ireland, as well as of its Dutch subsidiary. Also, he is chair of Utrecht Holdings, operating partner of Apollo Investment LLC, and board member of AEGIS Holding Ltd.

T.P. (Todd) Solash

Todd Solash (1975) is member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and member of the Risk Committee. He is President and Deputy CEO of Athora Group. Mr. Solash was President and CEO of Corebridge Financial (formerly AIG Life & Retirement) where he was responsible for Individual Retirement and Life Insurance. Prior to that, he was Head of Individual Annuity at AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company. Earlier in his career, he consulted with major insurers and banks as a partner at Oliver Wyman Financial Services and held senior positions at Jefferson National Life (now part of Nationwide Life Insurance). Mr. Solash has master's degrees in Finance and Chemical Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania.

H. (Henk) Timmer

Henk Timmer (1961) is chair of the Audit Committee, member of the Risk Committee and member of the Conflicts of Interest Committee. He has held various management and board positions in the Dutch insurance and pensions sector, amongst others he was Chief Risk Officer and member of the Board of Directors at Achmea. Henk has an educational background in economics, audit and risk management.

5.3. Report of the Supervisory Board

Functioning of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board aims to have a strong representation of diversity in terms of experience, gender, age, professional and cultural background. The Supervisory Board considers complementarity, collegial collaboration, independence and diversity to be conditions for a proper performance of duties by the Supervisory Board.

The gender balance in the Supervisory Board is 33% women and 67% men. There is diversity in terms of experience, age and professional and cultural background. The principle of having at least 40% women or 40% men is applied in succession planning for the Executive Board, Supervisory Board and senior leadership.

All members have confirmed the moral and ethical conduct declaration, which includes the need to make a balanced assessment of the interests of customers, shareholder(s), bondholders, employees and the society in which the Company operates. The regulations of the Supervisory Board explicitly provide that the Supervisory Board shall take into account the interests of the Company's stakeholders, such as the policy holders, the shareholder(s) and all employees.

Self-assessment

In 2025, the Supervisory Board conducted a self-assessment, evaluating its overall effectiveness, individual supervisory directors, committee performance, relationships with the Executive Committee, and succession planning. The Supervisory Board also reviewed its desired profile, composition, and competencies.

Continuous Education

Members of the Supervisory Board are encouraged to maintain and develop their expertise at the required standard and enhance it where necessary. It is ensured that a programme of permanent education is available to the members of the Supervisory Board. This year, the Supervisory Board participated in trainings on amongst others DORA, Artificial Intelligence, Geopolitical Risks & Risk Management, IT security and Rule of Law.

Important Topics and Key Discussions

During the formal meetings, the Supervisory Board was kept abreast of capital and funding initiatives, risk appetite and commercial developments. The Supervisory Board

discussed and approved several items, such as topics related to HR, the Business Plan, the new Horizon 2030 Strategy and the System of Governance Evaluation. The Supervisory Board had multiple discussions and reflection sessions on the internal governance amendments. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board was informed about the discussions and resulting recommendations from its committee meetings.

In 2024, a principle-based framework (Covenant) entered into force between the Company and Athora Group. The Covenant sets out the framework of principle-based interactions between the Company and Athora Group. The Covenant was evaluated in 2025. The Supervisory Board endorsed the conclusion that the principle-based approach has contributed to better alignment and increased efficiency. Furthermore, the large company regime applicable to the Company is not seen as a barrier to effective interactions and a productive relationship with Athora Group.

The Supervisory Board safeguarded the corporate interest and properly weighed the interest of all stakeholders involved, such as policy holders, the shareholder(s), employees and bondholders. In addition, a strong focus of the Supervisory Board has been the governance framework under which the Company operates.

The Supervisory Board and the chairman of the Supervisory Board have been in regular contact with other stakeholders such as the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and Dutch Authority for Financial Markets (AFM) on these topics.

Cooperation with Committees

The Supervisory Board has four committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Conflicts of Interest Committee. Each member of the Supervisory Board has sufficient knowledge and experience to assess the main aspects of the Company's policy and to form an independent opinion of the basic risks.

Decisions regarding risk matters and audit matters are prepared by the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee respectively. These committees have been carefully composed with at least two members of these committees having extensive knowledge of the technical financial aspects of risk management and internal control / financial reporting / audits of insurers, respectively, to enable them to properly supervise these subjects.

- The Audit Committee discussed the audit scope, key audit matters, the external auditor's reports and the management letter of the external auditor. The independence of the external auditor and fees were also reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee maintains regular contact with the external auditor through meetings between the chair of the Audit Committee and the external auditor. The Audit Committee discussed the annual plan and quarterly reports of the internal audit function. Furthermore, a project team, comprising members of senior management under the responsibility of the Audit Committee, steered the onboarding process of a new external auditor.
- The Risk Committee discussed the profile of the financial and non-financial risks related to the approved risk appetite. This includes capital developments, operating capital generation and investment policy. The DNB and AFM on-site inspections and thematic (sectoral) research were discussed, including compliance with relevant legislation and regulations. Furthermore, the Risk Committee discussed amongst others the asset portfolio and its management, the evaluation of the investment management services of Apollo, mortality assumptions, and geopolitical developments & adverse scenarios.
- The Remuneration and Nomination Committee (ReNomCo) is responsible for supporting the Supervisory Board in overseeing the design of the remuneration policy and remuneration practices, their implementation and operation, and the preparation of decisions on remuneration. The ReNomCo also has tasks with regard to the selection and appointment of new members of the Executive Committee and Supervisory Board. The ReNomCo prepared decisions on remuneration regarding the Executive Committee. The ReNomCo members have sufficient expertise with regard to (i) the remuneration policy and remuneration culture and the incentives created to control risk, capital and liquidity, and (ii) the nomination policy and nomination culture.
- The Conflicts of Interest Committee discussed and assessed (possible) related party transactions. The meetings of the committee take place in the presence of relevant key function holders. In 2025 the

Conflicts of Interest Committee conducted a review of the related party transactions of 2024. The committee is governed by the Company's Institutional Conflicts of Interest Policy.

The committees met in the presence of members of the Executive Committee. The external auditors were represented by mutual agreement at meetings of the Audit Committee and Risk Committee. Both the internal auditor and external auditor reported on the quality and effectiveness of governance, internal control and risk management. Cooperation between the Supervisory Board and the committees has been constructive. The meetings of the committees elaborate on various subjects, so that the decisions of the Supervisory Board can be carefully prepared. The committees report back to the Supervisory Board, ensuring that its members remain well informed and adequately prepared to take balanced decisions.

The Supervisory Board is pleased with the commercial and financial results of Athora Netherlands. This achievement reflects Athora Netherlands' strong financial performance and commitment to deliver value to its customers, shareholder(s) and other stakeholders. The Supervisory Board welcomes progress made and looks forward to continued efforts to drive sustainable growth and profitability to further develop our business.

On behalf of the Supervisory Board, I would also like to convey my sincere thanks to Elisabeth Bourqui, former member of the Supervisory Board. Elisabeth was a dedicated and valued member of our board and we are grateful to have been able to benefit from her expertise over the past four years.

The Supervisory Board appreciates the efforts made by the Executive Committee and all employees in 2025 and compliments them with the results achieved. We look forward to continuing our cooperation in 2026.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 18 March 2026

On behalf of the Supervisory Board,

Roderick Munsters, Chairman

5.4. Remuneration

Introduction

This remuneration paragraph describes the principles, governance and elements of the remuneration policies within Athora Netherlands. It also gives an overview of the payment of (variable) remuneration in 2025, as well as the actual remuneration of the (former) members of the Executive Board and Supervisory Board in 2025.

Remuneration Policies at Athora Netherlands

Vision

As a top employer, the objective of Athora Netherlands' human resource strategy is to create an inspiring environment to attract and engage future fit employees. For Athora Netherlands, a future proof workforce consists of a population of flexible, innovative and talented employees. Athora Netherlands invests in the development of its employees to achieve optimal performance. By developing the capabilities of its employees and focusing on Athora's values 'Care, Dare to be different, Seek Simplicity and Do the right thing', its employees are equipped to serve customers well. Athora Netherlands empowers its people to take control of their career growth and to be the best version of themselves. In this way, it strengthens the positioning of the Company as the sustainable pension provider in the Netherlands.

The total rewards package reflects the diversity of needs and preferences of Athora Netherlands' employees and ensures they are recognised and rewarded for their contributions that drive the Company forward. Athora Netherlands stands for transparency, fairness, inclusion and bias-free rewards, ensuring that everyone has equal opportunities to optimise their total rewards. This enables the Company to attract and retain people that support its sustainable business growth.

Athora Netherlands' sustainability strategy is aligned to its ambition and focused on climate, nature and people. From a human resource perspective, it aims to fulfil this through offering a fair and stable work environment, improving communities and limiting its footprint. This is clearly visible in its sustainable offices, work environment, (social) leave and mobility policies. Across all elements of its business model, Athora Netherlands commits to mitigating climate change and protecting and restoring nature, as well as promoting fair and equal treatment of people. It is transparent

about its sustainability objectives and is committed to achieve those.

The Company is aware of its position within the broader society, the crucial role of the financial sector in the Netherlands and the importance of maintaining trust in this sector within society. Its remuneration is subject to several laws and regulations, set on national and European level, predominantly with the aim of reducing excessive risk taking. As such, the Company has a strong governance framework in place to ensure that employees are remunerated in a manner that is aligned with the interests of all stakeholders.

Group Remuneration Policy

Athora Netherlands operates a balanced Group Remuneration Policy which is in line with its business and risk management strategy, its risk profile, objectives, risk management practices and the long-term interests and its performance. The Group Remuneration Policy is in accordance with and contributes to solid and effective risk management. It does not encourage risk-taking that is in breach of its policies and risk appetite. The Group Remuneration Policy has been drawn up in compliance with existing legislation and regulations and takes into account the long-term interests of the Company and its stakeholders. The Group Remuneration Policy and underlying remuneration policies are aligned with and approved by relevant corporate bodies including the Works Council and the Supervisory Board.

Athora Netherlands' Group Remuneration Policy applies to all employees working under the responsibility of Athora Netherlands and its subsidiaries and branch offices. The Group Remuneration Policy is published internally and on its website: www.athora.nl.

The Group Remuneration Policy contains annexes, which set out specific remuneration rules on remuneration in respect of the following (groups of) employees:

- i. Above-CLA employees — senior management, being employees of Athora Netherlands and its subsidiaries and branches who do not fall under the scope of its collective labour agreement (CLA), excluding the members of the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board;
- ii. A group of selected employees; in 2025 these are employees working for the Investment Office.
- iii. Members of the Executive Committee of Athora Netherlands.

Athora Netherlands' Group Remuneration Policy incorporates the requirements which apply to remuneration as included in the Dutch Civil Code, Dutch Financial Markets Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht or FMSA), the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 (Solvency II) and the Guidelines on System of Governance of the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA Guidelines), as applied to Athora Netherlands and all of its subsidiaries and branches. Additionally, with respect to staff working under the responsibility of Zwitserleven PPI N.V. (Zwitserleven PPI), Part C of the Annex to the Regulation on Sound Remuneration Policies 2021 (Regeling Beheerst Beloningsbeleid (RBB) 2021) applies.

Principles

The Company's remuneration policies are based on the following principles:

- It supports the Company's corporate strategy, and is aligned with the mission, vision and values of the Company;
- It is compliant with the applicable legal rules and regulations;
- It may not threaten the Company's ability to maintain an adequate capital base;
- It takes into account the interests of all stakeholders of the Company: customers, employees, shareholder and society;
- It is transparent, easy to understand and simple to execute;
- It is aligned with the Company's ambition to be a socially responsible and number one pension provider in the Netherlands;
- It fits the risk profile of the Company and of the relevant employee;
- It supports the attraction and retention of qualified employees that fit the job;
- It supports effective governance of remuneration and supervision thereof, and, where relevant, contains measures to prevent conflicts of interest;
- It encourages high team and company performance; and
- It is gender and age neutral. Jobs are weighted based on the job criteria. Remuneration is not taking into account personal characteristics other than job experience and performance. Women and men with comparable work experience, achievements and job level are given equal pay.

The above-mentioned principles apply also to Zwitserleven PPI.

Applicability of Remuneration Policies for Executive Committee and Supervisory Board

The Executive Committee consists of two statutory members ("Executive Board") and three non-statutory members.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the implementation and evaluation of this policy.

Increase of the compensation of the Executive Committee is possible in line with the remuneration policy for the Executive Committee, after adopting a proposal of the remuneration and nomination committee (ReNomCo) by the Supervisory Board.

The remuneration for Supervisory Board members is determined by the General Meeting. The remuneration for the Supervisory Board members consists of an annual Supervisory Board fee and an additional fee for each Supervisory Board committee in which the Board member participates. The remuneration package consists of fixed remuneration only.

Governance

Role of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board, being the internal supervisory body of the Company, has the authority to approve the Group Remuneration Policy and shall supervise its implementation by the Executive Board. The Group Remuneration Policy was proposed by the Executive Board and approved by the Supervisory Board after, insofar as applicable, fulfilment of any rights of the Works Council. In assessing the Executive Board's remuneration proposal, the Supervisory Board considers the Executive Committee's advice, excluding matters relating to Senior Executive remuneration

The ReNomCo is responsible for supporting the Supervisory Board in overseeing the design of the Company's remuneration policies, remuneration practices, their implementation and operation. The ReNomCo is also responsible for the preparation of Supervisory Board decisions on remuneration, including decisions that may have consequences for the risks and risk control of the Company.

The Supervisory Board is also responsible for the implementation and evaluation of Athora Netherlands' remuneration policies when they apply to the members of the Executive Board, as adopted by the General Meeting.

Role of the Executive Board and the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the members of the Executive Board and other members appointed by the Supervisory Board at the proposal of the Executive Board. According to the regulations, the approval implementation, application and evaluation of remuneration policies has been deposited by the Executive Board insofar as it does not concern the Executive Board members itself.

Role of the Working Group Remuneration

The Working Group Remuneration (WGR) consists of the directors and/or specialists of the HR, legal, financial risk & control, compliance, non-financial risk and audit departments. The WGR prepares and provides advice on remuneration-related policies, topics and procedural proposals which are subject to the decision of the Executive Board and/or the Supervisory Board.

Control Functions

The Company has functions that are considered control functions. Control functions are staff members that are responsible for the control and supervision of operations as well as the risks arising from those operations. In doing so, they operate independently from the organisation. Control functions may play an active role in drafting, applying and monitoring the Group Remuneration Policy.

Identified Staff

Every year, the Company designates members of staff as 'Identified Staff' by using the Solvency II regulation. For staff of Zwitterleven PPI, the RBB 2021 is followed. The provisions of its Group Remuneration Policy, CLA and any of the other Remuneration Policies apply equally to Identified Staff and staff not qualifying as Identified Staff. Exception to this is the payout of variable remuneration to Identified Staff, if applicable.

Elements of the Remuneration Policies

Annual Salary and Allowances

Employees receive a fixed annual gross salary based on the evaluated job function (scale), experience, and available skills. The salary includes an holiday allowance (8%) and a 13th-month payment (8,33%). Annual periodic increases may apply, linked to performance and position in the salary scale, in line with the Group Remuneration Policy and CLA.

Additionally, certain employees may receive fixed allowances, primarily as compensation for expired employment conditions, in accordance with the Group Remuneration Policy.

Pension

Employees participate in the Collective Defined Contribution (CDC) pension scheme of Athora Netherlands, which qualifies as a defined contribution scheme for IAS 19 purposes. For members of the Executive Committee with a salary exceeding the maximum pensionable salary for pension accrual, a compensation for the loss of pension accrual is applied.

Performance Management

Performance management is a core business process, which links performance to remuneration. This process includes:

- i. Setting and measuring KPIs, aligned with the long-term strategy and operational plan of the Company;
- ii. Discussing and measuring competences with respect to the desired individual behaviour.

The performance management process is aimed to promote ethical behaviour to achieve sustainable results that contribute to the results of the organisation within the Company's risk appetite. Goals at organisational, departmental, and personal levels include qualitative sustainability objectives such as client satisfaction, human capital development, and sustainable growth. Currently, sustainability metrics do not directly influence remuneration.

Variable Remuneration

Variable remuneration applies to about 3% of employees in specific domains such as trading, investments, treasury, and asset management, to support recruitment and retention. It is capped at 20% of fixed salary for stretched performance, paid in cash, and subject to deferral rules and a financial knockout condition. Awards are based on financial and non-financial KPIs and competencies, and structured to avoid excessive risk-taking in line with legislation and more than 50% is non-financial.

The variable remuneration is in cash only and applicable deferral rules are being observed.

Spot incentive

Athora Netherlands introduced a spot incentive to reward exceptional performance beyond regular responsibilities, such as contributions to specific projects. Spot incentives are one-off

and may be monetary or non-monetary (e.g., gift voucher).

They cannot be combined with other variable remuneration; Selected Employees are therefore excluded.

Retention & Sign-on Bonus

Athora Netherlands exercises restraint when agreeing such arrangements as retention bonus or sign-on bonus. Such arrangements may be agreed only if this is in line with the Remuneration Policies and such arrangements are approved in accordance with applicable legislation, regulations and the Company's governance.

Other Benefits

The Company is committed to reduce its carbon footprint. Employees who are eligible to a lease car based on their position can choose between a 100% electric car or lease car allowance. In addition, Athora Netherlands stimulates the use of public transport by offering all staff a public transport card for their commute.

Hold Back & Claw Back

The Company has the power to hold back or claw back all or part of any variable remuneration awarded (in line with article 135 (6 and 8) and Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code in connection with FMSA article 1:127 (2 and 3)) and Remuneration Policies.

Severance Payment

Severance payments, where applicable, are generally equal to the statutory transitional allowance, unless a different arrangement under the Social Plan applies or the Executive Board (or Supervisory Board for Above-CLA employees and Identified Staff) decides otherwise. Athora Netherlands applies a Social Plan agreed with trade unions for restructuring situations. No severance is paid if the employment agreement ends at the employee's initiative, due to serious culpable conduct or neglect, or for day-to-day policymakers in case of company failure. For day-to-day policymakers, including Executive Committee members, severance is capped at 100% of the fixed annual gross salary.

Overview Remuneration 2025

At the end of 2025, the Athora Netherlands CLA (Collective Labour Agreement) 2025-2027 was applicable to 96.1% of the employees (769 out of 800).

Fixed Remuneration

In accordance with the CLA, employees have received collective salary adjustments per 1 January 2025 of 2.25% and per 1 July 2025 of 3.25%. Based on the CLA, employees also received a periodic salary increase based on their performance on 1 February 2025, insofar the maximum of the scale was not reached. In January 2025, employees received a one-off payment of € 500,- gross (based on a 36-hour working week or more).

For Above-CLA Employees, the increase effective 1 January 2025 and one-off payment were also applied. As of 1 July 2025, Above-CLA Employees no longer are eligible for CLA increases.

In 2025, two employees received a total annual remuneration exceeding € 1 million (in 2024: three employees). These employees work for Athora Netherlands N.V. and SRLEV N.V.

Variable Remuneration

Per 31 December 2025, 800 employees were employed by Athora Netherlands. A total of 55 employees received variable remuneration amounting to € 724 thousand. This included the following types of variable remuneration:

- Variable remuneration Investment Office
- Retention
- Sign-on
- Spot incentive

Variable Remuneration Investment Office

There is a Variable Remuneration Policy in place for selected employees working in eligible departments. Based upon this policy, in 2025, 22 employees received variable remuneration, amounting to € 526 thousand. This included the variable remuneration over the performance year 2024 (€ 475 thousand) as well as deferred amounts (€ 51 thousand).

No other regular variable remuneration was paid to persons working under the responsibility of Athora Netherlands and the other Dutch financial institutions within the Athora Netherlands group.

In 2025, the Company did not apply a hold back and claw back.

Spot Incentive, Retention & Sign-on Bonus

Athora Netherlands offered retention schemes in 2021 in connection with the strategic review which led to the change of ownership of ACTIAM N.V. (ACTIAM). These have been awarded end of 2022 to ACTIAM employees who did not transfer to the new owner, as the relevant conditions of the retention scheme were met. For Identified Staff of ACTIAM, the retention bonus was conditionally awarded in four annual tranches, whereby 60% was unconditionally awarded and paid out at the award date in the end of 2022, and the remaining 40% vests on a pro rata basis during the following three years, where the retention bonus will be for 50% in cash and for 50% in share-based cash settled instruments.

In 2025, a total amount of € 198 thousand has been paid to 33 employees as spot incentive, retention and sign-on bonuses.

Pay Ratio

The Pay Ratio is defined as follows: Comparison of the highest total annual remuneration with the median annual remuneration of all other employees. This is in line with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) definition (reporting requirement S1-16). For Athora Netherlands this pay ratio is 24.5 (2024: 25.0).

Gender Pay Gap

At Athora Netherlands job levels are determined based on know how, accountability and the required level of problem solving. As such, the background of the job holder is not taken into account. In line with its remuneration policy, men and women with comparable work experience, achievements and job level are given equal pay. See also: Remuneration Policy Principles.

Athora Netherlands analyses the existence of a possible salary gap between women and men (gender pay gap). The differences between the salaries of women and men are calculated on the basis of the gross hourly wage, to exclude differences caused by the fact employees work part-time or full-time. Besides base salary, also fixed allowances are included in the analysis.

For 2025, this gender pay gap has decreased and resulted for the year 2025 in 11.6% (2024: 14.5%), being the so-called unadjusted pay gap. If refined per salary scale the pay gap remains 1.1% (2024: 1.4%). The difference between the

unadjusted and the adjusted pay gap can be explained by the following factors: Women are overrepresented in positions in lower salary scales, whilst men are overrepresented in positions with higher salary scales. The average years of service of women is 15.2, this is lower compared to men with an average years of service of 16.1. Besides this, the average age of women is lower; 47.0 years versus 48.3 years for men.

Actual Remuneration (former) Members of the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board

The total actual remuneration in 2025 of the (former) members of the Executive Board (statutory members of the Executive Committee) is € 5,603 thousand (2024: € 6,433 thousand) and of the (former) members of the Supervisory Board is € 617 thousand (2024: € 625 thousand).

For more information about the actual remuneration of (former) members of the Executive Committee (statutory and non-statutory) and the (former) members of the Supervisory Board, reference is made to [Note 15 Related parties](#) (Intra-group balances with key management personnel of Athora Netherlands).

Financial Statements



Financial Statements

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6. Consolidated Financial Statements

6.1. Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Before result appropriation and in € millions	Note ¹	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Intangible assets	1	2	3
Property and equipment	2	28	20
Investments in associates	3	42	40
Investment property	4	735	830
Investments	5	66,502	62,895
Deferred tax	6	807	701
Reinsurance contract assets	11	3	3
Other assets	7	116	379
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,519	3,021
Assets held for sale	4	84	131
Total assets		70,837	68,022
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital ²		0	0
Reserves		3,759	4,192
Total Shareholder's equity		3,759	4,192
Holders of other equity instruments		450	450
Total equity	9	4,209	4,642
Financial liabilities	10	22,445	18,438
Insurance contract liabilities	11	43,387	43,905
Reinsurance contract liabilities	11	104	186
Provision for employee benefits	12	383	427
Deferred tax	6	3	-
Other liabilities	13	306	424
Total equity and liabilities		70,837	68,022

¹ The references relate to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Section 7.3

² The issued and paid-up share capital of Athora Netherlands N.V. is € 238,500

6.2. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

In € millions	Note ¹	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	11	2,110	1,955
Insurance service expenses	11	-1,829	-1,769
Net result from reinsurance	11	-19	-7
Insurance service result	11	262	179
Result on investments	18	-775	3,111
Share in result of associates		4	4
Impairment losses and reversals		-	1
Investment result		-771	3,115
Insurance finance income or expenses		264	-2,624
Reinsurance finance income or expenses		73	5
Insurance finance income and expenses	19	337	-2,619
Other income	20	18	13
Other operating expenses	21	-51	-56
Other finance result	22	-32	-29
Other income and expenses		-65	-72
Result before tax		-237	604
Tax expense or benefit	23	84	-96
Net result for the period		-153	507
Attributable to:			
- Shareholder		-182	486
- Holders of other equity instruments		29	22
Net result for the period		-153	507

¹ The references relate to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Section 7.3

6.3. Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

In € millions	Note ¹	2025	2024
Net result for the period		-153	507
Changes in valuation of defined benefit pension plan	12, 24	39	19
Income tax relating to items that may never be reclassified	24	-10	-5
Net OCI that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		29	14
Net change in foreign currency translation reserve	24	-	-2
Changes in fair value	24	-	-2
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	24	-	1
Net OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-4
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		29	10
Total comprehensive income (net of tax)		-124	517
Attributable to:			
- Shareholder		-153	495
- Holders of other equity instruments		29	22
Total comprehensive income		-124	517

¹ The references relate to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Section 7.3

6.4. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Total Equity 2025

In € millions	Issued share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total share-holders' equity	Holders of other equity instruments	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2025	0	4,619	-2	-425	4,192	450	4,642
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	29	29	-	29
Net result 2025	-	-	-	-153	-153	-	-153
Total comprehensive income 2025	-	-	-	-124	-124	-	-124
Interest on other equity instruments	-	-	-	-29	-29	-	-29
Capital injection	-	50	-	-	50	-	50
Capital distribution	-	-330	-	-	-330	-	-330
Other movements 2025	-	-280	-	-29	-309	-	-309
Total changes in equity 2025	-	-280	-	-153	-433	-	-433
Balance as at 31 December 2025	0	4,339	-2	-578	3,759	450	4,209

¹ The share capital issued is fully paid up and comprises of 477 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share for a total value of € 238,500

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Total Equity 2024

In € millions	Issued share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Revaluation reserve property and equipment	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total share-holders' equity	Holders of other equity instruments	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	0	4,568	2	-	-917	3,654	350	4,004
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-2	-2	14	10	-	10
Net result 2024	-	-	-	-	507	507	-	507
Total comprehensive income 2024	-	-	-2	-2	521	517	-	517
Interest on other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-22	-22	-	-22
Capital injection	-	361	-	-	-	361	-	361
Capital distribution	-	-310	-	-	-	-310	-	-310
Issuance of other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
Redemption of other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-300	-300
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-8	-8	-	-8
Other movements 2024	-	51	-	-	-30	21	100	121
Total changes in equity 2024	-	51	-2	-2	492	538	100	638
Balance as at 31 December 2024	0	4,619	-	-2	-425	4,192	450	4,642

¹ The share capital issued is fully paid up and comprises of 477 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share for a total value of € 238,500

6.5. Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

In € millions	Note ¹	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Result before tax		-237	604
Adjustments for non-cash items included in result before tax	27	3,255	-1,754
Taxes received / (paid)		-38	-15
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	27	-3,146	4,165
Net cash flow from operating activities		-167	2,999
Cash flow from investment activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		-8	-3
Dividends received from associates		3	3
Net cash flow from investment activities		-6	-
Cash flow from finance activities			
Capital injection	9	50	361
Capital distribution	9	-330	-310
Issue of other equity instruments	9	-	400
Redemption of other equity instruments	9	-	-300
Redemption of subordinated loans	10	-	-386
Interest payment of subordinated notes		-56	-61
Redemption of borrowings	10	-	-62
Changes in lease liabilities		8	1
Changes in other reserves		-	-8
Net cash flow from financing activities		-329	-365
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-502	2,634
Cash and cash equivalents 1 January		3,021	387
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December		2,519	3,021
¹ The references relate to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Section 7.3			
Additional disclosure with regard to cash flows from operating activities:			
Interest income received		1,401	1,522
Dividends received		130	125
Interest paid		-702	-536
¹ The references relate to the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Section 7.3			

7. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7.1. Accounting Policies for the Consolidated Financial Statements

General Information

Athora Netherlands N.V. (hereinafter referred to as "Athora Netherlands") is a public limited liability company incorporated under Dutch Law. Athora Netherlands has its registered office in Amstelveen, the Netherlands and its principal place of business at Edge West, Basisweg 10, 1043 AP Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The registration number at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce is 30099450. The principal activities of Athora Netherlands and its subsidiaries, divided in operating segments, are described in [Section 7.4](#). Athora Netherlands is a wholly owned subsidiary of Athora Netherlands Holding Ltd. with a registered office in Dublin, Ireland, whose ultimate parent company is Athora Holding Ltd. domiciled in Bermuda.

Adoption of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Athora Netherlands for the year ended on 31 December 2025 were authorised for publication by the Executive Board following the approval by the Supervisory Board on 18 March 2026. The financial statements will be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for adoption.

Basis of Preparation

Statement of IFRS Compliance

Athora Netherlands is a large legal entity and prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (IFRS-EU). Pursuant to the option offered in article 2:362(8) of the Dutch Civil Code, Athora Netherlands prepares its company financial statements in accordance with the same accounting policies as those used for the consolidated financial statements (refer to [Section 10.1 Accounting policies to the company financial statements](#)).

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis of accounting.

All amounts listed in the consolidated financial statements are in millions of Euros (€), unless stated otherwise. The key accounting policies and the changes herein used in the preparation of Athora Netherlands' consolidated financial statements are set out in this section.

New IFRS Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

The following other standards, amendments and interpretations became effective on or after 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (issued on 15 August 2023).

The above change had no material impact on Athora Netherlands' consolidated financial statements.

Relevant New IFRS Standards, Amendments and Interpretations of Existing Standards Effective on or after January 2026

Relevant new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations, effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, were not early adopted by Athora Netherlands. New or amended standards that become effective on or after 1 January 2026 and that are relevant to Athora Netherlands are disclosed below:

- Annual Improvements Volume 11 (issued on 18 July 2024). The impact of these improvements is being assessed and deemed not likely to be material.
- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024). The impact of this amendment is being assessed and deemed not likely to be material.
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 18 December 2024). The impact of this amendment is being assessed and deemed not likely to be material.
- Translating financial information into hyperinflationary currencies - Amendments to IAS 21 (published 13 November 2025). The impact of this amendment is being assessed and deemed not likely to be material.

- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024). In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, of which the first three are new. It also requires the identification and disclosure of management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with retrospective application. Athora Netherlands is currently working to identify all impacts the new standard will have on the primary financial statements and disclosure notes to the financial statements.
- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024). The consolidated financial statements of Athora Netherlands will not be in scope of this standard.
- Amendments to IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures (issued on 21 August 2025). The consolidated financial statements of Athora Netherlands will not be in scope of this standard.

Changes in Policies, Presentation and Estimates

Changes in Accounting Policies

In 2025 there were no changes in accounting policies.

Changes in Financial Statement Presentation

The current presentation and disclosure tables differ from last year’s annual report in some aspects. Where applicable, in accordance with IFRS, comparative figures have been included in the new presentation and disclosure tables format, to ensure comparability. These changes in presentation and disclosures have no impact on net result nor equity.

Accounting Estimates

The effects of significant estimates (and any changes therein) are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements relating to the items concerned. The most significant estimates concern the following items:

- Deferred tax (refer to [Note 6 'Deferred Taxes'](#))
- Insurance liabilities (refer to [Note 11 'Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contract'](#)).
- Measurement of the fair value categorised as level 3 (refer to [Note 25 'Fair Value Hierarchy'](#)).

General Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Euro is the functional and reporting currency of Athora Netherlands. All financial data presented in Euros is rounded to the nearest million, unless stated otherwise. Calculations are made using unrounded figures. As a result, rounding differences can occur.

Upon initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Euros against the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Monetary items in the statement of financial position denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the exchange rate applicable at the reporting date. Exchange rate differences arising from these transactions and from converting monetary items in the statement of financial position denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss within result on

investments or gains and losses on financial instruments, depending on the item in the statement of financial position to which they relate.

The exchange rate differences of non-monetary items in the statement of financial position measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss, are accounted for as part of these changes in the value of the related item in the statement of financial position. Exchange rate differences of non-monetary items in the statement of financial position measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income, are incorporated into shareholder's equity. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are measured at the exchange rate applicable on the initial transaction date.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rate at the date of transactions are used. Exchange rate differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve. On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a foreign exchange translation reserve in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the parent company are reclassified to profit or loss.

Income and Expenses

Income and expenditure are allocated to the period to which they relate. Costs are recognised in the cost category to which they relate.

Income

Income represents the fair value of the services, after elimination of intra-group transactions within Athora Netherlands. Income is recognised as described in the following sections.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the basis of a direct relationship between costs incurred and the corresponding economic benefits. If future economic benefits are expected to occur in different reporting periods, expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss based on a systematic allocation method. Expenses are directly recognised in the statement of profit or loss if they do not generate any future economic benefits.

Accounting Based on Transaction Date and Settlement Date

All purchases and sales of financial instruments that have been settled in accordance with standard market practices are recognised at the transaction date, i.e., the date on which Athora Netherlands commits itself to buying or selling the asset or liability. All other purchases or sales are recognised as forward transactions until they are settled.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and their net amounts are reported in the statement of financial position only if both of the following conditions are met:

- a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts exists,
- Athora Netherlands intends to settle the items on a net basis, or to realise the asset and the liability simultaneously.

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires Athora Netherlands to make estimates and assumptions based on complex and subjective opinions and best estimates. In this process, management judges situations on the basis of available information and financial data that are likely to change in the future. Although estimates are made to the best of the management's

knowledge, actual results will differ from these estimates and the use of other assumptions or data can lead to materially different results.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. The resulting impact on accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision impacts both the reporting period and future periods. The main accounting policies involving the use of estimates concern the methods for determining liabilities arising from insurance contracts, the fair value of assets and liabilities, deferred tax assets and provisions. Also qualifying new investments as subsidiaries, associates or joint arrangements requires making judgement and applying assumptions.

Details of all critical accounting estimates and judgements are set out below.

Methods for determining liabilities arising from insurance contracts

Information about significant judgements and estimates made in relation to insurance and reinsurance contracts under IFRS 17 are captured in [note 11](#). These include:

- Methods used to measure insurance contracts
- Actuarial assumptions
- Discount rates
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
- Amortisation of the contractual service margin

Fair value of financial instruments

In the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, the Athora Netherland's management reviews estimates and assumptions used, particularly those items categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Further details are included in [note 25](#).

Valuation of investment properties and property for own use

Management uses non-affiliated external independent qualified appraisal services to determine the fair value of investment properties and property for own use, which utilises the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) calculation method. The valuation model includes, amongst other items, the agreed rent for the signed leases, the market rent for currently vacant space, estimated rents for reletting of the space after lease term expiry and rental growth forecasts (see [note 25](#) and [note 4](#)).

Acquisition accounting

The identification and valuation of identifiable assets and liabilities and in particular, acquired in-force business and intangibles, arising from the Athora Netherlands's acquisition of new insurance portfolios and businesses require Athora Netherlands to make a number of judgements and estimates. Further details are included in the Basis for Consolidation section below and [note 1](#).

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are established for the tax benefit related to deductible temporary differences, carry forwards of unused tax losses and carry forwards of unused tax credits when, in the judgement of management, it is likely that Athora Netherlands will receive the tax benefits. A change in accounting estimate could have a substantial effect on the value of the deferred tax asset. In determining the tax position, Athora Netherlands has taken into account its estimate of the associated future expenses. Furthermore, management considers tax planning strategies to increase the likelihood that the tax assets will be realised. Further details are included in [note 6](#).

Provisions

The determination of provisions is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates regarding amounts and timing of cash flows. Further details are included in notes [12](#) and [13](#).

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method, and distinguishes between cash flows from operational, investment and financing activities. Cash flows in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate applicable on the transaction date. With regard to cash flow from operations, operating results before tax are adjusted for gains and losses that did not result in income and payments in the same financial year and for movements in provisions and accrued and deferred items.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are stated under cash flow from investing activities. The cash and cash equivalents available at the acquisition date are deducted from the purchase price. In the context of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are equal to the balance sheet item cash and cash equivalents.

Basis for Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries, i.e., all entities (including structured entities) that are controlled by Athora Netherlands, are consolidated. Control over companies and entities is assumed to exist if all of the following conditions are met:

- Athora Netherlands has power over a company or entity by means of existing rights that give Athora Netherlands the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the company or entity;
- Athora Netherlands has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Athora Netherlands has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to Athora Netherlands until the date this control ceases. The financial statements of these group companies are fully consolidated and aligned with the accounting policies applied by Athora Netherlands.

Non-controlling interests and their results are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in Associates and Joint ventures

Associates are entities in which Athora Netherlands can exercise significant influence on the operating and financial policies, but over which it has no control.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The consolidated financial statements include Athora Netherlands' total share of profit of associates and joint ventures from the date that Athora Netherlands acquires significant influence or joint control to the date that significant influence or joint control ceases to exist. The profit is accounted for using the equity method, after adjustments to comply with Athora Netherlands' accounting policies, where needed.

Upon recognition, associates and joint ventures are initially accounted for at their acquisition price (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured using the equity method. This measurement also includes goodwill paid upon acquisition less accumulated impairment losses, if applicable.

Under the equity method, Athora Netherlands' share of profit or loss of associates and joint ventures is recognised in the statement of profit or loss within share of profit of associates and joint ventures. Other changes in equity of associates and joint ventures are recognised directly in Athora Netherlands' other comprehensive income.

If the carrying amount of the associate is nil, no further losses are accounted for, unless Athora Netherlands has entered into commitments, made payments on its behalf or acts as a guarantor.

Elimination of Group Transactions

Intra-group transactions, intra-group balances and unrealised gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Segment Information

The operating segments of Athora Netherlands are clearly distinctive organisational components that carry out activities that generate income and expenses. The operating segments are:

- SRLEV carrying out collective life and individual life insurance services;
- Zwitserleven PPI carrying out Defined Contribution pension plans for its clients;
- Athora Netherlands, carrying out the holding activities along with the activities that are not directly attributable to any other segment.

The segment information is based on the accounting policies used in the consolidated financial statements. For one-off intra-group transactions directed by Athora Netherlands the required consolidation adjustments and eliminations are accounted for directly in the related segment.

7.2. Pension Risk Transfers, Acquisitions and Disposals

Pension Risk Transfers

2025

Buy-out Stichting Nedlloyd Pensioenfond

On 7 April 2025, Athora Netherlands (through its subsidiary, SRLEV N.V.), acquired the pension rights and entitlements of Stichting Nedlloyd Pensioenfond. The acquisition of the pension rights and entitlements does not constitute a business nor a transfer of an insurance portfolio, therefore the acquired pension rights and entitlement are accounted for as new business issued in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

For initial recognition of the insurance contracts issued, and in accordance with its accounting policies, Athora Netherlands has used the consideration received of €950 million as a proxy for premiums received.

Buy-out Stichting Pensioenfond Tresa

On 9 April 2025, Athora Netherlands (through its subsidiary, SRLEV N.V.), acquired the pension rights and entitlements of Stichting Pensioenfond Tresa. The acquisition of the pension rights and entitlements does not constitute a business nor a transfer of an insurance portfolio, therefore the acquired pension rights and entitlement are accounted for as new business issued in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

For initial recognition of the insurance contracts issued, and in accordance with its accounting policies, Athora Netherlands has used the consideration received of €180 million as a proxy for premiums received.

2024

Buy-out Stichting Pensioenfond Yara Nederland

On 1 November 2024, Athora Netherlands (through its subsidiary, SRLEV N.V.) acquired the pension rights and entitlements of Stichting Pensioenfond Yara Nederland. The acquisition of the pension rights and entitlements did not constitute a business nor a transfer of an insurance portfolio, therefore the acquired pension rights and entitlement were accounted for as new business issued in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

For initial recognition of the insurance contracts issued, and in accordance with its accounting policies, Athora Netherlands has used the consideration received of € 650 million as a proxy for premiums received.

Buy-out pension liabilities of Stichting Pensioenfonds Pensura

On 11 December 2024, Athora Netherlands (through its subsidiary, SRLEV N.V.) acquired the pension rights and entitlements of Stichting Pensioenfonds Pensura. The acquisition of the pension rights and entitlements did not constitute a business nor a transfer of an insurance portfolio, therefore the acquired pension rights and entitlement were accounted for as new business issued in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

For initial recognition of the insurance contracts issued, and in accordance with its accounting policies, Athora Netherlands has used the consideration received of € 235 million as a proxy for premiums received.

Carve-out net early retirement liabilities of Koopvaardij Industrial Pension Fund

On 11 December 2024, Athora Netherlands (through its subsidiary, SRLEV N.V.) acquired the pension rights and entitlements of Koopvaardij Industrial Pension fund. The acquisition of the pension rights and entitlements did not constitute a business nor a transfer of an insurance portfolio, therefore the acquired pension rights and entitlement were accounted for as new business issued in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

For initial recognition of the insurance contracts issued, and in accordance with its accounting policies, Athora Netherlands used the consideration received of € 35 million as a proxy for premiums received.

Acquisitions

There were no acquisitions of businesses in 2025 and 2024.

Disposals

There were no disposals of businesses in 2025 and 2024.

7.3. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprise assets with finite and indefinite useful lives, including distribution channels, trademarks and client portfolios. Assets with finite useful lives are either amortised using a straight-line method over their useful lives or based on expected economic benefits (usually between 5 and 15 years).

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are subject to impairment if its carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell). The recoverable amount is estimated if impairment indicators exist. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested annually for impairment and in the same period of initial recognition.

Intangible Assets

The intangible assets were recognised when Athora Netherlands acquired the Foundation of WTW PPI's business on 1 April 2023. These intangible assets consist of business contracts, business IP rights and service agreements.

2. Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment

All property and equipment are measured at cost net of accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, taking into account any residual value. The estimated useful life varies between three and ten years.

Repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred. Expenses incurred after the acquisition of an asset that increase or extend the future economic benefits of other property and equipment in relation to their original use are capitalised and subsequently depreciated.

Gains and losses on the sale of other property and equipment are defined as the balance of the recoverable amount less transaction costs and the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised within other income.

Right-of-use Assets

A lease is a contract, in which the right to use an asset is granted for an agreed-upon period in return for compensation. Athora Netherlands applies the relief option allowed by IFRS 16 for short-term leases (12 months or less) and recognises the lease payments arising from these arrangements as expenses in other operating expenses as incurred. For all other leased assets (property and company cars), the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognised.

The right-of-use asset is recognised if Athora Netherlands has both right to direct the use of the identified asset and the right to obtain substantially all of the potential economic benefits from directing the use of an asset. Initially the right-of-use asset is recognised at an amount comprising:

- the amount at which the corresponding lease liability has been measured (refer to the section 'Other liabilities');
- prepaid lease payments at or before the commencement date, if any;
- initial direct costs incurred by Athora Netherlands with regard to the lease, if any.

Subsequently Athora Netherlands has chosen the cost model for measurement. The right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and depreciated over the lease term using a straight-line method, taking into account the options to cancel or to extend the lease. At each reporting date the right-of-use assets are reassessed for impairment.

Statement of Changes in Property and Equipment

In € millions	IT equipment	ROU: Property	ROU: Vehicles	Other assets	Total 2025	Total 2024
Accumulated acquisition costs	10	28	2	17	56	42
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	-9	-4	-1	-11	-25	-22
Revaluation	-	-3	-	-	-3	-
Balance as at 31 December	1	20	1	6	28	20
Balance as at 1 January	2	12	1	5	20	34
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-14
Investments	-	7	-	1	8	3
Depreciation	-1	-2	-	-1	-4	-4
Impairment (reversals)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	-	3	-	-	3	-
Balance as at 31 December	1	20	1	6	28	20

In 2024, the Alkmaar office building was reclassified as an investment property under IAS 40 at € 14 million, with no impact on profit and loss, and its revaluation reserve was released following its sale at year-end. For the inputs to the fair values, see [Note 25 Fair Value Hierarchy](#).

For the lease liabilities relating to the Right-of-Use assets, see [Note 13 Other Liabilities](#).

3. Investments in Associates

For details, see [section 7.1 'Basis for Consolidation'](#) under 'Investments in Associates and Joint ventures'.

Associates comprise Athora Netherlands' investment in CBRE Property Fund Central and Eastern Europe (CBRE PFCEE).

CBRE PFCEE's share capital consists entirely of ordinary shares and SRLEV holds a 30% interest in those shares (2024: 30% interest). CBRE PFCEE has been incorporated in the Netherlands and operates as a joint fund under Dutch law (in Dutch: fonds voor gemene rekening) and invests in commercial real estate in Central and Eastern Europe. The statutory objective of CBRE PFCEE is to invest in real estate directly or indirectly with the main focus on maximising the rental income. The shares of the associate are not listed.

Statement of Changes in Investments in Associates

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	40	40
Dividends received	-3	-3
Revaluations	5	4
Balance as at 31 December	42	40

The information below was derived from CBRE PFCEE's financial statements. CBRE PFCEE's financial year ends on 31 December 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. It does not represent the share of SRLEV in its profits.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position of CBRE PFCEE

In € millions	2025	2024
Non-current assets	177	168
Current assets	12	12
Total assets	189	181
Current liabilities	3	3
Non-current liabilities	59	57
Total liabilities	62	59
Net assets	126	121

Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss of CBRE PFCEE

In € millions	2025	2024
Income	26	26
Expenses	9	9
Result continued operations	17	17
Tax expense	3	8
Net result continued operations	14	10

4. Investment Property

Investment property, comprising retail properties, logistical properties, offices, residential properties and land, is held to generate long-term rental income or capital appreciation or both. If a property qualifies as part investment property and part owner-occupied property, it is recognised within property and equipment if the owner-occupied part makes up no less than 20% of the total number of square metres. However, if the owner-occupied part makes up less than 20% of the total number of square metres, it is recognised within investment property.

Investment property is measured at fair value i.e., its value in a (partially) let state, including transaction costs, upon initial recognition. The fair value is based on valuations performed every year by independent external appraisers with adequate expertise and specific experience in property locations and categories.

The purpose of a valuation is to determine the value for which the asset would be sold in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The capitalisation method is used to determine this value. This method uses an expected return since inception and the market rental value to determine the fair value of an asset. Gains and losses on investment property include lease incentives, discount rates and expected vacancy, but allowance is made for location, quality, age and liquidity of the property as well.

Changes in the fair value of investment property are recognised in profit or loss within result on investments. On disposal the difference between the sales proceeds and carrying value is recognised in the profit and loss account. Investment properties are classified as 'Held for sale' when it is highly probable that the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The sale of an asset or a related set of assets is highly probable if:

- Athora Netherlands is committed to a plan to sell these assets and has initiated activities to find a buyer;
- There is a sales effort to dispose of the assets at a price reasonably related to the current fair value;
- The sale is expected to take place within one year from the date of the 'Held for sale' classification.

Investment properties classified as 'Held for sale' are measured at fair value less costs to sell and are presented separately in the Statement of financial position.

Statement of Changes in Investment Property

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	830	986
Reclassifications	-	14
Investments	3	1
Divestments	-	-39
Revaluations	-17	-2
Other	2	-
Reclassifications to properties held for sale	-84	-131
Balance as at 31 December	735	830

Investment property mainly consists of offices, logistical warehouses and residential properties.

The rental income from operating leases of the investment property is reported in [Note 18 Result on Investments](#).

Athora Netherlands has two investment properties of € 84 million as at 31 December 2025 which met the criteria for 'Held for Sale', as described above. These two properties are expected to be sold during 2026. As at 31 December 2024, Athora Netherlands had six investment properties of € 131 million, which met the criteria for 'Held for Sale'. In 2025, these six properties were sold, incurring a total result of approximately € -4 million.

In 2025, there was no divestment of investment properties. The divestment of investment properties in 2024 include both office and residential properties of € 39 million.

The future lease payment (excluding service costs and VAT) to be received for investment property (with a definite contract period) for a period of up to one year is € 48 million; for a period of one to two years is € 35 million; for a period of two to three years is € 33 million; for a period of three to four years is € 28 million; for a period of four to five years is € 20 million; for a period of longer than five years is € 25 million.

5. Investments

Financial Assets

Initial recognition

The initial recognition of financial assets takes place at the moment Athora Netherlands becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument, i.e. on the transaction date. Initial measurement is done at fair value excluding transaction costs for investments recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss and including transaction costs for investments recognised at amortised cost and at fair value through net other comprehensive income. Subsequent measurement depends on the classification of the investment.

Business model assessment

Athora Netherlands has determined its IFRS 9 Business Models for its financial assets. An IFRS 9 business model is the way Athora Netherlands manages its financial instruments in order to generate cash flows. It is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together rather than at an individual financial instrument level.

In order to determine the business models, Athora Netherlands has assessed the objectives of each business model and the activities undertaken. In doing so, Athora Netherlands has considered all relevant information, including how investment decision are taken, how the performance is measured and how risks are managed and reported to Athora Netherlands' management.

IFRS 9 defines the following Business Models:

- Hold to collect;
- Hold to collect and sell;
- Other (including managed on a fair value basis).

Athora Netherlands' Business Model assessment resulted in FVTPL measurement as the investments are managed on a fair value basis, except for private loans related to the savings mortgages for which Athora Netherlands has applied the FVTPL designation as they are defined as hold to collect. Athora Netherlands does not have a hold-to-collect-and-sell business model.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is based on the combination of the Business Model, the SPPI test and in certain cases the financial instrument can be designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") to prevent an accounting mismatch.

A debt instrument, within a business model whose objective is hold-to-collect, will collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms will pass the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest test. The SPPI test requires that the contractual terms of the financial asset (as a whole) give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amounts outstanding.

Share and similar investments are recognised at fair value upon inception and subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derivatives are recognised at fair value upon inception and subsequently measured at fair value as well. Athora Netherlands recognises derivatives with a positive fair value as assets and derivatives with a negative fair value as liabilities. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss as gains and losses on financial instruments.

Loans and advances due from banks concern receivables from banks with a remaining maturity of one month or more, not including interest-bearing securities and are measured at FVTPL Mandatory, following the IFRS 9 Business model 'other' as they are managed on a fair value basis.

After initial measurement, Athora Netherlands measures financial instruments which are classified as at FVTPL at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net gain or loss on financial assets. Interest and dividends earned or paid on these instruments are recorded separately in interest income and dividend income.

Financial assets at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost (including transaction costs) based on the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign currency differences, realised gains and losses and impairments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or;
- Athora Netherlands has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either: (a) Athora Netherlands has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) Athora Netherlands has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Write off

A write off is a direct reduction of the carrying amount of a financial asset resulting from uncollectibility. A financial asset is considered uncollectible if Athora Netherlands has no reasonable expectations of recovery and has ceased any further enforcement activities.

Credit exposure relating to FVTPL Designation

Athora Netherlands has applied the FVTPL designation on the private loans related to the savings mortgages. There is no material credit exposure to the private loans related to the savings mortgages, as they are settled together with related mortgage loans.

Investments for Account of Third Parties and Liabilities from Investments for Account of Third Parties (Fair Value Through Profit or Loss)

These investments relate to the third parties' share in the investments of investment funds with opposite daily redeemable financial obligations to these third parties at the same amount and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Any related gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as gains and losses on financial instruments.

These investment funds are consolidated since Athora Netherlands controls these funds and is exposed to these funds' variable returns. The control results from the extent of Athora Netherlands' participations and its ability to de facto direct the funds' relevant activities through its involvement, voting rights and other governance rights. The returns from the investments in the funds are mainly attributable to investments for account of policyholders. This item also comprises investments for account of participants of Zwitserleven PPI.

Hedging

Athora Netherlands uses various strategies for its insurance business to hedge its interest rate, market and currency risks. Under IFRS, derivatives are recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position, while changes in their fair value are recognised through profit or loss. Athora Netherlands does not apply hedge accounting.

Athora Netherlands uses derivatives to protect the fair value of own funds and regulatory solvency against undesired market developments. Examples include:

- hedging interest rate risks arising from return guarantees made to policyholders;
- hedging interest rate risks arising from obligations to share surplus interest with policyholders;
- hedging interest rate risks arising from the difference in maturities between investments and liabilities;
- hedging currency risks on investments and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Breakdown of Investments

In € millions	Measurement category	2025	2024
For general account:			
Bonds	FVTPL Mandatory	16,313	16,832
Other private loans	FVTPL Mandatory	5,702	6,066
Mortgages	FVTPL Mandatory	3,282	3,434
Private loans linked to savings mortgages	FVTPL Designated	2,738	3,042
Deposits	FVTPL Mandatory	2	2
Total debt instruments		28,036	29,377
Shares and similar investments	FVTPL Mandatory	2,254	1,822
Derivatives	FVTPL Mandatory	4,425	3,793
Loans and advances due from banks	FVTPL Mandatory	4,027	2,608
Total investments for general account		38,744	37,600
For account of policyholders:			
Shares and similar investments	FVTPL Mandatory	13,810	13,169
Debt Instruments	FVTPL Mandatory	330	379
Total investments for account of policyholders		14,140	13,548
For account of third parties:			
Shares and similar investments	FVTPL Mandatory	13,539	11,692
Other investments	FVTPL Mandatory	79	54
Total investments for account of third parties		13,618	11,746
Total Investments		66,502	62,895

The investments for general account are the investments for own account of Athora Netherlands. All investments are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Shares and similar investments for the general account concern investments in alternative funds. Derivatives are used for interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk mitigation.

For more information about the private loans linked to savings mortgages, see [Note 14 Guarantees and Commitments](#).

Some investments have been posted as collateral for amounts due to derivatives and for repurchase agreements. The carrying amount (fair value) of investments posted as collateral at 31 December 2025 was € 1,528 million (2024: € 1,780 million). The collateral received for derivatives is reported in [paragraph 8.8 Liquidity Risk](#).

Loans and advances due from banks exclude interest-bearing securities and mainly comprise cash collateral receivable, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, deposits, and loans to banks. Of the total amount of € 4,027 million (2024: € 2,608 million), € 4,001 million has a remaining term to maturity of less than three months (2024: € 2,578 million).

Total investments increased in 2025 by € 3,608 million compared to 2024.

The decline in total debt instruments can be attributed to outflows from collateralised securities and negative results on private credit portfolios and equity funds, partly offset by inflows into corporate bonds. Overall investment growth was driven by higher investments for the account of third parties,

which increased by € 1,872 million, as well as positive revaluations, including unit-linked portfolios and equity funds. Additional contributions came from increased receivables on cash collateral.

Investments for the general account increased by € 1,144 million compared to 2024. This increase was mainly driven by higher receivables from banks, reflecting increased cash collateral. The increase was partially offset by a reduction in bond positions and negative foreign currency effects on corporate bonds and private credit mainly USD denominated.

Investments for account of policyholders consist of investments under unit-linked policies for an amount of € 13,948 million (2024: € 13,264 million) and separate investment deposits for separate accounts amounting to € 192 million (2024: € 284 million).

Investments for account of policyholders increased by € 592 million compared to 2024. This was driven by positive revaluation results in unit-linked investments and supported by favourable movements in MSCI indices, which recorded gains ranging from 8% to 19% in 2025. The increase was partially offset by net outflows from unit-linked investments and separate accounts.

As a consequence of the consolidation of investments funds, the investments for account of policyholders within these funds are represented by the underlying investments. Refer to the section "Underlying items" within [Note 11 Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contract](#) for more information.

The third party investments largely consist of Cardano funds and investments held for the account of participants of Zwitterleven PPI. Investments for account of third parties increased by € 1,872 million compared to 2024, mainly driven by net inflows of € 1.200 million into Zwitterleven PPI and unit-linked investments. In addition, positive revaluation results on equity funds were supported by strong performance of two MSCI indices.

Derivatives

Breakdown of Derivatives

In € millions	Assets		Liabilities		Balance	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Derivatives	4,425	3,793	7,899	5,371	-3,473	-1,578
Total	4,425	3,793	7,899	5,371	-3,473	-1,578

In 2025, the total net balance value of derivatives declined compared to 2024. This decline was primarily due to negative revaluation results in interest rate swaps, partially offset by positive contributions from foreign currency movements and closed positions in currency forwards.

For more information about derivatives, see [Note 18 Result on Investments](#).

6. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognised for tax losses carried forward, unused tax credits and for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. This is based on the tax rates that will apply in the period in which the deferred tax assets or tax liabilities are settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be received or paid. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent sufficient taxable profits are expected to be available against which these temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are assessed at the reporting date; if it is no longer likely that the related taxable profit will be achieved to utilise the deferred tax asset, the deferred tax asset is reduced to its

recoverable value. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis to the extent that they relate to the same tax authority and that they are settled simultaneously in the same reporting period.

Athora Netherlands has applied the mandatory exception to not recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arising from Pillar Two income taxes.

Origin of Deferred Tax 2025

In € millions	1 January	Change through profit or loss	Change through equity	Other move- ments	31 December
Capitalised acquisition costs Insurance activities	17	-2	-	-	15
(Investment) property and equipment	-74	13	-	-	-60
Investments	137	41	-	-	178
Derivatives	401	612	-	-	1,014
Insurance contracts	180	-593	-	-	-413
Provision for employee benefits	7	4	-10	-	1
Carry forward losses	56	13	-	-	69
Other	-23	-12	-	36	1
Total net deferred tax asset/(liability)	701	77	-10	36	804

Origin of Deferred Tax 2024

In € millions	1 January	Change through profit or loss	Change through equity	Other move- ments	31 December
Capitalised acquisition costs Insurance activities	19	-2	-	-	17
(Investment) property and equipment	-71	-3	1	-	-74
Investments	151	-15	-	-	137
Derivatives	489	-88	-	-	401
Insurance contracts	78	102	-	-	180
Provision for employee benefits	14	-2	-5	-	7
Carry forward losses	40	16	-	-	56
Other	50	-69	-	-4	-23
Total	770	-61	-4	-4	701

The total amount of change in deferred tax through profit or loss is € 77 million (2024: € -61 million). This amount is due to temporary differences (2025: € 64 million; 2024: € -76 million) and capitalisation of a deferred tax asset for carry forward losses (2025: € 13 million; 2024: € 16 million). See also [Note 23 Income Tax](#). The other movements of € 36 million concerns the reclassification of tax credits from current tax receivable to deferred tax assets.

The total non-recoverable deferred tax assets are per year-end 2025 € 18 million.

For the temporary differences on investment property of € 10 million the corresponding amount of deferred tax of € 2 million is not recognised.

For carry forward losses of € 64 million the corresponding amount of deferred tax of € 16 million is not recognised in connection with foreign real estate. Of the fiscal losses of € 64 million, € 1 million will expire per year-end 2026, € 1 million will expire per year-end 2027, € 1 million will expire per year-end 2029, € 1 million will expire per year-end 2030, € 1 million will expire in the years 2038 till 2042 and € 59 million has no expiry date.

During the year, Athora Netherlands recognised a deferred tax liability of € 3 million arising from the temporary differences between IFRS carrying amount and fiscal value of Athora Netherlands' non-Dutch entities' investments.

7. Other Assets

Breakdown of Other Assets

In € millions	2025	2024
Investment transactions to be settled	38	289
Receivables from intermediaries	8	10
Other accrued assets	33	55
Accrued assets	80	353
Corporate income tax	36	26
Other taxes	-	-1
Total	116	379

The decrease in investment transactions to be settled reflects timing differences in the settlement process. The other assets are expected to be realised within twelve months subsequent to the reporting date.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments such as money market funds that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are measured at fair value. The fair value of cash is equivalent to the nominal value.

Breakdown of Cash and Cash Equivalents

In € millions	2025	2024
Cash at bank	249	264
Money market funds classified as cash equivalents	2,271	2,757
Total	2,519	3,021

Cash at bank are at the company's free disposal.

Athora Netherlands and its subsidiaries have a joint credit facility of € 5 million in total with ABN AMRO. ABN AMRO has issued a € 0.6 million guarantee for the lease of the office building in Amsterdam.

9. Equity

Breakdown of Equity

In € millions	2025	2024
Equity attributable to Shareholder	3,759	4,192
Equity attributable to Holders of Other equity instruments	450	450
Total	4,209	4,642

Shareholders' Equity

The Executive Board proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders to distribute no dividends on ordinary shares for 2025.

The share capital issued is fully paid-up and comprises of 477 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share for a total value of € 238,500.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands received capital injections of € 50 million (2024: € 361 million) via share premium payments from its shareholder Athora Netherlands Holding Ltd.

In 2025, Athora Netherlands made capital distributions of € 330 million (2024: € 310 million) via the share premium reserve to its shareholder.

Holders of Other Equity Instruments

Other equity instruments comprise listed subordinated restricted Tier 1 notes. These instruments are measured at the amount of the issued notes at par minus directly attributable transaction costs. The interest payment on these instruments is recognised as a deduction on equity once the payment is declared.

In December 2021, Athora Netherlands was provided a perpetual Tier 1 Capital Subordinated loan by its ultimate parent company Athora Holding Ltd. In December 2024, Athora Group had transferred the loan to Athora Belgium. The € 50 million subordinated loan is perpetual and is classified as equity instrument and consequently recognised as part of equity as there is no contractual obligation for Athora Netherlands, as issuer of the loan, to repay the principal or to pay interest. The loan is first callable after five years and each interest payment date thereafter, subject to conditions to redemption. The coupon is fixed at 4.44% per annum until the first call date and payable annually in arrears on 23 December in each year, commencing on 23 December 2022. Interest on this loan is recognised directly via equity instead of via the statement of profit or loss.

In November 2024, Athora Netherlands issued € 400 million perpetual subordinated restricted Tier 1 notes priced with a fixed rate coupon of 6.750% per annum until 18 November 2031 and will reset every fifth year thereafter. The new issue is first callable on 18 May 2031. The € 400 million subordinated notes bear discretionary interest and have no maturity date, but can be redeemed at the discretion of Athora Netherlands. Consequently, these notes have been classified as equity instruments.

10. Financial Liabilities

Classification

Athora Netherlands classifies its financial liabilities into one of the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (subordinated debt, borrowings and amounts due to banks); or
- Financial liabilities at FVTPL (liabilities from investments for account of third parties and derivatives).

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Interest expenses are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, Athora Netherlands estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the liability.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest expenses and foreign gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

For embedded derivatives refer to [‘Embedded options and guarantees in insurance contracts’](#) in the section ‘Life insurance’.

Derecognition and contract modification

Athora Netherlands generally derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Athora Netherlands also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition, any difference between the carrying amount and the redemption value based on the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Athora Netherlands commitments consist of the following three categories:

- Undrawn loans commitments from regular business
- Capital commitments for future investments
- Loan commitments relating to savings mortgages

For the undrawn loan commitment Athora Netherlands is potentially exposed to credit risk at reporting date. The undrawn loan commitments are measured at fair value through profit or loss to prevent an accounting mismatch when the loan is drawn.

The loan commitments relating to savings mortgages are designated at FVTPL and are exposed to a limited credit risk.

The tables below provide a breakdown of the financial liabilities, along with a comprehensive analysis of each category, and statement of changes in subordinated debt.

Breakdown of Financial Liabilities

In € millions	Measurement category	2025	2024
Subordinated debt	Amortised cost	524	523
Liabilities from investments for account of third parties	FVTPL Designated	13,618	11,746
Derivatives	FVTPL Mandatory	7,899	5,371
Amounts due to banks	Amortised cost	404	797
Total		22,445	18,438

Subordinated Debt

Statement of Changes in Subordinated debt

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	523	922
Disposals and redemptions	-	-386
Amortisation	1	1
Fair value changes	-	-10
Interest Paid	-27	-39
Accrued interest	27	36
Balance as at 31 December	524	523

Breakdown of Subordinated Debt

In € millions	Coupon	Maturity	First call date	Carrying amount		Nominal value	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
Athora Netherlands N.V.	2.250%	April 2011 - April 2031	April 2026	16	16	16	16
Athora Netherlands N.V.	5.375%	May 2022 - May 2032	May 2027	508	507	500	500
Total				524	523	516	516

In April 2021, Athora Netherlands issued € 300 million subordinated notes. The notes are first callable after five years, subject to conditions to redemption. The coupon is fixed at 2.250% per annum until the first call date. The notes qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II. In June 2024, Athora Netherlands redeemed € 284 million of the originally in 2021 issued € 300 million subordinated notes as a result of the successful tender offer on the notes.

In May 2022, Athora Netherlands issued € 500 million subordinated notes. The notes are first callable after five years, subject to conditions to redemption. The coupon is fixed at 5.375% per annum until the first call date, thereafter based on the five years mid swap rates plus margin with yearly resets. The notes qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II.

Derivatives

Derivative liabilities increased in 2025, primarily driven by a large negative revaluation result on interest rate swaps as a result of higher long-term swap rates. For further information on derivatives see [Note 5 Investments](#).

Amounts Due to Banks

The amount of € 404 million (2024: € 797 million) due on demand relates to cash collateral received from several counterparties, reflecting a decrease in the fair value of derivatives with these counterparties in 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, Athora Netherlands had no outstanding repurchase agreements.

11. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contracts Held Assets and Liabilities

Insurance Contract Liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities arise from insurance contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts that concern the transfer of significant insurance risk. These contracts can also involve investment risks. Athora Netherlands issues life insurance contracts. Athora Netherlands recognises insurance contract liabilities from the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period or the date on which the first payment of the policyholder becomes due or when a group of contracts become onerous.

Athora Netherlands applied the fair value approach on transition for all group of contracts. For the application of the fair value, Athora Netherlands has used reasonable and supportable information available at transition date in order to identify groups of insurance contracts and determine whether any contracts are direct participating insurance contracts. In determining the fair value, Athora Netherlands has applied the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement without taking into account the effect of demand features.

Classification of Insurance Contracts

Athora Netherlands issues life insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

Contracts held by Athora Netherlands, under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. These reinsurance contracts held also meet the definition of insurance contracts for purposes of IFRS 17.

The insurance and reinsurance contracts also expose Athora Netherlands to financial risk.

There are three measurement models available under IFRS 17 for the measurement of insurance contracts, these include the General Measurement Model ('GMM'), Variable Fee Approach ('VFA') and the Premium Allocation Approach ('PAA'). The GMM is the default approach. The VFA is an adjusted version of the GMM applied for contracts with direct participation features. This approach is for contracts where substantially investment-related services are provided.

Insurance contracts are classified as direct participating contracts or contracts without direct participation features. Direct participating contracts are contracts for which, at inception (or transition date for the policies in force at the transition date):

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

Insurance contracts with investment-related services issued by Athora Netherlands tend to meet the requirements to be considered direct participating contracts. These insurance contracts are measured applying the VFA. The VFA assessment has been made based on the facts and circumstances at the transition to IFRS 17.

All other insurance contracts and all reinsurance contracts are classified as contracts without direct participation features. The GMM, is used for the measurement of the contracts without direct participation features. Athora Netherlands does not measure any of the contracts applying the PAA.

In the table below the life portfolio and the measurement model that Athora Netherlands applies are presented:

Product	Measurement method applied	
	GMM	VFA
Individual traditional insurance policies	☑	
Individual insurance policies in investment units	☑	☑
Group insurance policies	☑	☑
Group insurance policies in investment units	☑	☑

Separating Components from Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

The starting point for grouping insurance contracts for measurement purposes, is the IFRS 17 insurance contract. Athora Netherlands assesses the terms of the insurance contracts to determine if any non- insurance components need to be separated from the insurance contracts when applying IFRS 17.

Athora Netherlands assessed whether the insurance contracts contain components which must be accounted for under another IFRS standard rather than IFRS 17. Possible non-insurance components include:

- derivatives embedded in the contract whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and whose terms would not meet the definition of an

insurance or reinsurance contract as a stand-alone instrument (i.e., distinct embedded derivatives).

- investment components (i.e., payments made to the policyholder in all scenarios) that are not highly inter-related with the insurance component(s) within the insurance contracts, and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction (i.e., distinct investment components).
- good or service other than insurance contract if the policyholder can benefit from it either on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the policyholder (i.e., distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services).

The Athora Netherlands insurance contracts do not include any of the above distinct non-insurance components set out above, and therefore even though some of the insurance contracts include embedded derivatives and/or investment components these are not separated from the insurance components because they are not distinct. Athora Netherlands therefore applies IFRS 17 to all components of the (host) insurance contract.

Aggregation and Recognition of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts held

Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of (re)insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into cohorts based on the issue date (not grouping contracts issued more than 3 months apart in the same group) and each cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the cohort.

The same cohorting mechanism is used for reinsurance contracts held, except that the groups for reinsurance contracts held are based on the cost or gain of reinsurance instead of profitability.

Athora Netherlands does not apply the exemption granted by the European Commission's Accounting Regulatory Committee to exempt certain groups of insurance contracts from annual cohort requirements.

Contracts are grouped together based on the nature of the (predominant) risk covered in the contract. Mortality and longevity risk are used as the basis for the identification of separate portfolios. Multi-cover contracts that are not separated are grouped based on their predominant risk.

Contracts within a portfolio that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains Athora Netherlands practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics are included in the same group. This applies to contracts issued which are required by European regulation to be priced on a gender-neutral basis.

Each group of reinsurance contract comprises one contract.

A direct insurance contract issued is initially recognised by Athora Netherlands from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e., the period during which Athora Netherlands provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract),
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts with the same characteristics are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

The recognition date for direct insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held differ. A reinsurance contract is recognised on the following dates:

- Proportional reinsurance contracts: The date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Athora Netherlands quota share reinsurance contracts.
- Other reinsurance contracts: The beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract. However, if Athora Netherlands recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date.

Athora Netherlands does not have significant non-proportional reinsurance contracts.

Initial Measurement of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

On initial recognition, Athora Netherlands measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of the:

1. Fulfilment cash flows, and
2. Contractual Service Margin (CSM).

The fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk, as explained below.

Future Cash Flows

The estimates of future cash flows are based on a probability weighted average of the full range of possible outcomes determined from the perspective of Athora Netherlands, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

Athora Netherlands objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value. If there are significant interdependencies between cash flows that vary based on changes in market variables and other cash flows, then Athora Netherlands uses stochastic modelling techniques to estimate the expected present value. Stochastic modelling involves projecting future cash flows under a large number of possible economic scenarios for market variables such as interest rates and equity returns.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect Athora Netherlands view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, Athora Netherlands takes into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted. Athora Netherlands derives cost inflation assumptions on fixed staff costs from the current Collective Labor Agreement. For the projection of attributable expense to the future, expense inflation assumptions are applied. Which takes into account expected price inflation. Inflation regarding expense assumptions is considered a financial assumption if an observable market input is used and non-financial if not.

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. The contract boundary for the insurance and reinsurance contracts are determined as follows:

Insurance contracts:

- Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which Athora Netherlands can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services which includes insurance coverage and any investment related or investment return services as required by IFRS 17.

A substantive obligation to provide services ends when Athora Netherlands:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

The reassessment of risks considers only risks transferred from policyholders to Athora Netherlands, which may include both insurance and financial risks, but exclude lapse and expense risks.

Reinsurance contracts:

- Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which Athora Netherlands is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

For contracts with renewal periods, an assessment is performed of whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The pricing of the renewals is established by considering all the risks covered for the policyholder by the company, that would be considered when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal dates for the remaining service. An insurance contract liability or insurance contract asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of an insurance contract or a reinsurance contract, are not included in the measurement of that contract. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts. An assessment is made whether a renewal meets the definition of a modification, in terms of IFRS 17, where the existing insurance contract is derecognised and the renewal recognised as a new insurance contract.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on Athora Netherlands substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

Acquisition Cash Flow

Insurance acquisition cash flows within the contract boundary, are included within the measurement of the insurance contracts. The insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. The cash flows arise from selling, underwriting or starting a (group of) insurance contracts include costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. non-refundable commissions paid on issuance of a contract), are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts. At the end of each reporting period Athora Netherlands assesses the recoverability of an asset for insurance cash flows if facts or circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. Athora Netherlands recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss and reduces the carrying amount of an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows so that the carrying amount does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group of insurance contracts. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

Cash flows are attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. Athora Netherlands generally allocates insurance acquisition cash flows and maintenance and administration costs to groups of contracts based on the number of expected to be in-force contracts within each group. Other costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Investment Management Expenses

Investment Management Expenses represent a separate category of costs. Under IFRS 17, cash flows are attributed to insurance contracts if they directly relate to the execution of these insurance contracts and that the investment activities enhance policyholder benefits from insurance coverage as required by IFRS 17.B65(ka)(i-iii). It is Athora Netherlands' view that only insurance contracts with explicit profit sharing and/or investment returns have policyholder benefits that are enhanced by investment returns and therefore the measurement of only these contracts allows for expected investment management expenses. All investment management expenses not allocated to these products are reported in profit or loss as they are incurred in the reporting period.

At each reporting date, Athora Netherlands revises investment management expenses allocated to group of contracts to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used.

Discount Rate

The IFRS 17 discount rates should reflect the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and be consistent with observable current market prices (if any) for financial instruments with cash flows whose characteristics are consistent with those of the insurance contracts, in terms of, for example, timing, currency and liquidity.

Athora Netherlands applies the top-down approach to determine the discount rates. The discount rates exclude the factors that influence such observable market prices, but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts.

All cash flows are discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. Athora Netherlands' IFRS 17 curves are constructed as a risk-free rate and a portfolio specific spread that is based on the illiquidity premium of the reference portfolio. The reference portfolio is adjusted to eliminate factors that are not relevant for the insurance liability, for example market risk and expected and unexpected credit risk. Cash flows that vary based on the returns on any financial underlying items are adjusted for the effect of

that variability using risk-neutral measurement techniques and discounted using the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity.

When the present value of future cash flows is estimated by stochastic modelling, the cash flows are discounted at scenario-specific rates calibrated, on average, to be the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity.

Athora Netherlands generally aligns the risk-free rates with those published by EIOPA. The yield curve is interpolated between the Last Liquid Point (LLP) of 20 years and an ultimate forward rate of 3.3%, which is determined based on 20-years moving average and reflects long-term real interest rate and inflation expectations. Athora Netherlands applies a LLP of 20 years and considers market information not liquid enough for longer maturities. Although the ultimate forward rate is subject to revision, it is expected to be stable and would change only on significant changes to long-term expectations.

To reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts, the risk-free yield curves and UFR are adjusted by an illiquidity premium (ILP). ILPs are generally determined by a (credit) risk-corrected spread that is derived from Athora Netherlands' own asset allocation. The short term ILP is based on current asset allocation and point-in-time (PiT) benchmark gross spreads and is assumed to converge to a long-term ILP which is derived from the lower of a 3-year average strategic asset allocation or the current strategic asset allocation.

Non-performance risk of Athora Netherlands is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer. In the current and prior reporting periods there are no expected risks related to non-performance.

Refer to the [Estimate of Cash Flows](#) paragraph of this note for the yield curve that is applied for discounting the cash flows.

Risk Adjustment

This risk adjustment is determined based on the cost of capital approach. The cost-of-capital rate represents the additional reward that investors would require for exposure to the non-financial risk. Applying a cost of capital technique, Athora Netherlands determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk by applying a cost-of-capital rate to the amount of capital required for each future reporting date and discounting the result using risk-free rates adjusted for illiquidity. The cost of capital in the risk adjustments is set at 4%. The risk adjustment is calculated on Athora Netherlands level and allocated to portfolios and groups of insurance contracts.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk on reinsurance contracts held, is the amount of risk being transferred by Athora Netherlands to the reinsurer. To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, Athora Netherlands applies these techniques both gross and net of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results. An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from other estimates and is taken into account in determining the fulfilment cash flows.

The risk adjustment is the compensation the entity requires for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk reflects all life underwriting risks associated with insurance contracts of which the most important are mortality risk, longevity risk, disability and morbidity risk, lapse risk, expense risk and catastrophe risk. Risk adjustments for non-financial risk reflect the diversification benefits from contracts issued by Athora Netherlands, in a way that is consistent with the compensation that it would require and that reflects its degree of risk aversion, and the effects of the diversification benefits are determined in a similar manner as Solvency II, by using a correlation matrix technique. The diversification benefits include the effects from diversification among different portfolios of insurance contracts that belong to the same legal entity. There are no diversification benefits assumed between Athora Netherlands, its subsidiaries and Athora Group.

The required capitals are based on the required capitals for each risk under Solvency II, since Solvency II represents the regulatory regime in which Athora Netherlands operates and holds capital. However, to reflect the requirements under IFRS 17, the Solvency II capitals are adjusted to include only underwriting risks. Therefore, operational risks and counter party risk on reinsurance, that are included in the measurement of the risk adjustment under Solvency II, are excluded from the risk adjustment under IFRS 17.

The change in the risk adjustment is not disaggregated between change related to non-financial risk and the effect of the time value of money.

Refer to the [Risk Adjustment](#) paragraph of this note for additional information on the risk adjustment.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that Athora Netherlands will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any cash flows arising at that date and (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss, or as an adjustment to goodwill or a gain on a bargain purchase if the contracts are acquired in a business combination. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue.

The initial measurement of the CSM is the same regardless of the measurement model being applied (i.e., VFA versus GMM).

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts held represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group, (c) any cash flows arising at that date and (d) any income recognised in profit or loss because of onerous underlying contracts recognised at that date.

However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, then Athora Netherlands recognises the cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense.

Subsequent Measurement of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

Fulfilment Cash Flows

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid.

The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows:

- Changes relating to future services: Adjustment against the CSM as set out below (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous).
- Changes relating to current or past services: Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss.

- Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on estimated future cash flows: Recognised as insurance finance income or expenses.

To measure a group of reinsurance contracts held, Athora Netherlands applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications. The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset or liability for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims not yet settled by the reinsurer. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

Athora Netherlands measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows of reinsurance contracts using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

Athora Netherlands has made an accounting policy choice not to change the treatment of accounting estimates made in previous interim financial statements, prepared applying IAS 34, when applying IFRS 17 in subsequent interim financial statements and in the annual reporting period. As a result, Athora Netherlands will apply period-to-period reporting within the financial statements based on a quarterly interim reporting. This policy choice is applied to all groups of insurance contracts it issues and groups of reinsurance contracts it holds.

The subsequent measurement of the CSM is dependent on the measurement model applied to the group of insurance contracts. A distinction is made between the contracts without direct participating features (i.e., GMM contracts), and the groups of insurance contracts with direct participating features (i.e., VFA contracts). For the insurance contracts without direct participating features, a distinction is to be made between the direct contracts and the reinsurance contracts held.

Without direct participating features - Direct contracts (GMM)

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date for a group of direct insurance contracts without direct participating features, is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year.
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition.
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
 - any increases in the fulfilment cash flows that exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component, or
 - any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss.
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services comprise:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the year that relate to future services and related cash flows, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition.
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;

- differences between (a) any investment component expected to become payable in the year, determined as the payment expected at the start of the year plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and (b) the actual amount that becomes payable in the year.
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services. Athora Netherlands does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. As a result of the policy choice, the CSM is adjusted for the change related to non-financial risk, measured at current discount rates. Both non-financial changes and effect of the time value of money will adjust the CSM.

The release of the CSM in a reporting period reflects the insurance contract services provided, which for a group of insurance contracts without direct participating features represents the insurance coverage and investment return services (if applicable).

A group of insurance contracts without direct participation features will include contracts with investment return services if all of the following criteria are met:

- an investment component exists, or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount (i.e., the policyholder has a right to receive a surrender value or refund of premiums on cancellation of a policy or transfer an amount to another insurance provider).
- Athora Netherlands expects the investment component or amount the policyholder has a right to withdraw to include an investment return (an investment return could be below zero, for example, in a negative interest rate environment).
- the entity expects to perform investment activity to generate that investment return.

Without direct participating features – Reinsurance contracts held (GMM)

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date for a groups of reinsurance contracts held, is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year.
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition.
- income recognised in profit or loss in the year on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, provided that the reinsurance contract held is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying insurance contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:
 - the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts;
 - the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that Athora Netherlands expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.
- reversals of a loss-recovery component to the extent that they are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts. After Athora Netherlands has established a loss-recovery component, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts. The carrying amount of the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, unless they result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss-recovery component.
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services received in the year.

If the reinsurance contract covers only some of the insurance contracts included in an onerous group of contracts, then Athora Netherlands uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the onerous group of contracts that relates to underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract. This method is based on the coverage units of the reinsurance contract, similar to the CSM release of the reinsurance contracts.

A loss-recovery component is recognised or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid.

With direct participating features (VFA)

Direct participating contracts are contracts under which Athora Netherlands' obligation to the policyholder is the net of:

- the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items.
- a variable fee in exchange for future services provided under the conditions of the contracts, being the amount of Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items less fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. Athora Netherlands provides investment services under these contracts by promising an investment return based on underlying items, in addition to insurance coverage.

When measuring a group of direct participating contracts, Athora Netherlands adjusts the fulfilment cash flows for the whole of the changes in the obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items. These changes do not relate to future services and are recognised in profit or loss. Athora Netherlands then adjusts any CSM for changes in the amount of Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items, which relate to future services, as explained below. Athora Netherlands does not apply the risk mitigation option, which allows for mitigation of an accounting mismatch between the presentation of the impact of financial risks on underlying instruments versus the impact of financial risks on the related insurance products.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date for groups of insurance contracts with direct participating features, is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year.
- the change in the amount of the Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
 - a decrease in the amount of Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items, or an increase in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses) and creating a loss component; or
 - an increase in the amount of Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items, or a decrease in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, is allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss (included in insurance service expenses);
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services include the changes relating to future services as specified above for contracts without direct participation features (measured at current discount rates) and changes in financial risks that do not arise from underlying items – e.g. the effect of financial guarantees;
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

The release of the CSM in a reporting period reflect the insurance contract services provided, which for a group of insurance contracts with direct participating features represents the insurance coverage and investment related services.

Derecognition and Modification of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is extinguished – i.e., when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled.

Athora Netherlands also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then Athora Netherlands treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

When a contract is derecognised from within a group of contracts:

1. the fulfilment cash flows are adjusted to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group.
2. the CSM is adjusted for the change in fulfilment cash flows (unless the decrease in the fulfilment cash flows is allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage of the group of insurance contracts).
3. the number of coverage units is adjusted for the expected remaining insurance contract services considering the coverage units derecognised.

If the contract is transferred to a third party, the CSM adjustment in (2) above is the amount of the fulfilment cash flow adjustment relating to future services less the premium charged by the third party.

If the original contract is modified resulting in a derecognition, the CSM adjustment in (2) above is the amount of the fulfilment cash flow adjustment related to future service adjusted for the premium the entity would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, a hypothetical premium is applied.

Presentation

Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance income or expenses, are presented on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result.

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risks and changes therein, unless any such changes for groups of direct participating contract are adjusted for the CSM.

Athora Netherlands does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are included in the insurance service result.

Insurance Service Result

Insurance Revenue

Athora Netherlands recognises insurance revenue, as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. The insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of

the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which Athora Netherlands expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims and other insurance service expenses as expected to be incurred at the start of the reporting period.
- In addition, Athora Netherlands allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. Athora Netherlands recognises the allocated amount as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

The amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts that is recognised as insurance revenue in each year is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the year (before any allocation) equally to each coverage unit provided in the year and expected to be provided in future years, and recognising in profit or loss the amount of the CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the year.

The number of coverage units is the quantity of services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

The release of the CSM in a reporting period reflects the insurance contract services provided, which for a group of insurance contracts without direct participating features, represents the insurance coverage and investment return services (if applicable).

The expected coverage period reflects expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts, as well as the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they would affect the expected coverage period. The period of investment services ends no later than the date on which all amounts due to current policyholders relating to those services have been paid.

Athora Netherlands establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of insurance contracts. The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue when they occur. When the fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis. The systematic basis is determined by the proportion of the loss component relative to the total estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows (consisting of the insurance claims, expenses and intrinsic value of options and guarantees) plus the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the beginning of each year (or on initial recognition if a group of contracts is initially recognised in the year).

Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and changes in the amount of Athora Netherlands' share of the fair value of the underlying items for direct participating contracts are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

Insurance Service Expense

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items.

- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses: For some life risk contracts, incurred claims also include premiums waived on detection of critical illness.
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows: This is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the year that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.

- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.
- Impairment losses on assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversals of such impairment losses.

Net Result from Reinsurance

Net result from reinsurance comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers.

Athora Netherlands recognises an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss as it receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. The allocation of reinsurance premiums paid relating to services received for each period represents the total of the changes in the asset for remaining coverage that relate to services that Athora Netherlands expects to receive, and comprises the following items:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units received.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims to be recovered in the period as expected at the start of the period.

For a group of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, Athora Netherlands establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals or recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that Athora Netherlands expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contracts Held Assets and Liabilities

As per 31 December 2025, the total amount of insurance contract liabilities is € 43,387 million (2024: € 43,905 million). The reinsurers' liabilities amount to € 104 million (2024: € 186 million). The reinsurance contracts held assets amount to € 3 million (2024: € 3 million).

Athora Netherlands sells individual life insurance policies in the retail and SME markets and corporate insurance policies in the entire corporate market in the Netherlands. The Life Service Business portfolio mainly consists of unit-linked insurance policies, savings-based mortgage policies, term assurance policies (ORV) and life annuity insurance policies providing regular payments for the remainder of the holder's life. The Pension Business insurance portfolio mainly consists of traditional contracts, group policies with separate accounts and of group unit-linked policies.

Insurance Contracts

The following table provides an overview of the product portfolio and the measurement method applied.

Breakdown of Insurance Contract Liabilities and Measurement Method Applied

In € millions	GMM		VFA		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Individual traditional insurance policies	8,039	8,957	-	-	8,039	8,957
Individual insurance policies in investment units	634	668	2,711	2,749	3,345	3,416
Group insurance policies	19,267	19,449	35	15	19,303	19,464
Group insurance policies in investment units	1,314	1,424	11,386	10,643	12,700	12,067
Total	29,255	30,499	14,132	13,406	43,387	43,905

Statement of Changes in Insurance Contracts by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims 2025

In € millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
	Excl. Loss component	Loss component		
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	43,313	98	494	43,905
Balance as at 1 January 2025	43,313	98	494	43,905
CSM recognised for services provided	-197	-	-	-197
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-36	-	-	-36
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-1,871	-	-	-1,871
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	-6	-	-	-6
Insurance revenues	-2,110	-	-	-2,110
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	-	-9	1,835	1,826
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	6	-	-	6
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	-4	-	-4
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	1	1
Insurance service expenses	6	-13	1,837	1,829
Insurance service result	-2,104	-13	1,837	-281
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-265	1	-	-264
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	-2,369	-13	1,837	-545
Investment components and premium refunds	-1,114	-	1,114	-
Premiums received	3,004	-	-	3,004
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	-2,962	-2,962
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-16	-	-	-16
Total cash flows	2,988	-	-2,962	27
Balance as at 31 December 2025	42,818	85	484	43,387
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	42,818	85	484	43,387

Insurance revenues consist of insurance revenue for contracts measured under the fair value approach of € -1,691 million (2024: € -1,721 million) and all other contracts amount of € -419 million (2024: € -234 million).

Statement of Changes in Insurance Contracts by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims 2024

In € millions	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	Total
	Excl. Loss component	Loss component		
Insurance contract liabilities	41,152	63	497	41,713
Balance as at 1 January 2024	41,152	63	497	41,713
CSM recognised for services provided	-175	-	-	-175
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-22	-	-	-22
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-1,754	-	-	-1,754
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	-5	-	-	-5
Insurance revenues	-1,955	-	-	-1,955
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	-	-7	1,728	1,721
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	5	-	-	5
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	41	-	41
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	2	2
Insurance service expenses	5	34	1,730	1,769
Insurance service result	-1,950	34	1,730	-186
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	2,623	1	-	2,624
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	673	35	1,730	2,438
Investment components and premium refunds	-1,210	-	1,210	-
Premiums received	2,715	-	-	2,715
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	-2,942	-2,942
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-18	-	-	-18
Total cash flows	2,697	-	-2,942	-245
Balance as at 31 December 2024	43,313	98	494	43,905
Insurance contract liabilities	43,313	98	494	43,905

Statement of Changes in Insurance Contracts by Measurement Component 2025

In € millions	Estimates PV of future CF	Risk adjustment non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)			
			Contracts under FVA	Other contracts	Total CSM	Total
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	40,970	942	1,727	266	1,994	43,905
Balance as at 1 January 2025	40,970	942	1,727	266	1,994	43,905
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	-159	-39	-197	-197
Change in risk adjustment non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-36	-	-	-	-36
Experience adjustments	-45	-	-	-	-	-45
Total changes that relate to current services	-45	-36	-159	-39	-197	-278
Contracts initially recognised in the year	-260	67	-	195	195	2
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-408	-220	495	134	629	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses	1	-7	-	-	-	-6
Total changes that relate to future services	-668	-160	494	329	824	-4
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total changes that relate to past services	1	-	-	-	-	1
Insurance service result	-712	-196	336	291	626	-281
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-289	-	11	14	25	-264
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	-1,000	-196	346	305	651	-545
Premiums received	3,004	-	-	-	-	3,004
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-2,962	-	-	-	-	-2,962
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-16	-	-	-	-	-16
Total cash flows	27	-	-	-	-	27
Balance as at 31 December 2025	39,996	746	2,074	571	2,645	43,387
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	39,996	746	2,074	571	2,645	43,387

Movements in the lines 'Contracts initially recognised in the year' and 'Premiums received' include contracts issued by Athora Netherlands through pension risk transfers and regular "Direct Ingaande Pensioenen" (DIP)/annuities. For a more detailed explanation of the pension risk transfers, reference is made to paragraph [7.2 'Pension Risk Transfers, Acquisition and Disposals'](#).

Movements in CSM are mainly driven by model changes, market variances and non-market assumption changes calculated on locked-in discount curves. Regular CSM recognition/unwind is offset by the CSM contribution from contracts initially recognised.

Statement of Changes in Insurance Contracts by Measurement Component 2024

In € millions	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)					
	Estimates PV of future CF	Risk adjustment non- financial risk	Contracts under FVA	Other contracts	Total CSM	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	38,949	888	1,776	99	1,876	41,713
Balance as at 1 January 2024	38,949	888	1,776	99	1,876	41,713
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	-159	-16	-175	-175
Change in risk adjustment non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-22	-	-	-	-22
Experience adjustments	-32	-	-	-	-	-32
Total changes that relate to current services	-32	-22	-159	-16	-175	-229
Contracts initially recognised in the year	-218	88	-	134	134	4
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-129	-16	103	42	145	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses	33	3	-	-	-	37
Total changes that relate to future services	-314	75	103	176	279	41
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total changes that relate to past services	2	-	-	-	-	2
Insurance service result	-344	53	-56	161	105	-186
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	2,610	-	7	6	13	2,624
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	2,266	53	-49	167	118	2,438
Premiums received	2,715	-	-	-	-	2,715
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-2,942	-	-	-	-	-2,942
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-18	-	-	-	-	-18
Total cash flows	-245	-	-	-	-	-245
Balance as at 31 December 2024	40,970	942	1,727	266	1,994	43,905
Insurance contract liabilities	40,970	942	1,727	266	1,994	43,905

Underlying items

Insurance Contracts - Underlying Items

In € millions	2025	2024
Shares and similar investments	13,322	12,597
Total	13,322	12,597

The table above sets out the composition and the fair value of the underlying items of the direct participating insurance contracts that are measured using the VFA. These underlying investments relate to unit-linked contracts and separate accounts that, in-part, qualify for the criteria of the VFA. The underlying investments are unit-linked investment funds of which a part is consolidated by Athora Netherlands.

The balance of the underlying items of direct participating insurance contracts is included in the total balance of investments for account of policyholders in [note 5 Investments](#) of € 14,140 million (2024: € 13,548 million).

The part of Investments for Account of Policyholders that are backing contracts measured under the General measurement model (GMM) are not included in this overview.

Reinsurance Contracts Held

Inbound Reinsurance Contracts

Insurers use these contracts to transfer the insurance risk associated with their own insurance contracts to Athora Netherlands. These contracts qualify as inbound reinsurance contracts; the obligations from the insured risk and the deposit component are recognised as issued liabilities within insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 17.

Outbound Reinsurance Contracts

By virtue of these contracts, Athora Netherlands is compensated for losses incurred on its own insurance contracts. Because of the transfer of significant insurance risks, the entire contract qualifies as an outbound (re)insurance contract. The liabilities from insurance risks and the deposit components are recognised as reinsurance contracts held liabilities in accordance with IFRS 17. The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the assets for remaining coverage and the assets for incurred claims. The assets for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) the remaining CSM at that date. The receivables depend on the expected claims recoveries.

The amounts receivable from (claim recoveries), and payable to (premium) reinsurance companies are determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of each reinsurance contract and recognised in the period in which they incurred. Receivables from reinsurers are assessed for potential impairment due to credit risk, at the reporting date. The current outstanding amounts are presented under reinsurance contracts held assets or reinsurance contracts held liabilities depending on the balance of each group of reinsurance contracts.

When underlying insurance contracts become onerous and are covered by reinsurance, a loss recovery component is recognised within the reinsurance asset. This represents the recoverable portion of the loss component related to future service and is released over time in line with coverage units of the reinsurance contract.

Statement of Changes in Reinsurance Contracts by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims 2025

In € millions	Assets for remaining coverage			Total
	Excl. Loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Assets for incurred claims	
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	317	-	-130	186
Balance as at 1 January 2025	314	-	-130	183
CSM recognised for services received	7	-	-	7
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	9	-	-	9
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	623	-	-	623
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	639	-	-	639
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-620	-620
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	-620	-620
Net income or (expenses) from reinsurance	639	-	-620	19
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	-73	-	-	-73
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	566	-	-620	-54
Premiums ceded	-601	-	-	-601
Amounts received	-	-	573	573
Total cash flows	-601	-	573	-28
Balance as at 31 December 2025	279	-1	-177	101
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	281	-1	-177	104

Statement of Changes in Reinsurance Contracts by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims 2024

In € millions	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims	Total
	Excl. Loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		
Reinsurance contract held assets	13	-	-	13
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	340	-1	-130	210
Balance as at 1 January 2024	327	-1	-130	197
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	2	-	-	2
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	522	-	-	522
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	524	-	-	524
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-517	-517
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	-517	-517
Net income or (expenses) from reinsurance	524	-	-517	7
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	-5	-	-	-5
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	519	-	-517	2
Premiums ceded	-533	-	-	-533
Amounts received	-	-	517	517
Total cash flows	-533	-	517	-15
Balance as at 31 December 2024	314	-	-130	183
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	317	-	-130	186

Statement of Changes in Reinsurance Contracts by Measurement Component 2025

In € millions	Estimates PV of future CF	Risk adjustment non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)			Total CSM	Total
			Contracts under FVA	Other contracts			
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	553	-344	-22	-	-22	-	186
Balance as at 1 January 2025	550	-344	-22	-	-22	-	183
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	9	-2	7	-	7
Change in risk adjustment non-financial risk for risk expired	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Experience adjustments	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total changes that relate to current services	3	9	9	-2	7	-	19
Contracts initially recognised in the year	-7	-54	-	61	61	-	-
Contracts recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	104	101	-184	-21	-205	-	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to future services	97	47	-184	40	-144	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	100	56	-175	38	-137	-	19
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	-73	-	-1	1	-	-	-73
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	27	56	-176	39	-137	-	-54
Premiums ceded	-601	-	-	-	-	-	-601
Claims received	573	-	-	-	-	-	573
Total cash flows	-28	-	-	-	-	-	-28
Balance as at 31 December 2025	549	-288	-199	39	-160	-	101
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	552	-288	-199	39	-160	-	104

The decrease of the CSM is primarily attributable to changes in estimates that adjust the CSM, mainly driven by market variances on the risk adjustment and non-market assumption changes calculated on locked-in discount curves for groups of contracts under the GMM. This decline is partly offset by the positive impact of reinsurance contracts initially recognised in the year.

Statement of Changes in Reinsurance Contracts by Measurement Component 2024

In € millions	Estimates PV of future CF	Risk adjustment non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin (CSM)		Total
			Contracts under FVA	Total CSM	
Reinsurance contract held assets	13	-	-	-	13
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	502	-346	54	54	210
Balance as at 1 January 2024	489	-346	54	54	197
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment non- financial risk for risk expired	-	2	-	-	2
Experience adjustments	4	-	-	-	4
Total changes that relate to current services	4	2	-	-	7
Contracts recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	76	-	-76	-76	-
Total changes that relate to future services	76	-	-76	-76	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	81	2	-76	-76	7
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	-5	-	-	-	-5
Total change in the statement of profit or loss	76	2	-76	-76	2
Premiums ceded	-533	-	-	-	-533
Claims received	517	-	-	-	517
Total cash flows	-15	-	-	-	-15
Balance as at 31 December 2024	550	-344	-22	-22	183
Reinsurance contract held assets	3	-	-	-	3
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	553	-344	-22	-22	186

Estimate of Cash Flows

General

The assumptions used for estimating underwriting cash flows are the same as the assumptions used for the estimations of Solvency II cash flows. All these assumptions are reviewed at least annually. The most important assumptions are described here below.

Mortality and Longevity Assumptions

Mortality risk indicates the risk for the company of the policyholder dying earlier than expected. In the case of a life benefit, the longevity risk for Athora Netherlands is that the policyholder might live longer than expected. Assumptions about mortality/longevity and policy behaviour that are used in estimating future cash flows are set by product type, reflecting recent experience and the profiles of policyholders within a group of insurance contracts.

To derive the longevity assumptions, Athora Netherlands uses the latest model published by the Royal Dutch Actuarial Association (Projection table AG2024) which combines mortality rates of several European countries with those of the Netherlands. Athora Netherlands further reviews and if required updates the empirical figures for portfolio mortality on the basis of research into observed mortality within the portfolio.

Expense Risk

Expense risk is the risk of a loss arising from experience of expenses being different than expected. Athora Netherlands is exposed to the level, trend or volatility of these costs. Insurance liabilities include estimates of expenses that are attributable in fulfilling insurance contracts. These expenses relate to managing and settling insurance liabilities, including managing the accompanying assets and reinsurance contracts. The relevant expenses can be broken into:

- operating expenses, such as administration expenses and claim handling expenses
- investment management expenses, such as internal costs related to assets and fees paid by Athora Netherlands to asset managers and
- recurring commissions.

The basis for projecting the operation expenses are the recurring costs of the operational plan for each support department and each business line and expectations about wage increases and inflation. Investment management expenses are assigned to the insurance liabilities based on the expected strategic asset allocation.

Disability and Morbidity

The insurance portfolio is exposed to the risk of being (partially) unable to work for a limited period or on a permanent basis because of disability. The assumptions about disability-morbidity that are used in estimating future cash flows are set by product type, reflecting recent experience and the profiles of the policy holders.

Lapse and Surrender Rates

Lapse risk reflects the impact of policyholders' behaviour, such as surrender (the policyholder terminates the policy before the maturity date) or conversion to a paid-up status (the policyholder terminates the regular premium payment before the maturity date). In general, the assumptions used depend on issue year, policy year, product types and sales channels.

Yield Curve

The next table provides an overview of the discount rate curve used for estimating the cash flows.

Discount Rate Curves

In %	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	30 years	50 years
2025							
Liquid	3.00%	3.43%	3.85%	4.12%	4.23%	4.30%	4.30%
Illiquid	3.22%	3.65%	4.09%	4.35%	4.46%	4.53%	4.54%
2024							
Liquid	3.26%	3.19%	3.35%	3.43%	3.37%	3.12%	2.99%
Illiquid	3.52%	3.44%	3.60%	3.68%	3.61%	3.36%	3.23%

Liquidity per Product Type

Product type	Liquidity
Annuity	Illiquid
Funeral	Illiquid
Term life	Illiquid
Savings mortgage	Liquid
Separate accounts	Illiquid
Collective traditional	Liquid
Savings insurance	Liquid
Unit linked	Illiquid

The savings mortgage product types are valued using the ExILP curve, i.e., no illiquidity premium is applied.

For more details regarding the construction of the discount rate reference is made to the paragraph at the beginning of this note.

Sensitivity Analysis

To provide insight in the risk the company is exposed to, a sensitivity on the discount rate and the resulting impact on equity is a € -462 million decrease (2024: € -573 million)(based on a 25 basis points parallel decrease over the full discount rate curve).

Changes in estimates

During 2025, Athora Netherlands implemented several refinements to estimation techniques and assumptions under IFRS 17. These changes are classified as changes in accounting estimates and have been applied prospectively. Below are the material changes in estimates that have occurred during 2025. The figures presented below are before tax and net of reinsurance.

Expense Assumptions

As a result of an annual review of expense assumptions, the allocation and modelling methodologies for expense assumptions was revised. The updates made consisted of various changes to the parameters used and, in aggregate, these updates had offsetting impacts that resulted in a reduction of the fulfilment cash flows of approximately € 166 million, increasing the CSM by € 252 million and an impact of € -86 million to profit and loss.

Discount Rate Methodology

The review of the methodology for calculating discount rates resulted in updates to the risk-free rates and the illiquidity premium as detailed below:

- The risk-free curve was aligned with Solvency II including alignment of the ultimate forward rate at 3.3% (2024: 2%) and the Last Liquid Point set at 20 years (2024: 30 years).
- The reference portfolio underlying the long-term illiquidity premium was refined to a minimum value between the current strategic asset allocation (SAA) and the 3-year average SAA, which resulted in a more conservative portfolio for 2025 results (2024: current SAA).

Overall, these changes increased fulfilment cash flows by € 145 million, increasing the CSM by € 2 million and an impact of € -147 million to profit and loss.

Model Updates

Athora completed a project designed to unify the actuarial modelling landscape. The standardisation of the actuarial modelling software on a new single platform was performed during the year. This update in software and related processes resulted in a number of model refinements that resulted in an increase of approximately € 20 million on fulfilment cashflows, increasing the CSM by € 18 million and an impact of € -38 million on profit and loss.

Risk Adjustment

Risk Adjustment - Corresponding Confidence Level

Applying a cost of capital technique, Athora Netherlands has developed a model to determine the confidence level that corresponds with the risk adjustment. The required capitals in this model assumed to be normally distributed in line with the assumptions underlying the Solvency II standard formula. The risks in different years are assumed to be independent. The confidence level is based on a multi-year horizon and the standard deviation corresponds with a 68.7% confidence (2024: 70.2%).

For more details regarding the construction of the risk adjustment reference is made to paragraph at the beginning of this note.

Contractual Service Margin

Recognition of CSM in Insurance Result

The CSM is recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the coverage period of the insurance contracts, based on the defined coverage units representing the quantity of service provided. Coverage units are assessed and revised annually. Athora Netherlands determines the coverage units as follows:

Coverage Units per Product Type

Product type	Coverage units
Annuity	Annuity amount
Funeral	Sum assured
Term life	Sum assured
Savings mortgage	Sum assured
Separate accounts	Sum assured
Collective traditional	Reinsurance: Maximum cover Insurance: Sum insured
Savings insurance	Sum assured
Unit linked	Sum assured

Statement of Changes in Assets for Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	14	14
Amounts incurred during the reporting period	23	22
Amounts derecognised and included in the measurement of insurance contracts	-16	-18
Impairment losses and reversals	-4	-4
Balance at 31 December	18	14

Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows amount to € 18 million (2024: € 14 million) and comprise the direct and indirect costs associated with acquiring an insurance contract.

Acquisition expenses not yet allocated at balance sheet date are expected to be included in the measurement of insurance contracts over the next year.

Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows are presented in the carrying amount of the related portfolio of insurance contracts liabilities.

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the insurance and reinsurance contracts, which reflects the dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur.

Breakdown of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Maturity Analysis 2025

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	2,470	2,593	2,615	2,736	2,592	54,703	67,709
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total insurance contracts	2,470	2,593	2,615	2,736	2,592	54,703	67,709
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	36	35	35	34	33	905	1,079
Reinsurance contract held assets	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total reinsurance contracts	35	34	34	34	33	905	1,076

Breakdown of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Maturity Analysis 2024

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	2,434	2,399	2,441	2,562	2,540	50,749	63,125
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total insurance contracts	2,434	2,399	2,441	2,562	2,540	50,749	63,125
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	23	24	24	25	25	918	1,038
Reinsurance contract held assets	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Total reinsurance contracts	22	22	24	25	25	918	1,036

The components of new business for insurance contracts issued is disclosed in the table below.

Breakdown of Insurance Contracts Initially Recognised in the Year

In € millions	Profitable contracts		Onerous contracts		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-13	-14	-2	-3	-15	-18
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	-3,174	-2,564	-36	-306	-3,210	-2,870
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	-3,187	-2,579	-38	-309	-3,225	-2,888
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	3,449	2,798	36	309	3,485	3,106
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-67	-85	-	-3	-67	-88
Contractual service margin	-195	-134	-	-	-195	-134
Losses recognised on initial recognition	-	-	-2	-4	-2	-4

In 2025, the CSM for reinsurance contracts initially recognised during the year amounted to € 61 million, increasing the total net CSM for contract initially recognised in the year to € 256 million.

The disclosure of when the CSM is expected to be in profit or loss in future year is presented below.

Breakdown of Release of CSM on Insurance Contracts per 2025

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	> 20 years	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	165	562	539	402	306	672	2,645
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	-7	-27	-31	-26	-21	-48	-160

The contractual service margin by remaining term provides the expected maturity of the balance sheet amount of the contractual service margin at the end of the period. The actual release of the contractual service margin that will be recognised in the profit and loss account in future years will differ as the release will be impacted by the development of the contractual service margin due to new contracts sold, interest accreted and changes in estimates.

The net CSM (insurance and reinsurance netted) increased by € 514 million (2025: € 2,485 million; 2024: € 1,971 million) as the regular CSM unwind which is more than offset by positive impacts from contracts initially recognised, model changes, market variances and Non-Market Assumption Changes calculated on locked-in discount curves for groups of contracts under the GMM.

Breakdown of Release of CSM on Insurance Contracts per 2024

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	> 20 years	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	136	452	417	294	215	480	1,994
Reinsurance contracts held liabilities	-1	-3	-4	-3	-3	-8	-22

The amounts from insurance contract liabilities that are payable on demand are set out below.

Breakdown of Insurance Contract Liabilities Payable on Demand

In € millions	Amount payable on demand		Carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance contracts	24,013	24,814	43,387	43,905

12. Provision for Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, short paid leave, profit-sharing and bonus schemes. These are accounted for in the statement of profit or loss over the period in which the related services are rendered. In the event that employees have not made use of their entitlements at the end of the period, a liability is formed for the nominal amount.

Long-term Employee Benefits: Pension Benefits

General

All currently employed personnel are hired by Athora Netherlands. Athora Netherlands' main pension scheme is a defined contribution scheme administrated by Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL. New staff are included in this scheme. In addition, a number of defined benefit plans were acquired from insurance companies in the past. The members of those schemes are referred to as members with deferred pension rights or retirees.

Defined Contribution Schemes

According to this pension scheme, defined contributions are paid to separate entities, primarily to Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL, an independent pension fund. Besides the defined contributions, Athora Netherlands has no obligation to make additional payments to the scheme to make up for deficits resulting from actuarial or investment risk.

Defined Benefit Schemes

A number of defined benefit schemes for (former) employees still exists. These plans are no longer available for the new employees. The net liability related to these schemes is represented by the difference between the present value of the future liabilities to pay the participants' pensions (gross pension entitlements) and the value of the qualifying assets of these schemes. Qualifying assets are investments relating to insurance contracts of insurance companies which are not part of Athora Netherlands or related entities.

A net asset due to a surplus is recognised only if Athora Netherlands has the ability to use the surplus to generate future economic benefits (asset ceiling). The excess amount above the asset ceiling will be deducted from the surplus through other comprehensive income.

Gross pension Entitlements from Defined Benefit Schemes

These are calculated annually by an external actuary according to the projected unit credit method and discounted using rates based on returns from investment-grade corporate bonds (AA rating) with a maturity corresponding to the time of benefit payments to the members. In principle, this method distributes the pension costs evenly over the period in which an employee renders services to Athora Netherlands.

Self-administered Defined Pension Schemes

Entitlements from these schemes are insured at SRLEV within Athora Netherlands. The investments under these schemes are held by SRLEV; if they do not qualify as plan assets, they are presented as investments (general account).

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

These refer to jubilee benefits and to discounts granted for bank and insurance products to (former) employees after the date of their retirement. The amount of the obligation is based on the present value of the discounts offered after the retirement date, taking into account actuarial assumptions about mortality and interest. Furthermore, an obligation for reimbursement of medical expenses is recognised. A liability for the expected expenses of these reimbursements during the period of employment is recognised according to the methods used to determine the defined pension schemes obligations. To qualify for these benefits, an employee's contract is required to run until his or her retirement age and it is to span a specified minimum period.

Share based payments

Athora Netherlands has issued a phantom share plan that entitles all eligible employees to receive cash payments based on the value of Athora Group common shares. For this cash-settled share-based payment transactions, Athora Netherlands measures the liability incurred as the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, Athora Netherlands remeasures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in value recognised in the income statement for the period.

Retention Bonus

Retention bonuses are employee benefits. The vesting and payment of retention bonuses are subject to certain conditions and law and regulations, which contains deferred payment for Identified Staff. The employees receive a retention bonus only if they remain with the entity for the specified period. The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised in the statement of profit or loss during this specified period as employees render service. Retention bonuses are recognised under staff costs as short-term employee benefits with the exception of the deferred part, which is recognised as other long-term employee benefits.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either: (a) an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised as staff costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Recognition in Other Comprehensive Income

The following revaluations of the net pension liability (or asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income:

- actuarial gains and losses;
- gains on qualifying investments of defined benefit schemes actually realised during the year, net of the fixed gains and losses based on the actuarial discount rate that is included in the net interest from defined benefit schemes; and
- the effect of asset ceiling, if a defined benefit asset exists.

Revaluations are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the next reporting period, but they can be reclassified to another component of equity, e.g., settlement of pension entitlements.

The provision for employee benefits consists of pension commitments and other employee benefit commitments.

Breakdown of Provision for Employee Benefits

In € millions	2025	2024
Pension commitments	377	420
Other employee benefit commitments	6	7
Total	383	427

Pension Commitments

Defined Contribution Scheme

The pension scheme to which Athora Netherlands' employees are entitled is a collective defined contribution scheme, which is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme in accordance with IAS 19 Revised. Under this scheme, Athora Netherlands pays a fixed amount to Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL.

In 2026, Athora Netherlands' contribution to the defined contribution scheme will be approximately € 13.1 million (2025: € 13.9 million).

In the context of the Future Pensions Act, Athora Netherlands can no longer continue the current pension scheme in the long term and must make the transition to a pension scheme with an age-independent contribution. Athora Netherlands has reached agreements with the trade unions about the new pension scheme at Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL. These agreements have been laid down in the transition plan. In accordance with this transition plan, Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL had the intention to switch to the new pension scheme on 1 January 2027. Unfortunately, this schedule is no longer feasible for the implementing organisation Blue Sky Group, that takes care of the pension administration of the pension fund. Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL has concluded that it has to opt for postponement until 1 January 2028.

Athora Netherlands has also agreed with the unions to accrue pension in a new pension scheme at Zwitterleven. The intention is that the pension accrual with the pension fund will stop on 1 January 2027 and that the employees will start accruing pension with Zwitterleven from that date onwards.

Defined Benefit Schemes

Athora Netherlands has several legacy pension schemes with pension entitlements of current and former employees of Athora Netherlands and the companies it acquired over the years. Most of these legacy pension schemes have been insured by SRLEV and few with other insurance companies. Regarding the several defined benefit schemes, there are no changes with respect to terms and conditions. These defined benefit schemes are closed schemes, so no new participants are added.

The fair value of the plan assets of these pension schemes is determined based on different methodologies. Investments relating to pension schemes that are included in a separate investment account are offset against the present value of defined benefit obligations. Non-separated investments are recognised within investments in the statement of financial position.

The total benefit expenses for Athora Netherlands of these defined benefit schemes are expected to be approximately € 16.1 million in 2026 (2025: € 14.3 million).

Obligations for additional indexation rights are included in the provision and will be released after payment to the insurer. In general the pension entitlements of active participants are unconditionally indexed based on the salary index and pension entitlements of inactive participants is, depending on the pension scheme, either equal to the indexation applied by the Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL or equal to the unconditional indexation based on the price index or is determined using the return on investment and potential technical results. Active participants are here defined as employees of Athora Netherlands that actively accrue pension benefits in the Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL.

These defined benefit schemes are closed schemes and therefore they can continue and do not have to make a transition to a pension scheme conform the new pension system. Some pension schemes will still be subject to changes, because they contain for some participants a indexation of the pension entitlements that is equal to the indexation applied by the Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL. This indexation will no longer exist after the transition of the pension scheme at Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL.

Overview Pension Commitments

Breakdown of Pension Commitments

In € millions	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	426	473
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-54	-57
Effect of asset ceiling	5	5
Present value of the net liabilities	377	420

Statement of Changes in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations

In € millions	2025	2024
Present value as at 1 January	473	501
Increase and interest accrual through profit or loss	16	16
Actuarial gains or losses due to changes in financial assumptions through Other Comprehensive Income	-38	-23
Actuarial gains or losses due to changes in demographic assumptions through Other Comprehensive Income	-2	-2
Actuarial gains or losses due to experience adjustments through Other Comprehensive Income	-1	4
Benefits paid	-21	-22
Present value as at 31 December	426	473

Statement of Changes in Fair Value of the Plan Assets

In € millions	2025	2024
Fair value as at 1 January	57	60
Investment result through profit or loss	2	2
Return on plan assets	-2	-1
Investment result	-1	-
Premiums	18	19
Benefits paid	-21	-22
Fair value as at 31 December	54	57

The expected return on investments through profit or loss has been netted with the actuarial rate of interest (in accordance with IAS 19 Revised). The difference between the actual interest result and the actuarial rate of interest is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Breakdown of Fair Value of the Plan Assets

In € millions	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	13	14
Insurance contract	40	44
Balance as at 31 December	54	57

The plan assets Insurance contracts consist of the paid-up value based on the actuarial principles.

Reconciliation of the Effect of the Asset Ceiling

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	5	4
Remeasurements on the effect of asset ceiling through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	5	5

Statement of Changes in Other Comprehensive Income

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	100	86
Actuarial gains or losses directly taken to Other Comprehensive Income pension commitments	41	20
Investment result for the benefit or at the expense of Other Comprehensive Income	-2	-1
Deferred taxes	-10	-5
Balance as at 31 December	128	100

The Main Actuarial Parameters at Year-end

Parameters	2025	2024
Discount rate	4.16 %	3.42%
Rate of return on assets	Equal to discount rate	Equal to discount rate
Mortality	“Prognosetafel AG 2024” with 2025 mortality experience rates	“Prognosetafel AG 2024” with 2024 mortality experience rates
Increase accrued pension rights - Active	future wage inflation curve	future wage inflation curve
Increase accrued pension rights - Inactive	future price inflation curve	future price inflation curve

The discount rate is based on current market conditions. The expected rate of return on assets is equal to the discount rate.

Sensitivity Present Value of Pension Obligations 2025

In € millions / %	31 December 2025	
	Change in € millions	Change in %
Discount rate 3.66% (-0.5%)	26	6%
Discount rate 4.66% (+0.5%)	-24	-6%

Sensitivity Present Value of Pension Obligations 2024

In € millions / %	31 December 2024	
	Change in € millions	Change in %
Discount rate 2.92% (-0.5%)	33	7%
Discount rate 3.92% (+0.5%)	-30	-6%

Other Employee Benefit Commitments

Statement of Changes in Other Employee Benefit Commitments

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	7	7
Additions	-	1
Withdrawals	-1	-1
Balance as at 31 December	6	7

These refer to jubilee benefits, reimbursements of medical expenses, discounts granted for bank and insurance products to (former) employees after the date of their retirement.

13. Other Liabilities

Breakdown of Other Liabilities

In € millions	2025	2024
Provisions	15	33
Debts in relation to direct insurance	6	3
Debts to reinsurers	7	8
Investment transactions to be settled	128	243
Other taxes	6	6
Other payables	120	116
Lease liabilities	24	16
Total	306	424

Provisions

Provisions are recognised if there is a legally enforceable or constructive obligation arising from events in the past, the settlement of which is likely to require an outflow of assets, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected future cash flows. Additions and any subsequent releases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Provisions are formed for the settlement of restructuring programmes, legal and other claims. The provision formed for the settlement of restructuring programmes is a specific provision that consists of expected severance pay and other costs that are directly related to restructuring programmes. These costs are accounted for in the period in which a legally enforceable or constructive obligation to make payments arises. No provision is recognised for costs or future operating losses from continuing operations.

Athora Netherlands recognises severance pay if it has demonstrably committed itself, either through a constructive or legally enforceable obligation, to:

- terminating the employment contracts of current employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan without the option of the plan being withdrawn; or
- paying termination benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that fall due after more than twelve months after the reporting date are discounted.

At the reporting date, Athora Netherlands recognises a legal provision for the estimated liability with respect to ongoing legal proceedings. The provision comprises an estimate of the payments due in the course of the legal proceedings, to the extent that it is more likely than not that an obligation exists at the reporting date. A provision is recognised if the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Statement of Changes in Provisions

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	33	112
Additions	6	1
Withdrawal	-6	-7
Reclassification	-2	-70
Released to results	-16	-3
Balance as at 31 December	15	33

Provisions have been formed mainly for the settlement of restructuring programmes, legal and other claims.

The provision regarding the settlement of restructuring programmes is formed for employees that qualify for redundancy status according to social plan agreements. In 2025, an addition to the restructuring provision of € 4 million has been made due to new restructuring programmes in 2025. The reduction of this provision of € 6 million (2024: € 6 million) is due to the withdrawal regarding redundant staff.

On 21 March 2024, Athora Netherlands reached a settlement with the consumer organisations regarding the investment-linked insurance policies sold by its group company SRLEV and predecessors. A € 95 million provision was recognised in 2023, comprising € 70 million for the settlement and € 25 million for distressing cases outside interest groups. Please refer to [Note 14 Legal Proceedings](#) for more details.

In 2024, the amount of € 70 million had been reclassified from provisions to other payables. In 2025, the original estimation of € 25 million for potential individual settlements for distressing cases has been reassessed, resulting in a release of the provision of € 15 million.

Lease liabilities

Initially the lease liabilities are measured as a total of present value of lease rentals during the lease term and the present value of expected payments at the end of lease:

- fixed and variable payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, if any;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if Athora Netherlands is reasonably certain to exercise that option, if any;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the early termination, if any.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured based on amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The discount rates are the incremental borrowing rates that have been determined for each asset based on the asset category (property and vehicles), lease tenor and amount, also taking Athora Netherlands' creditworthiness and other economic factors into account.

Other Liabilities

The other liabilities are expected to be settled within twelve months after reporting date, with exception of an amount of € 3 million (2024: 4 million) of the provisions and an amount of € 22 million (2024: € 14 million) of the lease liabilities.

14. Guarantees and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Contingent liabilities are liabilities not recognised in the statement of financial position, because the existence is contingent on one or more uncertain events that may or may not occur in the future not wholly within the control of Athora Netherlands. It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of such liabilities. For the accounting principle for loan commitments, reference is made to the accounting policies of the financial liabilities.

The maximum potential credit risk arising from pledges and guarantees are stated below and in [paragraph 8.8 Liquidity Risk](#). In determining the maximum potential credit risk, it is assumed that all the counterparties will no longer live up to their contractual obligations and that all the existing collateral is without value.

Commitments

At year-end 2025, SRLEV N.V. had commitments to invest € 2,221 million in investment funds (2024: € 2,297 million). These funds may in due course call these commitments (capital calls) when specific conditions are met. These capital calls have been taken into account in the company's liquidity management.

Guarantee Schemes

SRLEV N.V. has guaranteed certain obligations arising under an insurance contract between N.V. Pensioen ESC, a subsidiary of SRLEV N.V., and a third party related to the defined benefit plan of that party for the term of the contract. The contract between N.V. Pensioen ESC and the third party stipulates that the financial position of N.V. Pensioen ESC, including the indexation reserves, will be guaranteed by Athora Netherlands N.V. in the event the Solvency II ratio of SRLEV N.V. should fall below 100%. SRLEV N.V.'s Solvency II ratio was 193% at year-end 2025. Given that the fair value of the separated assets exceeds the technical claims and benefits, this contract does not give rise to any additional technical claims and benefits in the statement of financial position.

As per 1 January 2019, the Recovery and Resolution insurance companies Act (Wet herstel en afwikkeling van verzekeraars) came into force. This also affects Athora Netherlands N.V. The Recovery and Resolution insurance companies Act will enable insurance companies and DNB to be better prepared for a crisis situation and gives DNB tools to - in the interest of policyholders and public interest - intervene in case of a failing insurance company. Athora Netherlands has prepared a preparatory crisis plan (voorbereidend crisisplan) in accordance with the requirements of the Recovery and Resolution insurance companies Act; this plan has been filed with DNB.

In 2012, SRLEV N.V. revised separate account contracts before the end date of the contracts to make the deficits arising from issued guarantees more manageable. Agreement was reached with customers, in which process customers funded the increased charges of longevity risk while SRLEV N.V. bore part of the interest deficit. At year-end 2025, there are no liabilities associated with this separate accounts restructuring (2024: nil). The customers' liability in respect of this restructuring was zero at year-end 2025 (2024: nil).

Guarantees Received and Given

The notional amount of the mortgages guaranteed under the National Mortgage Guarantee Fund (in Dutch: NHG) amounted to € 224 million at year-end 2025 (2024: € 237 million).

The fair value of the collateral of the mortgages was € 7,943 million at year-end 2025 (2024: € 7,660 million). The fair value of the mortgages was € 3,285 million at year-end 2025 (2024: € 3,434 million).

With regard to savings mortgage insurances, issued by SRLEV N.V. to customers and linked to savings mortgage loans that customers have taken out with various financial institutions, SRLEV N.V. has entered into various security arrangements with these institutions. The credit default risk that SRLEV N.V. runs on these institutions with regard to the outstanding accrued savings amounts is covered by assignment and retro-assignment arrangements amounting to € 2,494 million (2024: € 2,715 million), rights of pledge amounting to € 215 million (2024: € 223 million) and netting arrangements amounting to € 83 million (2024: € 101 million). At year-end 2025, the unsecured portion of the outstanding accrued savings value amounted to € 22 million (2024: € 23 million).

Under the so-called 'Fortuinplan' arrangement mortgage receivables have been pledged to an independent security trustee that holds a right of pledge for the benefit of policyholders for the equivalent value of insurance contract liabilities. The value of these insurance contract liabilities at year-end 2025 was € 27 million (2024: € 33 million).

Additional Commitments

Athora Netherlands entered into a long-term contract with Cardano with regard to asset management activities. The future contractual payments amount to approximately € 170 million (2024: € 191 million), of which € 32 million (2024: € 31 million) will be due within 1 year, € 113 million (2024: € 111 million) in the period between 1 and 5 years and € 25 million (2024: € 49 million) after 5 years. Early termination of the contract will result in the additional fees linked to the remaining duration of the contract.

In June 2025, Athora Netherlands entered into an underwriting commitment with a bank, committing to enter into a subscription agreement for a single series of Solvency II Tier 2 basic own funds with an aggregate principal amount of up to € 500 million. As at the reporting date, no Tier 2 notes have been issued under this agreement and no financial liability has been recognised.

Netherlands Reinsurance Company for Losses from Terrorism

In 2026, Athora Netherlands will take a 17.03% share in the Life cluster (2025: 14.74%) of the Netherlands Reinsurance company for Losses from Terrorism (Nederlandse Herverzekeringsmaatschappij voor Terrorisemeschaden N.V.). In 2026, the guarantee will be € 11 million (one third of total guarantee of € 34 million) for the Life cluster (2025: € 10 million (one third of total guarantee of € 29 million)) and total premiums will amount to € 1 million (2025: € 1 million).

Legal Proceedings

General

Athora Netherlands is involved in litigation and other binding proceedings related to, but not limited to, disputes concerning the products and services of its subsidiaries and its position as principal, employer and taxpayer. Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of current or threatened legal proceedings, management believes on the basis of currently available information and after obtaining legal advice in general, the outcome of these proceedings is unlikely to have any material adverse effects on Athora Netherlands' financial position, operating results or reputation.

Investment-linked Insurance Policies

Athora Netherlands' subsidiary SRLEV has a portfolio of investment-linked insurance policies (also referred to as: unit-linked policies) which consists of a variety of products with distinct characteristics and different versions of contractual documentation.

Since 2006, there has been widespread public attention for costs and risks related to investment-linked insurance policies as well as the question of whether insurance companies provided adequate information to their current and prospective investment-linked policyholders. As per 31 December 2025, SRLEV's portfolio comprised of 109,412 active investment-linked insurance policies.

In 2013, Vereniging Woekerpolis.nl initiated a collective action against SRLEV regarding two investment-linked insurance products. By judgement of 20 December 2017, the District Court of Noord-Holland denied almost all of the requested declaratory decisions. Both Vereniging Woekerpolis.nl and SRLEV filed an appeal against the judgement of the District Court. The appeal proceedings were put on hold.

On 21 March 2024, SRLEV reached a settlement with consumer organisations, Consumentenbond, ConsumentenClaim, Wakkerpolis, Woekerpolis.nl, and Woekerpolisproces, regarding investment-linked insurance policies sold by SRLEV and its predecessors. The settlement relates to all investment-linked insurance policies of customers affiliated with one of the consumer organisations and is subject to a 90% acceptance rate among the affiliated policyholders that have received an individual proposal for compensation. The settlement includes that the collective action against SRLEV will be discontinued upon execution of the settlement and no new legal proceedings may be initiated by the consumer organisations. The implementation of the settlement agreement commenced in the fourth quarter of 2025. Refer to [Note 13](#) for more information on the amount included in other liabilities.

15. Related Parties

Identification of Related Parties

Parties qualify as a related party if one of the parties has the power to exercise control or significant influence on the other in terms of deciding on financial or operational issues.

Athora Netherlands' related parties are its parent Athora, Apollo (key minority shareholder of Athora, less than 25%), affiliates and Athora Netherlands' key management personnel and their close family members. Unless stated otherwise, transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length.

Intra-group Balances and Transactions

In € millions	Athora		Apollo		Affiliates		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Positions								
Equity and liabilities								
Holders of other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
Other liabilities	-	-	14	13	-	-	14	13
Transactions								
Capital injection	50	361	-	-	-	-	50	361
Capital distribution	-330	-310	-	-	-	-	-330	-310
Interest payment subordinated loan		2	-	-	2	-	2	2
Other income and expenses								
Other finance result	-	-2	-	-	-2	-	-2	-2
Other operating expenses	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-
Fee and commission expenses	-	-	-43	-52	-	-	-43	-53

The main intra-group balances and transactions between Athora Netherlands, Athora, Apollo and affiliates in 2025 were:

- Athora Netherlands paid an interest amount of € 2 million on the equity loan of € 50 million granted by Athora Belgium.
- In 2025, Athora Netherlands received capital injections of € 50 million (2024: € 361 million) via share premium payments from its shareholder Athora Netherlands Holding Ltd.
- In 2025, Athora Netherlands made capital distributions of € 330 million (2024: € 310 million) via the share premium reserve to its shareholder.
- Apollo provides Athora Netherlands with investment management services as asset manager for the Apollo funds. The fees charged by Apollo have been externally benchmarked and are considered to be at arm's length.

In December 2025, Athora Netherlands agreed with Athora to receive an unsecured Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) for a period of one year which amounts to € 50 million. The RCF can be used for general corporate purposes. As per year-end 2025 the RCF is undrawn and fully available.

Intra-group Balances and Transactions with Key Management Personnel of Athora Netherlands

The key management personnel consists exclusively of the members of the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board. This applies to Athora Netherlands N.V. and also to SRLEV N.V.

In 2025, the composition of the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Board have changed. Two members of the Executive Committee have resigned and one new member has been appointed to the Executive Committee and one member of the Supervisory Board has resigned and a new member has been appointed to the Supervisory Board.

The Executive Committee comprised five members at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: six members). The Supervisory Board comprised six members at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: six members).

Actual Remuneration (former) Members of the Executive Committee

The following table provides a breakdown of the total remuneration of the Executive Committee, including former and existing key management.

Breakdown of Remuneration (Former) Members of the Executive Committee

In € thousands	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	6,508	7,069
Post-employment benefits	156	148
Total	6,664	7,218

The short-term employee benefits consist of fixed remuneration, social contributions and expense allowances.

The post-employment benefits consist of pension contributions.

Loans, Advances and Guarantees

There are no loans, advances or guarantees outstanding on 31 December 2025 (and 2024) and/or granted to members of the Executive Committee during 2025.

Actual Remuneration (former) Members of the Supervisory Board

The following table provides an overview of the total remuneration of the (former) Supervisory Board members (excluding 21% VAT on invoices).

Breakdown of Remuneration (Former) Members of the Supervisory Board

In € thousands	2025	2024
Total fixed actual remuneration for Supervisory Board members	510	515
Total remuneration related to membership Supervisory Board Committees	108	110
Total	617	625

Loans, Advances and Guarantees

There are no loans, advances or guarantees outstanding on 31 December 2025 (and 2024) and/or granted to members of the Supervisory Board during 2025.

Other Intra-group Balances and Transactions

Athora Group maintains a number of active share plans and schemes, which includes a Management Equity Plan, a Long-Term Incentive Plan and an Employee Co-invest Plan.

Some (former) members within the Supervisory Board were already part of management within Athora Group and continue participating in one or more of these plans. These plans and its requirements did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

16. Interests in Non-consolidated Structured Entities

Athora Netherlands invests in non-consolidated structured entities, such as investment funds, in the form of investments, credit guarantees or liquidity obligations.

The table below breaks down the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities relating to Athora Netherlands with its involvement classified by type of transaction and the maximum exposure to losses of the non-consolidated structured entities and the relative size of those entities.

Non-consolidated Structured Entities 2025

In € millions	Carrying amount assets	Carrying amount liabilities	Maximum exposure to losses	Total assets of entities	Total liabilities of entities
Private stocks	510	-	1,216	25,482	19,508
Investment funds	1,524	1	4,378	24,492	3,155
Total	2,034	1	5,595	49,974	22,663

Non-consolidated Structured Entities 2024

In € millions	Carrying amount assets	Carrying amount liabilities	Maximum exposure to losses	Total assets of entities	Total liabilities of entities
Private stocks	493	-	558	15,629	11,464
Investment funds	1,252	3	2,464	6,684	1,458
Total	1,745	3	3,022	22,313	12,921

The maximum exposure to losses with respect to commitments and guarantees is the notional amount. The notional amount does not represent the expected losses or reflect unrealised losses (if applicable). These commitments and guarantees are conditional and present the maximum losses that Athora Netherlands could suffer on its involvement in non-consolidated structured entities, without considering the impact of any mitigating action or compensating influence of other financial instruments. Reference is made to [note 14](#) for more information about guarantees and commitments.

17. Events after the Reporting Date

There are no events after reporting date which should be disclosed in the financial statements.

18. Result on Investments

Result on investments consists of interest, dividends, rental income, fair value gains and losses and foreign exchange differences. Interest income for all interest-bearing instruments includes coupons earned on debt instruments and other financial assets and is recognised on an accrual basis. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement when a right to receive payment is established. Rental income arising from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the duration of the lease agreement. Fair value gains and losses includes the net gains on financial assets at FVTPL, net gains on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost and fair value gains on investment property.

Breakdown of Result on Investments

In € millions	2025	2024
Result on investments for general account	-1,513	1,571
Result on investments for account of policyholders	738	1,539
Result on investments for account of third parties	646	1,709
Result on liabilities from investments for account of third parties	-646	-1,709
Total	-775	3,111

Breakdown of Result on Investments

In € millions	2025			2024		
	General account	Account of policy-holders	Total	General account	Account of policy-holders	Total
Interest income from investments at FVTPL	1,151	8	1,158	1,222	9	1,231
Net interest (expense)/income from derivatives	-281	-	-281	-448	-	-448
Total interest income	869	8	877	775	9	784
Rental income from investment property	56	-	56	54	-	54
Dividend income	129	1	130	125	1	125
Total other investment income	186	1	186	179	1	180
Total investment income	1,055	8	1,063	953	10	963
Net fair value gains (losses) on investments mandatorily valued at FVTPL	-71	730	658	445	1,530	1,975
Net fair value gains (losses) on investments designated at FVTPL	-63	-	-63	16	-	16
Net fair value gains (losses) on investment property	-17	-	-17	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) on disposal of investment property classified as held for sale	-4	-	-4	-	-	-
Net fair value gains (losses) on derivatives	-2,363	-	-2,363	254	-	254
Foreign currency exchange result	25	-	25	-18	-	-18
Other investment result	-2,493	730	-1,763	697	1,530	2,227
Direct operating expenses	-91	-	-92	-99	-1	-100
Attributable to insurance service expenses	17	-	17	20	-	20
Total expenses	-75	-	-75	-79	-1	-80
Total investment result	-1,513	738	-775	1,571	1,539	3,111

Result on Investments for General Account

Total investment result for General Account shows a decrease of € 3,084 million compared to 2024. This decline is influenced by negative revaluation across several asset classes and lower valuations on loans and deposits. Investment property revaluations resulted in a loss in 2025, which was offset by gains in other investment categories. In addition, the depreciation of the US dollar negatively affected interest income on US dollar-denominated loans upon conversion to Euros.

The negative revaluation of derivatives in 2025, totalling € 2,338 million, was primarily driven by movements in swap rates. The decline in short-term interest rates also affected the interest component of interest rate swaps. While the interest received on the fixed-rate part of the swaps stayed the same, the interest paid on the floating-rate part decreased each time rates were reset. This resulted in a lower overall interest expense on the interest rate swaps. This impact was partially offset by a positive foreign currency result and gains from the close-out of currency derivative transactions. The FX movements resulted in a € 25 million gain, with hedged items and corresponding hedging instruments largely offsetting each other.

Direct operating expenses of € 91 million in 2025 (2024: € 99 million) include expenses incurred related to investment property (2025: € 22 million, 2024: € 17 million).

Result on Investments for Account of Policyholders

The movement in investment income from unit-linked portfolios was primarily driven by revaluations. This revaluation result reflects the performance of MSCI indices, although the indices recorded gains in

2025, their performance was lower compared to 2024. Refer to [Note 5 Investments](#) for information about the policyholders investments.

Result on (Liabilities from) Investments for Account of Third Parties

The result of € 646 million (2024: € 1,709 million) was primarily driven by equity fund revaluations and the performance of the MSCI indices in 2025. Refer to [Note 5 Investments](#) for information about the third party investments.

19. Investment Result and Insurance Finance Income and Expenses

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein. Such changes to groups of direct participating contracts are allocated to a loss component and included in insurance service expenses, these include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

Athora Netherlands does not disaggregate insurance finance income and expense between profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Breakdown of Investment Result and Insurance Finance Income and Expenses

In € millions	2025	2024
Investment result	-771	3,115
Insurance finance income and expenses	337	-2,619
Total investment result and insurance finance income and expenses	-434	496

Total Investment result and insurance finance income and expenses in 2025 of € -434 million (2024: € 496 million) was influenced by a reduction in the fair value of derivatives, driven by rising long-term rates affecting interest rate swaps.

20. Other Income

Other income includes fees and commissions from asset management, advisory services, brokerage activities, and other related services. Fee and commission income are in scope of IFRS 15. Fee and commissions are recognised at a point in time or over time as the services are provided.

Breakdown of Other Income

In € millions	2025	2024
Fee and commission income:		
- Management fees	31	26
- Other activities	36	36
Total fee and commission income	66	62
Fee and commission expenses	-28	-28
Subtotal	38	34
Attributable to insurance service expenses	-21	-21
Total	18	13

21. Other Operating Expenses

Pension and other staff costs

Costs of Defined Contribution Schemes

The regular contributions in the defined contribution schemes qualify as net periodic costs in the year in which they are due and are recognised within the employee benefits expense. Employee contributions are deducted from this expense.

Income and Expense Associated with Defined Benefit Schemes

The following items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss for defined benefit schemes:

- periodic pension costs relating to the members of the scheme who are still employed by Athora Netherlands;
- costs of improvement (or costs relating to deducted value of entitlements returned) of these pension schemes, insofar as they relate to past employment;
- gains and losses on settlement of pension entitlements; and
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (or asset).

Net Interest on Defined Benefit Schemes

Net interest is calculated based on the actuarial discount rate used to determine the present value of the gross pension entitlements. This net liability (or asset) is determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account possible changes resulting from contributions from Athora Netherlands or employees and benefits paid out during the year.

Interest costs consist of actuarial interest costs corresponding to the gross defined benefit liability, the fixed return on qualifying investments (calculated as the present value of the gross defined benefit entitlements covered by the insurance contracts minus the net present value of future service costs, using the same assumptions as applied in the calculations of the defined benefit liability) and interest on the excess above the asset ceiling, which is determined if a defined benefit asset exists.

The other operating expenses overview below reconciles to the statement of profit or loss. Details of Staff costs, depreciation and amortisation, and other expenses are explained in the next paragraphs.

Breakdown of Other Operating Expenses

In € millions	2025	2024
Staff costs	-153	-171
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	-5	-5
Other expenses	-59	-74
Subtotal	-216	-250
Attributable to insurance acquisition costs	23	22
Attributable to other insurance service expenses	142	173
Total	-51	-56

For depreciation charge of Right-of-use asset, for the additions to Right-of-use assets refer to [Note 2 Property and Equipment](#). For the cash outflows relating to leases refer to [6.5 Consolidated Cash Flow Statement](#).

Staff Costs

Breakdown of Staff Costs

In € millions	2025	2024
Salaries	-80	-82
Pension costs	-28	-26
Social security contributions	-11	-11
Cost of temporary staff	-24	-43
Other staff costs	-10	-9
Total	-153	-171

Breakdown of Pension Costs

In € millions	2025	2024
Pension contributions based on defined contribution	-16	-14
Employee contributions	2	2
Total based on defined contributions	-14	-12
Increase of present value defined benefit plans	-14	-14
Total	-28	-26

Salaries

Salary costs included several adjustments and bonuses. See [5.4 Overview Remuneration](#) for further information.

Other Staff Costs

Other staff costs include an addition to the restructuring provision of € 4 million (2024: nil), travelling expenses of € 2 million (2024: € 2 million), training costs of € 2 million (2024: € 2 million).

Number of Internal FTEs

	2025	2024
Number of Internal FTEs	812	841

Other Expenses

Breakdown of Other Expenses

In € millions	2025	2024
IT systems	-26	-21
Service providers	-18	-26
External advisors	-10	-14
Regulatory supervision costs	-9	-8
Marketing and public relations	-3	-2
Housing	-2	-2
Other costs	9	-1
Total	-59	-74

In 2025, other costs is a positive result due to a release of € 15 million of the provision related to the settlement of investment-linked insurance policies, please refer to provisions in [Note 13 Other Liabilities](#) for more details.

Service costs for property are excluded from the valuation of Right-of-use assets and will continue to be reported under Housing. Other housing expenses include mainly costs for security, cleaning, energy and maintenance.

22. Other Finance Result

This item primarily comprises interest expenses related to lease liabilities as well as interest on subordinated bonds and private loans issued by Athora Netherlands. Interest expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss based on the effective interest method.

Breakdown of Other Finance Result

In € millions	2025	2024
Interest on subordinated debt	-28	-27
Other interest and investment expenses	-4	-2
Total	-32	-29

The interest on subordinated debt remained stable, despite a decrease in subordinated debt. This is due to a favourable tender offer on the redemption of a subordinated debt in 2024.

Other interest expenses related to bonds have remained stable compared to 2024. At year-end, other interest expenses, which include interest on lease liabilities, totalled € 1 million (2024: € 1 million).

23. Income Tax

Corporate income tax relates to payable or recoverable tax on the taxable profit for the reporting period and taxes due from previous periods, if any. Current tax receivables and payables are measured using the tax rate applicable at the reporting date or the tax rate applicable to the previous period the taxes due relate to.

Tax Group

Athora Netherlands and its main Dutch subsidiaries form a tax group for corporate income tax and value added tax (VAT) and as a result are jointly and severally liable for the fiscal unity's corporate income tax and VAT liabilities.

Breakdown of Tax Expense / Benefit

In € millions	2025	2024
In financial year	-19	-33
Other	27	-3
Corporate income tax due	8	-36
Due to temporary differences	64	-76
Due to carry forward losses	13	16
Deferred tax	77	-61
Total tax (expense) / benefit	84	-96

The corporate income taxes are irrevocable for the years up to and including 2022.

Reconciliation Between the Statutory and Effective Tax Rate

In € millions	2025	2024
Statutory income tax rate	25.8%	25.8%
Result before tax	-237	604
Statutory corporate income tax amount	61	-156
Effect of participation exemption	12	55
Deductible interest and expenses Tier 1	8	8
Non-deductible expenses	-2	-1
Recoverability adjustment of deferred tax assets	1	-4
Other items	5	-
Total tax (expense) / benefit	84	-96
In %		
Effective tax rate	35.5%	16.0%

The effective tax rate of 35.5% differs compared to the nominal rate of 25.8%. This is mainly caused by the effect of participation exemption and deductible interest expenses Tier 1 in 2025.

In May 2023, the International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules was issued, which amended IAS 12 Income Taxes. Athora Netherlands has applied the mandatory exception to not recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from Pillar Two income taxes.

Per 2024 Athora Netherlands is subject to the requirements of Pillar Two Model Rules and reviewed the impact for any of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Pillar Two Model Rules provide for Transitional Safe Harbour Rules that alleviate the compliance burden on entities during a three year transition period if specific requirements are met. For 2024 and 2025, Athora Netherlands relied on the Safe Harbour rules. For 2024 this was due to the calculated effective tax rate being above 15%, and for 2025 this was due to the IFRS loss reported and the determination that it is not subject to Pillar Two income taxes for its Dutch operations. Pillar Two Safe harbour calculation for non-Dutch subsidiaries were prepared at jurisdictional basis. Athora Netherlands determined that it will also not be subject to Pillar Two in respect of its non-Dutch subsidiaries.

24. Income Tax Effects relating to Other Comprehensive Income

Breakdown of Income Tax Effects Relating to Other Comprehensive Income

In € millions	Before tax amount		Tax (expense) benefit		Net of tax amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Changes in valuation of defined benefit pension plan	39	19	-10	-5	29	14
Changes in fair value	-	-2	-	1	-	-2
Net change in foreign currency translation reserve	-	-2	-	-	-	-2
Total other comprehensive income	39	14	-10	-4	29	10

For the changes in valuation of defined benefit pension plan of € 39 million reference is made to [Note 12 Provision for Employee Benefits](#).

25. Fair Value Hierarchy

The following three hierarchical levels are used to determine the fair value of financial instruments and non-financial instruments when accounting for assets and liabilities at fair value and disclosing the comparative fair value of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1: Level 1 includes assets and liabilities whose value is determined by quoted (unadjusted) prices in the primary active market. Financial instruments in this category primarily consist of sovereign bond securities, corporate bond securities, mutual funds and the majority of equities, excluding all private equity holdings.
- Level 2: Level 2 includes assets and liabilities valued using quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are considered less active or valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Where use is made of broker quotes and no information as to the observability of inputs is provided by the broker, the investments are classified as follows:

- Where the broker quote is binding, or where the broker price is validated by using internal models with market observable inputs and the values are similar, the investment is classified level 2.
 - In circumstances where internal models are not used to validate broker prices, or the observability of inputs used by brokers is unavailable, the investment is classified as level 3. This category primarily includes derivatives, loans and advances from banks, loans and deposits and unlisted debt securities.
- Level 3: This category includes all assets and liabilities for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not based on observable data and where the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the valuation of the assets and liabilities. Fair value, in the first instance, is calculated using recognised pricing services, market participants or other sources. When market quotations are not available, a model-based approach (typically discounted cash flow) is used to determine fair value. Once valuations are performed, appropriate validation and review is completed to ensure the most appropriate valuation is applied at period end. This category primarily includes investment properties, private securities, residential mortgage loans, private credit, private equity and investment funds.

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis, categorised by fair value hierarchy in level 1, level 2 and level 3 for 2025 and 2024. Property and financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value and whose carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value are not classified by level.

Fair Value Hierarchy 2025

In € millions	Carrying amount ¹	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Property measured at fair value:					
Investment property		-	-	735	735
Total		-	-	735	735
Investments measured at fair value:					
- Shares and similar investments		-	68	2,187	2,254
- Debt instruments		14,583	1,720	11,733	28,036
- Investments for account of policyholders		13,912	10	219	14,140
- Investments for account of third parties		13,618	1	-	13,618
- Derivatives		-	4,425	-	4,425
- Loans and advances due from banks		4,001	24	2	4,027
Total		46,113	6,249	14,141	66,502
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Other assets	116	-	-	-	116
Cash and cash equivalents	2,519	-	-	-	2,519
Total	2,635	-	-	-	2,635
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivatives		-	7,881	18	7,899
Total		-	7,881	18	7,899
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Subordinated debt	524	528	-	-	528
Amounts due to banks	404	-	-	-	404
Other liabilities	306	-	-	-	306
Total	1,234	528	-	-	1,238

¹ The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities is shown including accrued interest.

Fair Value Hierarchy 2024

In € millions	Carrying amount ¹	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Property measured at fair value:					
Investment property		-	-	830	830
Total		-	-	830	830
Investments measured at fair value:					
- Shares and similar investments		63	-	1,759	1,822
- Debt instruments		14,721	942	13,714	29,377
- Investments for account of policyholders		13,314	1	233	13,548
- Investments for account of third parties		11,746	-	-	11,746
- Derivatives		-	3,680	113	3,793
- Loans and advances due from banks		2,559	45	4	2,608
Total		42,404	4,668	15,822	62,895
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Other assets	379	-	-	-	379
Cash and cash equivalents	3,021	-	-	-	3,021
Total	3,400	-	-	-	3,400
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivatives		-	5,290	81	5,371
Total		-	5,290	81	5,371
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Subordinated debt	523	524	-	-	524
Amounts due to banks	797	-	-	-	797
Other liabilities	424	-	-	-	424
Total	1,745	524	-	-	1,746

¹ The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities is shown including accrued interest.

Valuation techniques used and valuation processes for level 2 and level 3 valuations

Land and Buildings for Own Use

The fair value of Property for own use is based entirely on valuation by independent qualified appraisers. The valuation is based on market observations and various calculation methods, such as the 'Discounted cash flow' method. The fair value of land and buildings for own use is measured on the basis of semi-annual appraisals. The main parameters for these appraisals are rentable fair value and expected yield. For 100% of the total fair value of Property for own use, the valuation was carried out by an independent valuer during 2025.

Investment Property

Investment properties are valued at least semi-annually by independent external valuers, being appropriately qualified and experienced appraisers in the countries concerned with excellent breadth and depth of experience in the valuation of the type of asset concerned. Valuations were performed in accordance with guidance issued by the International Valuation Standards Council.

Due to the characteristics of the inputs for both valuation methods, all investment properties are classified as level 3. The fair value is determined on an income approach that considers the agreed rent for the signed leases, the market rent for currently vacant space and estimated rents for re-letting of the space after lease term expiry. The discount rate for the subject properties has been applied under consideration of the overall risk profile of each subject property on a case-by-case basis.

The valuation technique, the significant unobservable inputs and their range are included in the table below:

Valuation Technique Investment Property

Investment property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range weighted average	
			2025	2024
Commercial office / Logistics	Market Rent Capitalisation	Net Initial Yield (NIY)	4%-7%	4%-7%
		Occupancy rate	54%-100%	53%-100%
		Weighted Average Lease Term (WALT)	1-8	1-19
Residential	DCF	Expected market growth	2%-5%	2%-6%
		Occupancy rate	98%-100%	98%-100%
		Risk adjusted discount rate	5%-8%	5%-8%

Shares and Similar Investments

Private equity holdings are valued using a range of techniques, including earnings multiples, forecast cash flows and price-to-earnings ratios which are deemed to be appropriate but unobservable.

For equity securities the valuation model is based on market multiples derived from quoted prices of companies comparable to the investee, adjusted for the illiquidity of the equity securities, and the revenue and EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) of the investee.

The estimate is adjusted for the net debt of the investee. The significant unobservable input is the adjusted market multiple. The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if expected market rental growth were higher (lower); occupancy rates were higher (lower) and the risk-adjusted discount rate was lower (higher). Investment funds are valued by external fund managers subject to regulatory oversight and guidance. These external managers have experience in pricing these 'difficult to value' assets which have limited, if any, observable data. The valuation approach will mirror those outlined above for equity securities and debt securities depending on the nature of the underlying investments in the funds.

The valuation technique, the significant unobservable inputs and their range are included in the table below:

Valuation Technique Shares and Similar Investments

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range weighted average	
		2025	2024
Multiple techniques amongst others : -Earnings multiples, - forecast cash flows and - price to earnings	Discount rate	10%-20%	10%-20%
	TEV/EBITDA	4x-14.1x	6x-14.5x

For unlisted equity, the valuation techniques used vary depending on the nature of the investment. Reasonably possible alternative valuations for these investments have been calculated by reference to

the approach taken, as appropriate to the business sector and investment circumstances and as such the following inputs have been considered:

- for valuations derived from earnings multiples, consideration is given to the risk attributes, growth prospects and financial gearing of comparable businesses when selecting an appropriate multiple; and
- the discount rates used in discounted cash flow valuations.

The sensitivity of the fair value of equity securities is calculated as the movement in fair value of the equity securities in the event of a general shock in the market. In this calculation, the look through principal is taken into account.

Sensitivity as a Result of a Shock Applied

In € millions	Impact on shareholder's equity	
	2025	2024
Equity securities		
Equities -10%	-139	-120

Bonds, Loans and Deposits

Athora Netherlands holds commercial mortgage loans, mezzanine debt as well as privately placed bonds and structured debt products. These have been classified as level 3 because they are not traded on an active market and are valued either using valuations of similar privately or publicly held assets, which include a significant unobservable liquidity adjustment, or are validated against internal models.

Private credit instruments are valued by external investment managers using primarily discounted cash flow models and yield methods, whereby cash flows are discounted and modelled based on yield spread movements in comparable market yields as well as company specific factors. The fair value is estimated considering (i) current or recent prices for identical securities in markets that are not active and (ii) a net present value calculated using discount rates derived from quoted yields of securities with similar maturity and credit rating that are traded in active markets adjusted by a liquidity factor. Credit spreads represent the premium above the benchmark reference instrument required to compensate for lower credit quality; higher spreads lead to a lower fair value.

Mezzanine and mortgage loans are valued using a cash equivalency method which utilises a discounted cashflow analysis to arrive at the net present value for a loan based on a market equivalent rate. This technique takes into account the fair value of the underlying real estate to determine the quality of the loan. The current fair value of the real estate can be obtained through a current valuation or through other techniques such as forecasting based on real estate indices, survey data, collateral-specific and variables (loan-to-value ratio, refinancing risk, etc.). The valuation technique, the significant unobservable inputs and their range are included in the table below:

Valuation Technique Fixed Income Investments

Fixed income investments	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range weighted average	
			2025	2024
Bonds, loans, deposits	DCF	Discount rate	3.8%-30.5%	3.6%-30%
	Non-DCF	Recoverability	73%	65.6%-100%
	Non-DCF	TEV/EBITDA	9.0x-11.5x	3x-20x
Mortgage loans	DCF	Discount rate ¹	2%-6%	2.5%-5.5%

¹ Based on lending market rates corrected for origination and market costs for hedging pipeline risks.

For debt securities, reasonably possible alternative assumptions have been determined in respect of Athora Netherlands' credit investment by flexing credit spreads. The sensitivity analyses of the fair value of the fixed income securities are calculated as the fair value movement of the fixed income securities in the event of change of interest rate and credit spread.

Sensitivity as a Result of Changes in Parameters

In € millions	Impact on shareholder's equity	
	2025	2024
Fixed income securities		
Interest +50 bps	-134	-156
Interest -50 bps	142	165
Credit spreads Government Bonds +50 bps	-	-2
Credit spreads Corporates/Mortgages +50 bps	-173	-198
All Credit spreads +50 bps	-173	-200

Derivatives (assets and liabilities)

The fair value of nearly all derivatives is based on observable market inputs, such as market interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The fair value of a number of non-publicly traded derivatives depends on the type of instrument and is based on a discounted value model or an option valuation model. Athora Netherlands holds derivatives that have been classified as level 3 because they are not traded on an active market and are valued either using valuations of similar privately or publicly held assets, which include a significant unobservable liquidity adjustment, or are validated against internal models.

Derivative are valued using primarily discounted cash flow models and yield methods, whereby cash flows are discounted and modelled based on yield spread movements in comparable market yields as well as company specific factors. The fair value is estimated considering a net present value calculated using discount rates derived from quoted futures with similar characteristics.

Loans and Advances due from Banks

The fair value of loans and advances due from banks has been estimated based on the discounted value of the future cash flows, using the prevailing interest rate plus a risk premium. The risk premium is based on the credit risk assumed by the market for holding such instruments issued by Athora Netherlands, differentiated by maturity and type of instrument. The carrying amount of any amount that is due within one month is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

The table below shows the movements in property and financial instruments measured at fair value and classified in level 3.

Statement of Changes in Level 3 Property and Financial Instruments

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	16,571	14,615
Transfer to level 3	26	-
Fair value changes	-760	617
Purchases and advances	4,514	5,114
Disposals and redemptions	-4,232	-3,636
Other	-177	-130
Transfer from level 3	-1,085	-8
Balance as at 31 December	14,858	16,571
Total gains and losses included in profit or loss	-760	617

Transfers Between Levels 1, 2 and 3

Transfers Between Levels in 2025

In € millions	to Level 1	to Level 2	to Level 3	Total
From:				
Based on published stock prices in an active market (Level 1)	-	573	-	573
Based on observable market data (Level 2)	488	-	26	514
Not based on observable market data (Level 3)	79	1,006	-	1,085

Transfers Between Levels in 2024

In € millions	to Level 1	to Level 2	to Level 3	Total
From:				
Based on published stock prices in an active market (Level 1)	-	-	-	-
Based on observable market data (Level 2)	-	-	-	-
Not based on observable market data (Level 3)	7	2	-	8

For assets that are measured at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, Athora Netherlands determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

During 2025, € 1,085 million was transferred out of level 3 instruments to levels 1 and 2. This was primarily due to improvements in underlying data received, which is used to determine the fair value hierarchy levels and the increased availability of observable inputs.

26. List of Principal Subsidiaries

Overview of Principal Subsidiaries

Name	Country of incorporation and place of business	Nature of business or industry	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by parent (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares directly held by the group (%)
SRLEV N.V.	The Netherlands, Alkmaar	Insurance	100	100
Zwitzerleven PPI N.V.	The Netherlands, Amsterdam	Pensions	100	100

27. Cash Flow Statement

The net cash flow from operating activities consists of the result before tax adjusted with the paid or received taxes, the non-cash items included in the result and the changes in the operating assets and liabilities.

Details of the non-cash items included in the result and the changes in the operating assets and liabilities are explained below.

Adjustments for non-cash items included in result before tax

In € millions	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	5	5
Changes in provision for employee benefits	-5	-6
Changes in provisions	-18	-79
Impairment charges / (reversals)	-	-1
Unrealised results on investments through profit or loss	3,245	-1,699
Changes in subordinated debt	28	26
Total adjustments for non-cash items included in result before tax	3,255	-1,754

Changes in operating assets and liabilities

In € millions	2025	2024
Changes in amounts due to banks	-394	-452
Changes in property and equipment	-3	14
Changes in investment property	79	152
Changes in assets held for sale	44	-131
Changes in investments	-2,437	2,433
Changes in other assets	273	-130
Changes in insurance and reinsurance contracts (held) assets and liabilities	-600	2,179
Changes in other liabilities	-108	99
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	-3,146	4,165

7.4. Segmentation

Segment Information

Since strategic decision-making as well as monitoring of key performance indicators happen at the level of the legal entities, the operating segments identified within Athora Netherlands have been equal to the legal entities.

The segment information is based on the accounting policies used in the consolidated financial statements. For one-off intra-group transactions directed by Athora Netherlands the required consolidation adjustments and eliminations are accounted for directly in the related segment.

Legal entities constitute the level at which financial performance is managed (IFRS result, operating capital generation and Solvency II ratio). Commercial targets, pricing and service level are managed at the level of commercial lines. These commercial lines (Life Service Business and Pension Business) are assessed based on key performance indicators, most of which have commercial character.

The operating segments of Athora Netherlands are distinctive organisational components that carry out activities that generate income and expenses. The operating segments are:

- **SRLEV N.V.**
This segment offers pension solutions for business customers. A range of products provide the employees of the customers freedom in making the right decisions to secure their financial future. The main brand of this product line is Zwitserleven.
- **Zwitserleven PPI N.V.**
This segment executes Defined Contribution pension plans for its clients.
- **Athora Netherlands N.V.**
This segment comprises activities that are allocated to the holding or managed separately from the other segments.

Accounting basis between reportable segments

Costs are allocated within Athora Netherlands on an accrual basis. The prices of other transactions between group companies are in principle based on arms' length conditions.

Statement of Financial Position by Segment 31 December 2025

In € millions	SRLEV N.V.	Zwitser- leven PPI N.V.	Athora Nether- lands N.V.	Elimi- nations	Total
Assets					
Intangible assets	-	-	-	2	2
Property and equipment	-	-	28	-	28
Investments in associates	42	-	4,174	-4,174	42
Investment property	735	-	-	-	735
Investments	60,110	6,349	606	-562	66,502
Deferred tax	798	-	-	9	807
Reinsurance contract assets	3	-	-	-	3
Other assets	123	1	236	-244	116
Cash and cash equivalents	2,447	21	51	-	2,519
Assets held for sale	84	-	-	-	84
Total assets	64,341	6,371	5,095	-4,969	70,837
Equity and liabilities					
Share capital	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	3,608	19	3,759	-3,628	3,759
Total Shareholder's equity	3,608	20	3,759	-3,628	3,759
Holders of other equity instruments	460	-	450	-460	450
Total equity	4,068	20	4,209	-4,088	4,209
Financial liabilities	16,112	6,349	556	-571	22,445
Insurance contract liabilities	43,640	-	-	-253	43,387
Reinsurance contract liabilities	104	-	-	-	104
Provision for employee benefits	121	-	262	-	383
Deferred tax	3	-	17	-17	3
Other liabilities	292	3	51	-40	306
Total equity and liabilities	64,341	6,371	5,095	-4,969	70,837

Statement of Financial Position by Segment 31 December 2024

In € millions	SRLEV N.V.	Zwitser- leven PPI N.V.	Athora Nether- lands N.V.	Elimi- nations	Total
Assets					
Intangible assets	-	-	-	3	3
Property and equipment	-	-	20	-	20
Investments in associates	40	-	4,588	-4,588	40
Investment property	830	-	-	-	830
Investments	57,597	5,295	578	-576	62,895
Deferred tax	693	-	-	8	701
Reinsurance contract assets	3	-	-	-	3
Other assets	386	1	248	-256	379
Cash and cash equivalents	2,931	14	76	-	3,021
Assets held for sale	131	-	-	-	131
Total assets	62,611	5,310	5,512	-5,409	68,022
Equity and liabilities					
Share capital	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	3,962	13	4,192	-3,976	4,192
Total Shareholder's equity	3,963	14	4,192	-3,976	4,192
Holdings of other equity instruments	510	-	450	-510	450
Total equity	4,473	14	4,642	-4,486	4,642
Financial liabilities	13,216	5,295	526	-598	18,438
Insurance contract liabilities	44,173	-	-	-268	43,905
Reinsurance contract liabilities	186	-	-	-	186
Provision for employee benefits	135	-	292	-	427
Deferred tax	-	-	12	-12	-
Other liabilities	428	1	40	-44	424
Total equity and liabilities	62,611	5,310	5,512	-5,409	68,022

Statement of Profit or Loss by Segment 2025

In € millions	SRLEV N.V.	Zwitser- leven PPI N.V.	Athora Nether- lands N.V.	Elimi- nations	Total
Insurance revenue	2,124	-	-	-14	2,110
Insurance service expenses	-1,842	-	-	12	-1,829
Net result from reinsurance	-19	-	-	-	-19
Insurance service result	264	-	-	-2	262
Result on investments	-764	-	26	-37	-775
Share in result of associates	4	-	-135	135	4
Investment result	-760	-	-109	98	-771
Insurance finance income or expenses	271	-	-	-7	264
Reinsurance finance income or expenses	73	-	-	-	73
Insurance finance income and expenses	344	-	-	-7	337
Other income	19	7	-	-8	18
Other operating expenses	-35	-1	-14	-1	-51
Other finance result	-24	-	-31	23	-32
Other income and expenses	-40	6	-46	14	-65
Result before tax	-192	6	-155	104	-237
Tax expense or benefit	76	-2	2	8	84
Net result for the period	-116	4	-153	112	-153

Statement of Profit or Loss by Segment 2024

In € millions	SRLEV N.V.	Zwitser- leven PPI N.V.	Athora Nether- lands N.V.	Elimi- nations	Total
Insurance revenue	1,969	-	-	-14	1,955
Insurance service expenses	-1,781	-	-	12	-1,769
Net result from reinsurance	-7	-	-	-	-7
Insurance service result	181	-	-	-2	179
Result on investments	3,112	-	42	-43	3,111
Share in result of associates	4	-	504	-504	4
Impairment losses and reversals	1	-	-	-	1
Investment result	3,116	-	546	-547	3,115
Insurance finance income or expenses	-2,634	-	-	10	-2,624
Reinsurance finance income or expenses	5	-	-	-	5
Insurance finance income and expenses	-2,629	-	-	10	-2,619
Other income	7	5	-1	2	13
Other operating expenses	-39	-1	-15	-1	-56
Other finance result	-31	-	-22	24	-29
Other income and expenses	-63	4	-37	25	-72
Result before tax	605	4	508	-514	604
Tax expense or benefit	-97	-1	-1	2	-96
Net result for the period	508	3	507	-511	507

8. Managing Risk

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Introduction

This section provides an overview how Athora Netherlands manages risk. The section describes its Risk Management System, Governance and Control framework, and its Capital Management Framework. The last paragraph provides insight in its management of the various risk types, categorised in line with the Solvency II taxonomy; Life underwriting, Market, Counterparty Default, Liquidity, Operational & Compliance Risk.

8.1. Risk Management System

General

Athora Netherlands has implemented a Risk Management System to achieve its strategic objectives in a controlled and effective manner. It relates risks to the strategic, financial and operational objectives as well as to the objectives in the areas of sustainability and reputation. The framework consists of organisational, controlling and culture components. The management of Athora Netherlands recognises that transparency is a vital element in effective risk management. The Executive Committee, which is responsible for setting the Risk Management System, monitors that the desired culture and level of risk awareness are translated into identifiable aspects, such as desirable behaviour, details of the risk appetite or criteria for evaluation of employees. Athora Netherlands encourages an open corporate culture in which risks are to be discussed, employees feel responsible to share knowledge on risks and (pro)active risk management is appreciated.

The implemented Integrated Control Framework (ICF), part of the Risk Management System, provides the basis for the internal control system consisting of key controls (process, general IT and application) and management controls measuring risk maturity and performance within Athora Netherlands. The management of Business Lines and Functions is responsible for day-to-day operations within the Risk Management System, including scheduled testing of operating effectiveness of key controls. The Management Controls, divided in different components, are assessed periodically by a management Self-Assessment and are monitored risk-based by second line Risk.

Overview

In the Risk Management System, specific Solvency II requirements such as the Key Functions and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) are incorporated. The Athora Netherlands Risk Management System operates an integrated approach for risks that the organisation is or could be exposed to, with Risk Management being an integral part of the decision-making process. Major decisions of the Executive Committee have to be accompanied by a 2nd line Key Function opinion.

The core of the Athora Netherlands Risk Management System consists of a Governance part and a Risk management part. In the governance part, starting from the Athora Netherlands Mission and business strategy, the Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite are derived. The Risk Policies, Risk Taxonomy and Risk Organisation further enable these strategic risk processes. To ensure an integrated approach the first line (Business Lines and Functions) and the second line Key Functions use the same risk taxonomy, operations are covered by the Risk Appetite and are aligned by a policy structure.

Governance, including an adequate Risk Culture, is conditional for performing risk management on operational level, with at its core a control cycle of risk identification-measurement- mitigation and continuous monitoring and reporting. The Risk Management Process is supported by the ICF, built up from several components that together form the basis for sound and controlled business operations and hence for visibly being in control of Athora Netherlands and its Business Lines and Functions. The ICF measures maturity and performance of risk management and ensures steering on correct and complete risk reports. The internal reports are a part of (the operation of) the Risk Management Process. The reports on recognised types of risks are input for the integrated risk reports, enabling Key Risk Indicator (KRI) monitoring and drawing management attention to deviations of the risk appetite.

Athora Netherlands performs Risk Self Assessments (RSA), in particular to enable change and transformation, and Strategic Risk Assessments (SRA), coordinated by the Risk Management Function (RMF). An ORSA is incorporated in the Athora Netherlands Risk Management System, enabled and

coordinated by the RMF, and is performed at least annually, for which the Executive Committee is accountable.

To ensure Athora Netherlands manages its key risks, the risk taxonomy covers all material risk types including strategic & emerging, market, credit, liquidity, underwriting, operational, compliance and reputational risk. These risks are further described in section 8.2 'Risk Management Governance' under 'Risk Taxonomy'. Market, credit, underwriting and operational risks are measured using the Solvency II standard model, and the relative size of these risks is presented in section 8.4 'Capital Management' under 'Risk Profile'. Operational and compliance risks are described in section 8.9 Compliance and Operational Risk.

On an annual basis the Executive Committee discusses the top risks that may jeopardise the strategic ambitions, referred to as the Strategic risk assessment. The key risks are:

- Adverse geopolitical and economic developments - which may result in an economic downturn;
- Adverse impact due to regulation - such as failing to implement key regulations (also due to uncertainties in regulation) and adverse (capital) impact of regulation (e.g., Wtp, Solvency II)

For all key strategic risks appropriate analyses are being made, for example within the ORSA and as part of business planning relevant responses are captured to mitigate these risks.

8.2. Risk Management Governance

Mission

Athora Netherlands is a sustainable partner for life, taking care of your tomorrow. This feeds into its strategy to be a leading player in the pension and life insurance market. With this focus as a starting point the Risk Strategy is set out that contributes to a sustainable growth of Athora Netherlands, for the benefit of all its stakeholders.

Athora Netherlands takes its role in society seriously, whereby sustainability forms an integral part of the strategy and business operations. Athora Netherlands believes that responsible corporate behaviour with respect to sustainability is key to deliver long-term value for policyholders, employees, shareholder and the wider society. Sustainability trends and changes in regulation may also introduce considerable financial risks (on assets) and non-financial risks (e.g., reputational) and need careful management and consideration. Athora Netherlands aims to set the example and will actively but cautiously target sustainable investments.

Athora Netherlands wishes to offer competitively priced products in efficient business processes and pursues a customer-centric strategy, with Zwitserleven positioned clearly in the pension market. The focus on Pensions allows for a more agile and lean operation bringing costs to a lower required level.

Risk Strategy

Athora Netherlands has derived a Risk Strategy, a supporting set of objectives following from the Athora Netherlands' mission to achieve the strategic goals. As main principles Athora Netherlands has defined a robust capital position, sustainable capital generation and sound and controlled business operations. A robust and strong capital position contributes to the trust in the company of customers, employees, society and financial markets.

The Risk Strategy contains the key guiding principles and statements used when setting the Risk Appetite for each risk category from the risk taxonomy. The risk appetite is the extent to which Athora Netherlands accepts/takes risks in pursuit of realising its strategic objectives. As an insurance company and Asset manager, Athora Netherlands takes Insurance (Underwriting) risks and Market risks aiming for returns. In doing so, taking Credit (investments) risk and Liquidity risk may contribute to those returns. Operational and Compliance risks are inherent risks that have to be controlled and managed, as they are part of Athora Netherlands' license to operate and support being able to successfully execute its strategy.

Athora Netherlands guarantees future payments to its customers and therefore needs adequate reserving and a robust capital position. Athora Netherlands maintains a buffer above the regulatory requirement to absorb temporary volatility and provide more certainty to its customers.

Risk Appetite

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) of Athora Netherlands is divided into the Risk Appetites per risk type and the underlying Risk Tolerances. The Risk Appetites are set at least annually by the Executive Committee and confirmed by the Risk Committee (RC) of the Supervisory Board.



Risk Appetite Framework

The risk tolerances-part contains measures for the maximum risk that Athora Netherlands is willing to accept. These measures are defined for various sub-risks and are split into risk triggers (comparable to hard limits) and risk indicators (comparable to soft limits).

The evaluation of the Risk Tolerance in the Risk Appetite, consists of several steps, including risk identification, the selection of measures, risk mitigation, risk criteria, reporting and monitoring.

Risk Culture

Culture and conduct in general play a vital role in steering a company, and specifically in adequate risk management. Both are considered standard elements in performance evaluation meetings and in annual performance objectives. Athora Netherlands has awareness programmes in place that focus on how employees hold each other accountable for their conduct and how they can escalate matters if necessary.

Athora Netherlands' values are Care, Dare to be different, Seek Simplicity and Do the right thing. These contribute to simpler, better and above responsible operations, with more care for customers and the world around us. This ensures a clear link with Culture and defined behaviours.

Athora Netherlands realises that the tone at the top is defining for Risk Culture, which makes communication and exemplary behaviour determinant. Athora Netherlands encourages an open corporate culture in which risks are to be discussed, employees feel responsible to share knowledge on risks and where (pro) active risk management is appreciated. Exemplary behaviour, the openness for discussion of dilemmas, practicability of policy and transparency are inseparably linked to an open corporate culture.

Risk Culture is also embedded in the organisation by risk management being an integral part of the organisational processes and decision-making of Athora Netherlands. Decision-making is clear, explicit, and in line with the Risk Policy and Risk Appetite of Athora Netherlands. The management teams promote awareness of risks and are supported by the second line departments. The management teams are responsible for ensuring that risk decisions are made in accordance with the delegated authorisations, in consultation with the second line Solvency II key functions.

Furthermore, Athora Netherlands ensures that senior management and employees on key functions at all times are fit and proper to fulfil their job. Finally, the Remuneration Policy of Athora Netherlands discourages taking undesired and irresponsible risks focused on short-term profit and personal gain.

Risk Organisation

Athora Netherlands implemented the 'Three Lines' control model including the Solvency II Key Functions and a risk committee governance structure. It contributes to the strengthening of the Risk Culture, taking responsibility for managing risks and internal control, and eventually to the further optimisation and integration of the risk management.



Three Lines Model

First Line: Risk Taker

Business plans are prepared in the first line. With this preparation, the first line operationalises the (risk) strategy, focusing on the primary process (i.e., underwriting, claims handling, preparing financial accounts) of the business and on investment activities.

Within the policy framework and subject to internal procedures and risk limits, it is the objective of the risk taker to achieve an optimum risk/return. Consequently, risks are managed by identifying, measuring, mitigating and monitoring them and report whether the risks remain within the risk appetite of Athora Netherlands and its underlying entities.

Furthermore risks are managed through Risk Self Assessments (RSA) which are carried out at a more strategic and tactical level (e.g. to enable change and transformation), while Risk Control Self Assessments (RCSA) enable process control, all part of the ICF.

Second Line: Risk Management

The second line has a monitoring role in respect of the risk management actions and activities carried out by the first line. The second line assesses actions in the first line and is responsible for monitoring the overall risk profile to be in line with the risk appetite.

The second line is also responsible for formulating the Risk Management System and setting Risk Policies. The first line is responsible for the execution of these policies. The second line assesses policy compliance on a regular basis by reviewing the management controls, also using risk reports, process key controls and own observations. Furthermore, the second line defines basic principles and preconditions for risk models and the control framework and supports central decision-making bodies. The data used, including models, assumptions and techniques, are validated periodically.

The three second line departments of Athora Netherlands resort under the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CRO is a member of the Executive Committee.

Third Line: Internal Audit

Audit Athora Netherlands is the independently operating audit function: Audit Athora Netherlands provides assurance and consulting services, helping Athora Netherlands to accomplish its objectives by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes.

Audit Athora Netherlands does not take part in determining, implementing or steering of Athora Netherlands' risk appetite, risk management processes and risk responses. Audit Athora Netherlands reports to the chairman of the Executive Committee of Athora Netherlands and has direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of Athora Netherlands.

Audit Athora Netherlands performs risk-based audits on Athora Netherlands' risk management processes, including their design and how well they are working, on the management of key risks, including the effectiveness of the controls and other activities, and on the reliability and appropriateness of risks and reporting of risk and control status. This means formulating an opinion on whether the organisation's risk management methodology is understood by key groups or individuals involved, including the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee. Further, Audit assesses whether risk management processes are sufficient to protect the assets, reputation, and ongoing operations of the organisation.

Risk Committees

In addition to the risk management organisation, Athora Netherlands has established Risk Committees to manage risks effectively, in line with regulatory expectations. Athora Netherlands has established the following Risk Committees: Financial Risk Committee (FRC), Investment and Balance Sheet Committee (IBSC), Operational Risk and Compliance Committee (ORC Athora Netherlands) and Product & Client Committee (P&CC). Decisions of the ORC Athora Netherlands are leading for the Business Lines and Functions in the area of sound and controlled business operations at which level further details regarding Operational Risk and Compliance are discussed. Decisions of the P&CC are leading for the Business in the area of Product, Marketing, Customer/Clients and Pricing.

Key Functions

In accordance with Solvency II, Athora Netherlands recognises four Key Functions. The Functions carry out activities on behalf of the insurance entity of Athora Netherlands. The second line Key Functions report to the CRO. The Director Risk is the Risk Management Function Holder, the Director Actuarial Risks is the Actuarial Function Holder and the Head of Compliance is the Compliance Function Holder. The Director Audit Athora Netherlands is the Audit Function Holder.

The Risk Management Function (RMF) coordinates the Enterprise Risk Management Report (ERM Report), an integrated report on the overall risk profile including Key Takeaways from the three second line Key Functions (Risk Management Function, Actuarial Function and Compliance Function).

Besides the major risks within Athora Netherlands it shows strategic developments and emerging risks. The ERM Report presents insight in its risk profile compiled on the basis of the information obtained from monitoring reports, risk dashboards, RAS, Internal Control Statements, reports by internal and external regulators, incidents and issues reported, and own assessments & perceptions. The report is discussed in the relevant risk committees, in the Executive Committee and in the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The Actuarial Function (AF) annually provides the Risk Asset Assurance Report, aimed at providing a sufficient level of assurance that the Solvency II-figures, and Solvency II and IFRS sensitivities, are determined adequately and reliably. This report is submitted to the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The AF opines on the adequacy of the Technical Provision used for Solvency II purposes. It furthermore assesses the reliability and adequacy of Underwriting and Reinsurance programmes. The Actuarial Function Report (AFR) is submitted to the Executive Committee and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The main purpose of the Compliance Function is to support management in conducting its business operations in a controlled, honest and sound manner, and with regard to the risks which in this context are a threat to achieving the strategic objectives, obligations arising from laws and regulations, insights from social discussions and guidelines imposed by regulators. The Compliance Function provides regularly, as part of the ERM Report, a report on the most important Compliance Risks of Athora Netherlands to the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

Risk Policy

Athora Netherlands has an integrated risk management policy structure. The entire policy structure is accessible to employees through the internal policy site. The policy structure ensures the timely identification and assessment of risks and adequate monitoring and reporting of the material risks, both on board and workplace level. The Risk Policy is structured in levels, the aim is to give insight in the cascading from (Solvency II) legislation, (second line) risk policy, corresponding processes and (first line) implementation. Adherence to the Risk Policies is tested through the use of Management Controls which link to the key requirements in the Risk Policies. Periodically the Risk Policies are assessed, adjusted if necessary and approved following regular governance.

Risk Taxonomy

Athora Netherlands provides insight into the risks for the business itself and for its stakeholders in order to manage these risks within the indicated tolerance levels. This includes both behaviour related and financial aspects of Risk Management. Clarity is crucial to ensure adequate risk management. In order to clarify the communication and management of risks, the risk taxonomy includes an extensive list of mutually exclusive risk types to which Athora Netherlands is or could be exposed.

Athora Netherlands has defined and structured different risk types, partly based on applicable laws and regulations (such as Solvency II Standard Formula), and on the international ORX Reference Taxonomy.

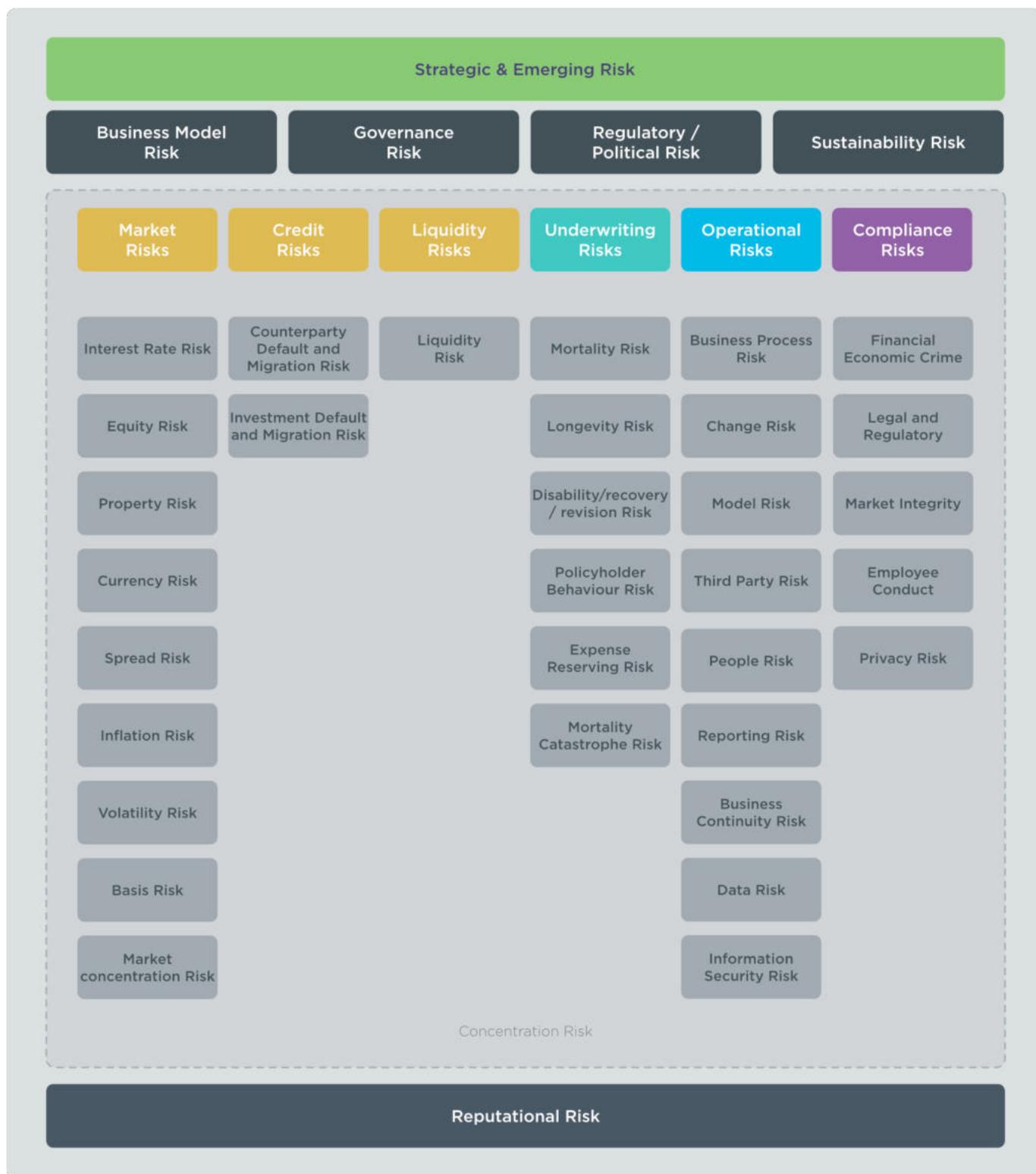
As part of its strategy, Athora Netherlands deliberately takes Underwriting risks and Market risks aiming for returns. As a consequence, taking Credit (investments) risk contributes to those returns. Compliance risk and Operational risks are inherent risks that have to be controlled and managed.

Strategic and emerging Risks

Strategic and emerging risks relate to future business and society developments and may eventually materialise as one of the main or sub risk types. Strategic and emerging risks are monitored in the ERM Report. In the risk assessment on the Operational Plans several internal and external strategic development scenarios are taken into account.

Athora Netherlands recognises several strategic risks, from which Business model risk, Governance risk and Sustainability risks are most notable. Emerging risk is a newly developing or changing risk

that may evolve to one of the main or sub risk types, and which is perceived to have a potential significant impact on Athora Netherlands financial strength, competitive position or reputation. Identifying and assessing emerging risks are incorporated in the risk management system.



Risk Taxonomy

Athora Netherlands applies the Solvency II Standard Formula. Not all of the risk categories are part of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) calculation. The SCR calculation does not contain Liquidity, Model and certain Compliance Risks.

The risk categories will be explained in more detail in the next paragraphs.

To give more insight in the risks the company is exposed to, sensitivities are determined on best effort basis for different underwriting and market risks in paragraph 8.5 and further. For underwriting risks and spread risks the sensitivities shown are the estimated impact on own funds without recalculating the SCR after shock. For the other market risks the sensitivities shown are the estimated impact on own funds including the estimated impact on the SCR market and life underwriting risk after shock.

8.3. Risk Management Control

Risk Management Control can be described as the methodology, procedures and processes in place to be demonstrably in control. These risk management control instruments and their results are captured within the Integrated control Framework (ICF). Both the first and second line departments have been assigned a responsibility in this process.

Risk Management Cycle

Financial and non-financial risks are managed following the risk management cycle: risk identification, risk measurement, risk mitigation, risk monitoring and risk reporting.

Risk Identification

Risks are identified to its strategic objectives and at all levels within the organisation. Several different approaches are used such as risk assessments, analysis of incidents, and leveraging the experience of employees and competitors, including the consideration of emerging risks. Risk identification is both considered from top-down and bottom-up bases. Athora Netherlands maintains a Risk Taxonomy to facilitate the risk identification process. The Risk Taxonomy also serves as the basis for risk control, risk oversight activities and risk reporting as this includes all material risk types.

Risk Measurement

In order to understand the magnitude of the exposure of the identified risks, risks are measured. The measurement of risks supports the risk management process through quantitative controls and limits. Risk measurement involves either or both qualitative and quantitative approaches depending on the nature of the risk and taking account of expert judgement and considering both normal and stressed scenarios. The level of risk is measured before and after considering additional mitigating measures.

Risk Mitigation Activities

The risk mitigation activities (avoid, transfer, mitigate and accept) are aimed at controlling risks within the boundaries set by the risk appetite.

Risk Monitoring

In order to ensure that risks stay within the risk appetite, they are monitored. Within the monitoring activities both the first line and second line take their role. Given the outcome of the monitoring activities Athora Netherlands will determine the most appropriate course of action. The goal of risk monitoring is to ensure that Athora Netherlands carefully controls its risk-taking decisions as well as its total risk profile.

Risk Reporting

The primary objective of risk reporting – defined as all regular and ad hoc reports by first and second line – is to create internal risk transparency and meet external disclosure requirements. Objectives are to provide stakeholders with accurate and timely information about the risk profile by means of concise and understandable messages, whereby Athora Netherlands design reports to meet recipients' needs and to facilitate informed decision-making.

Integrated Control Framework

The Integrated Control Framework (ICF) is Athora Netherlands' internal control system and is part of its Risk Management System. The objective of the ICF is to provide reasonable assurance regarding the design, effectiveness and efficiency of Athora Netherlands' management activities, operations and processes, the reliability of Athora Netherlands' financial, operational, internal and external reporting, and compliance with regulatory requirements.

The ICF contains core components that form the basis for a sound and controlled operational environment within Athora Netherlands. For all components within the ICF, standards are defined and periodically evaluated that outline the key requirements that should be met to achieve the level of control according to the agreed risk appetite levels.

The ICF measures the maturity of risk management via risk assessments and by assessing management controls and process key controls. The improvement and optimisation of the ICF is a continuous process. Athora Netherlands' organisation develops and changes over time and the ICF continuously adapts to new situations.

Process Controls and Management Controls

Process Controls

Periodically the effectiveness of process key controls is tested according to a predefined schedule. The first line quarterly performs testing activities for key controls. Results are reported within first line risk reports which are reported to the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) of the different organisational units and to the ORC Athora Netherlands (ORCA). The results are discussed with, reported to and followed up by responsible management. The second line in addition reviews the quality of the key control's testing files.

Management Controls

Management controls (i.e., entity level controls) provide an understanding and insight in the maturity level of risk management and risk control in the different organisational units. Management controls are designed on the basis of key requirements in all relevant risk policies (both financial and non-financial) that cover relevant legislation (e.g., WFT, Solvency II, Wtp, DORA, etc). The individual management controls are assessed and evidenced annually by those responsible. The second line challenges the outcomes and review results are reported, on an aggregated level, to the ORCA.

The Management Controls concept enables Athora Netherlands to demonstrate adherence to the key requirements of all risk policies.

The professional standards and scoping used for testing by Athora Netherlands' first and second line are assessed by the external auditor in order to, as much as possible, make use of these testing procedures for audit purposes.

Risk Management Process

In this section for Underwriting Risk, Market Risk and Counterparty Default Risk the Risk Management Process is elaborated. For Liquidity Risk and Operational and Compliance Risk this is included in sections [8.8](#) and [8.9](#).

Underwriting Risk

Athora Netherlands assesses new underwriting risks continuously and manages existing underwriting risks, for both new business and for the existing portfolio.

Operational Plan

Derived from the Athora Netherlands strategy, the Operational Plan (OP) sets targets with respect to volume and value of new business and the existing portfolio. The OP describes the planned development of the insurance portfolio together with the related capital requirement for the next three years taking into account an assigned risk budget or available capital. The OP sets out in broad terms whether Athora Netherlands wants to enter new markets, which forms of distribution will be used, whether new (forms of) insurance products will be developed, and which products will be adjusted or terminated. It also lays down possible measures relating to acceptance and the mitigation of claims.

Product Developments, Pricing and Acceptance

In accordance with the OP, new or adjusted products are developed following the Product Approval and Review Process (PARP). Starting from the customer's interests the target group, coverage and terms and conditions are determined. This is the basis for the best estimate risk premium, taking into account options and guarantees, capital requirements and the internal pricing curve. Furthermore, criteria related to profitability and risk control measures (acceptance criteria, clauses, any reinsurance) must be met.

The Product & Client Committee (PCC), in which the Actuarial and Compliance Functions are represented, is responsible for approval of new products, including the pricing. A selling product review is performed regularly, existing products follow a risk-based product review calendar.

In the past months exclusivity agreements with four pension funds were signed for buy-outs with a total volume of € 5.7 billion. Our strong track record in buy-out execution, the benefits offered to the participants and our bespoke risk mitigation strategies are important drivers for our success in this market. These exclusivity agreements are expected to close in 2026 (subject to the requisite regulatory approvals).

Technical Provisions

The Actuarial Function assesses the Solvency II Technical Provision and expresses an opinion on its reliability and adequacy at least once a year.

Parameter Study

The evaluation for long-term policies (Life, Disability) of the underwriting parameters (e.g., mortality, lapses, disability, recovery) takes place by a parameter study. The aim of this study is to value the existing insurance portfolio and set the cost price of new Life insurance policies. Thereby relevant information on portfolio developments is taken into account.

Portfolio Analysis

Portfolio analyses are aimed to optimise risks and returns within the risk policy structure. This can lead to new strategic insights in areas such as entering new markets or terminating products. Based on the risk appetite, Athora Netherlands mitigates underwriting risks primarily by means of diversification and reinsurance.

Market Risk

Athora Netherlands' Market, Credit and Liquidity policy covers the management of market risk, counterparty default (credit) risk and liquidity risk, which sets out the requirements to manage its ALM risks and how to find the optimal risk-return balance in its asset portfolio. For this purpose the starting point is the current and projected balance sheet, capital outlook, and macro-economic assumptions. This serves as a basis for defining a Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), which is in turn used to translate specific investment activities into an investment plan and investment mandates for selected asset managers, taking into account amongst others the risk tolerances in the Risk Appetite Statements (RAS), Solvency II ratio, the tax position and the long-term risk exposure. When finalising the SAA, specific attention is paid to the availability of sufficient expertise in the segments in which investments are held. All investments are monitored by means of reports on performance and capital.

Investments are made in accordance with the prudent person principle and in the interest of the policyholders. The prudent person principle forms part of the Market, Credit and Liquidity policy. Investments are made exclusively in assets and instruments for which the risks are properly identified, measured, monitored, managed, controlled and reported, and also align with its sustainability policy.

To the extent that through the double materiality assessment new financially material sustainability risks were identified (see paragraph 4.4) Athora Netherlands will develop or further strengthen policies and processes for managing these risks and set or adjust appetite levels. For example, climate change risk is already included in the ORSA.

Athora Netherlands has organised its investment governance and oversight for both Own Account and Unit Linked ensures that the investment process operates in the context of (and ensures consistency with) the nature and duration of the insurance and re-insurance liabilities, the strategic and financial plans, the Risk Strategy and ensures that the overall risk position remains within the Risk Appetite Statement and other risk limits.

Athora Netherlands monitors market risk close and for risk mitigation, instruments are used such as interest rate swaps, inflation swaps, bond futures, forward contracts, interest rate swaptions and fixed income investments.

Sensitivity Analyses and Stress Tests

Stress tests provide information on how sensitive investments and liabilities are to interest rate risk and other market risk. These risks are quantified (and monitored) on a regular basis.

For interest rate risk several parallel and non-parallel shocks are defined. For market risk a number of combined scenarios is determined with (different) simultaneous shocks to the various sub-market risks.

These market risk scenarios are monitored and reported on a regular basis, and if deemed necessary adjustments are made to existing market risk exposures (e.g., interest rate risk). The aim is to mitigate interest rate risk through hedging, to achieve appropriate resilience in Athora Netherlands capital position over time.

This approach reflects the sensitivity of the entire statement of financial position (of fixed cash flows, options, risk margin and required capital) drawn up.

Credit Risk - Counterparty Default Risk

In addition to the calculation of SCR Counterparty Default Risk, Athora Netherlands has developed a complementary Credit Risk Policy for internal use. This policy sets requirements for the credit risk management of its investment portfolio with attention for the risk management of private credit. This policy encompasses all instruments/exposures with credit exposures that are in scope for SCR Spread, SCR Concentration Risk and SCR Counterparty Default Risk. Appropriate internal limits have been incorporated in the Risk Appetite.

Sustainability Risk

Sustainability Risk is a risk type in its risk taxonomy but it is also a risk factor that can impact other risk categories such as market risk, operational risk, insurance risk and compliance risk.

A materiality assessment has identified material financial sustainability risks which are associated with the investment portfolio of Athora Netherlands. To manage these risks, clear criteria for risk avoidance and selection have been defined in the sustainable investment policy. Each investment and investment proposal is allocated to one of the following categories:

- Impact
- Sustainable
- Adapting
- At Risk
- Non-adapting
- Harmful
- Violating international standards

Key Risk Indicators have been defined and are monitored measuring the market value of investments and limiting investments within certain categories. The portfolio status is being reported monthly in the investment portfolio monitoring report.

Investments that are deemed worse than at risk should in principle be avoided or divested. Investments that are deemed at risk are monitored closely and active ownership can be used to make those investments at least adapting over time.

Athora Netherlands performs a climate change stress test annually, in which several climate change scenarios are included. For each investment in the portfolio and each scenario, a Climate Value at Risk (CvaR) is calculated. The climate change stress test result is included in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and the results feed its sustainable investment policy and KRI setting.

8.4. Capital Management

Definition

Capitalisation refers to the extent to which Athora Netherlands and its underlying legal entities have capital available to cover unforeseen losses and to achieve the strategic objectives of the company. Athora Netherlands manages its capitalisation within limits set in the Risk Appetite Statements.

Annually the Capital & Funding Plan is produced as part of the Operational Plan. Monthly and quarterly monitoring enables Athora Netherlands taking timely action if capitalisation would deteriorate.

Capital Policy

Athora Netherlands aims for a robust capital position, which contributes to both the confidence that clients have in the institution and access to financial markets. Athora Netherlands targets a Solvency II ratio of 175% or higher on a going concern basis. The objective of the Capital Policy is to ensure that there is sufficient capital to fulfil obligations towards policyholders and other stakeholders under adverse scenarios. The available capital of Athora Netherlands has to meet internal risk appetite standards as well as external requirements of regulators, rating agencies and also includes commercial considerations. Capitalisation generally refers to the relationship between risk-bearing activities and available regulatory capital (own funds). The second objective of the Capital Policy is to ensure that capital is used as efficiently and flexibly as possible to facilitate the implementation of Athora Netherlands' strategy. One of the possible utilisations of capital that Athora Netherlands may consider is capital distribution to the shareholder in the form of (interim) dividend, share buy-back or capital repayment from the reserves. The timing, the form and the amount of potential capital distribution are subject to various qualitative and quantitative considerations, prevailing market conditions and outlook thereof. Athora Netherlands may also consider more frequent than annual capital distribution and makes related decisions on a case by case basis. In 2025, Athora Netherlands executed four capital distributions to its shareholder.

Management uses the Operational Plan, including Capital and Funding Plan, Balance Sheet Assessments, Risk Dashboards, ORSA, Preparatory Crisis Plan and Risk Reporting for managing the capital position. The Capital and Funding Plan describes the medium-term activities relating to capital and funding, including a five-year solvency forecast.

Regulatory Framework

Solvency II is a risk-based regime consisting of three pillars. Pillar 1 regulates the capital requirements. Insurers should be capitalised adequately to mitigate their risks. Therefore, this pillar introduces two risk weighted measures: the Minimum Capital Ratio (MCR), and the Solvency Capital Ratio (SCR). Pillar 2 demands an adequate level of risk management and governance. Pillar 3 establishes standards of transparency. The European Directive for the amendment of Solvency II has come into force on 28 January 2025 and will have to be implemented into Dutch law before end of January 2027. Athora Netherlands is preparing for this according to plan.

ORSA

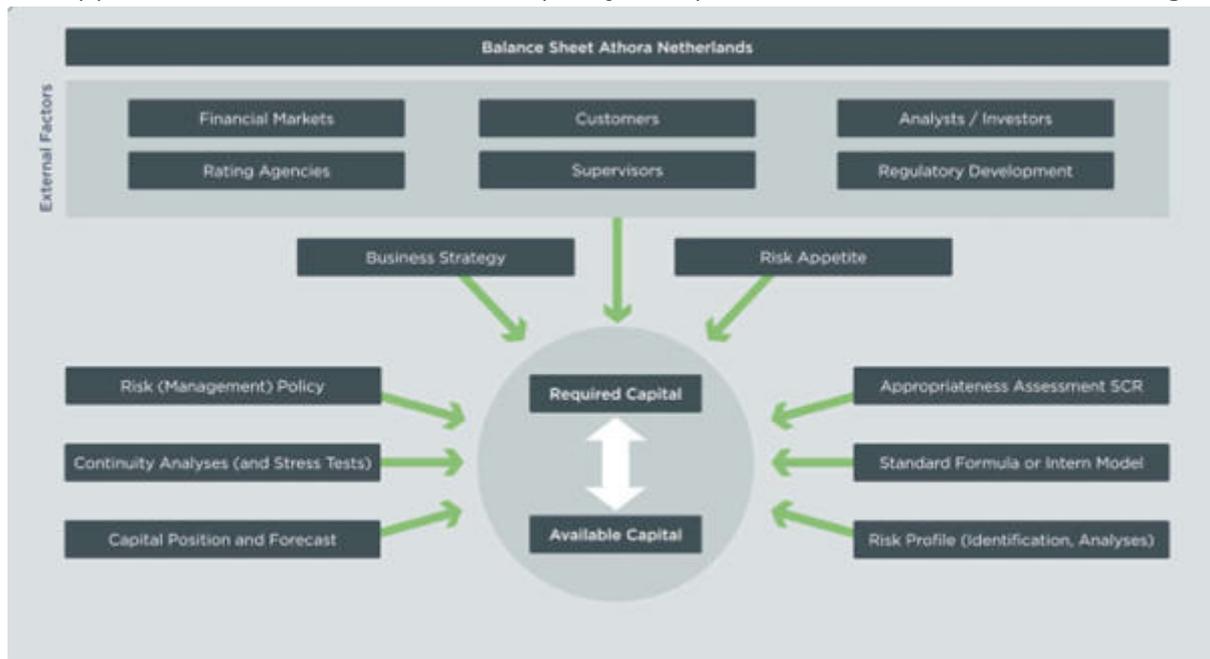
As part of its risk-management system Athora Netherlands conducts its own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA). That assessment includes:

- the overall assessment of solvency taking into account the specific risk profile, approved risk tolerance limits and the business strategy of Athora Netherlands;
- the significance in which the risk profile of Athora Netherlands deviates from the assumptions underlying the SCR calculated with the standard formula.

The ORSA is an integral part of Athora Netherlands' management control cycle and is filed with the regulator.

ORSA Process

The ORSA considers external factors, the business strategy, future developments, the risk profile and risk appetite to assess the amount and quality of capital. An overview is shown in the figure below.



ORSA Process

Athora Netherlands performs the ORSA annually and if any significant change in its risk profile occurs. The Executive Committee is accountable and actively involved. The appropriateness of the risk measurement is assessed and adequacy of capital is tested against a range of stressed scenarios thereby considering the possible effect of management actions.

Scenario Tests and Mitigating Actions

Its key identified (strategic) risks are subject to a range of stress scenarios, which are severe but plausible, to test the financial position of Athora Netherlands. This is in contrast to the Preparatory Crisis Plan, in which the scenarios should be severe enough to create a direct threat to the going concern of Athora Netherlands.

In addition, as part of the ORSA, mitigating management actions are identified and the impact is being assessed.

Main Conclusions

Athora Netherlands concludes that the standard formula is an appropriate risk measurement for Athora Netherlands' risk profile and Athora Netherlands' solvency is adequate for protecting its policy holders. Risks that are out-of-scope of the standard formula have been identified in risk assessments, examined in stress scenarios and mitigated by managerial actions where appropriate. The quality of Athora Netherlands' capital is sufficient. Athora Netherlands complies with capital requirements and has sufficient liquidity. Athora Netherlands has solid operating capital generation, making the organisation more efficient and simultaneously growing the pension business.

Preparatory Crisis Plan

On 1 January 2019 the new law on Recovery and Resolution of insurers (Wet herstel en afwikkeling van verzekeraars) came into force in The Netherlands. As a result of this law Athora Netherlands has established a Preparatory Crisis Plan. In a Preparatory Crisis Plan an insurance group identifies its core businesses and sets out the possible key recovery measures to be taken in a situation of financial distress. The Preparatory Crisis Plan includes early warning indicators for emerging crises, a crisis management governance framework and the management actions Athora Netherlands has at its disposal in a crisis situation to maintain its core businesses viable for the future. The effectiveness of the management actions is evaluated using different stress scenarios.

Capital Position

The estimated Solvency II ratio of Athora Netherlands is strong at 197% at 31 December 2025 (201% at 31 December 2024).

Solvency II ratio

Athora Netherlands falls under the Solvency II regulatory framework and complies with the guidance notes on the interpretation of Solvency II as published by the supervisory authorities EIOPA and DNB.

For internal purposes, Athora Netherlands estimates the Solvency II position on a monthly basis and calculates the Solvency II position on a quarterly basis. Athora Netherlands calculates its solvency capital requirement under Solvency II using the standard formula, applying the Volatility Adjustment (VA) and thus making use of the possibility of applying long-term guarantee measures. Athora Netherlands does not apply the Matching Adjustment. The required and available capital (own funds) under Solvency II is determined on the basis of information at year-end. The yield curve used, including the Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR), Credit Risk Adjustment (CRA) and VA, is published by EIOPA. For the Euro the UFR was 3.30% in 2025.

Under Solvency II, available capital or eligible own funds is divided into three tiers. The own funds prior to tiering restrictions are referred to as available own funds. The tiering restrictions reflect the ability to absorb capital losses, with Tier 1 being the highest capital quality and Tier 3 the lowest.

The following table shows the breakdown of the eligible own funds, starting from shareholder's equity:

Breakdown Own Funds

In € millions	2025	2024 ¹
Shareholder's equity	3,759	4,192
Reconciliation IFRS-Solvency II	-474	-845
Subordinated liabilities	972	967
Other	-	-3
Total available own funds	4,256	4,311
Tiering restriction	-725	-735
Total eligible own funds	3,532	3,576

¹ Figures as filed with the regulator.

The key items of the reconciliation between IFRS shareholder's equity and Solvency II own funds are:

Reconciliation Differences IFRS-Solvency II

The reconciliation encompasses the following main differences in measurement under Solvency II and under IFRS:

- Technical provisions - Under Solvency II the technical provisions are measured using Solvency II parameters. With respect to economic parameters used, the main differences are the interest rate curve and the cost of capital.
- The difference in the interest rate curves arising from different IFRS Illiquidity Premium (2025: 100 bps, 2024: 109 bps) versus the Solvency II Volatility Adjustment (2025: 14 bps, 2024: 23 bps) is the main driver for the development of the reconciliation of IFRS and Solvency II. The difference also stems from the exclusion of Operational Risk in the calculation of IFRS 17 Risk Adjustment as compared to Solvency II Risk Margin.
- Deferred Tax Assets - Due to differences in the calculation method, the resulting recoverability and in the valuation of assets and liabilities the resulting DTA position is different.
- Reinsurance Recoverable / Technical Provision - In Solvency II the reinsurance recoverable of the longevity reinsurance contracts is presented separately on the balance sheet. Under IFRS 17, the recoveries from related reinsurance contracts are reflected in the "liability for reinsurance

contracts held". Mainly due to differences in the effects to the risk margin or risk adjustment the impact for IFRS is less positive than Solvency II Eligible Own Funds.

Subordinated Liabilities

Under Solvency II the available own funds include subordinated debt including accrued interest with regard to this debt. The subordinated liabilities are determined based on own credit standing (credit spread determined at pricing date).

Tiering Restriction

The use of own funds is subject to certain limits under Solvency II. These limits are related to the required capital or Tier 1 capital and are applied to define the eligible own funds. These limits cause a difference between the available own funds and the eligible own funds.

For Athora Netherlands Tier 3 restriction remained applicable during 2025. The Tier 2 plus Tier 3 restrictions consist of a maximum of 50% of the SCR while the Tier 3 restriction consists of the net DTA position restricted to maximum of 15% of the SCR. Ineligible own funds decreased to € 725 million at year-end 2025 from € 735 million at the end of 2024.

The table below shows the eligible own funds, the Solvency Capital Requirement and the resulting Solvency II ratio.

Solvency II Ratio

In € millions / percentages	2025 ¹	2024 ²
Total eligible own funds	3,532	3,576
Consolidated group SCR	1,790	1,779
Solvency II Surplus	1,742	1,798
Solvency II ratio	197%	201%

¹ Regulatory Solvency II ratio 2025 is not final until filed with the regulator

² Figures as filed with the regulator

Breakdown Tiering

In € millions	Tier 1		Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
	Unrestricted	Restricted			
Eligible own funds to meet the Group SCR 2025	2,293	453	519	267	3,532
Eligible own funds to meet the Group SCR 2024	2,344	452	515	265	3,576

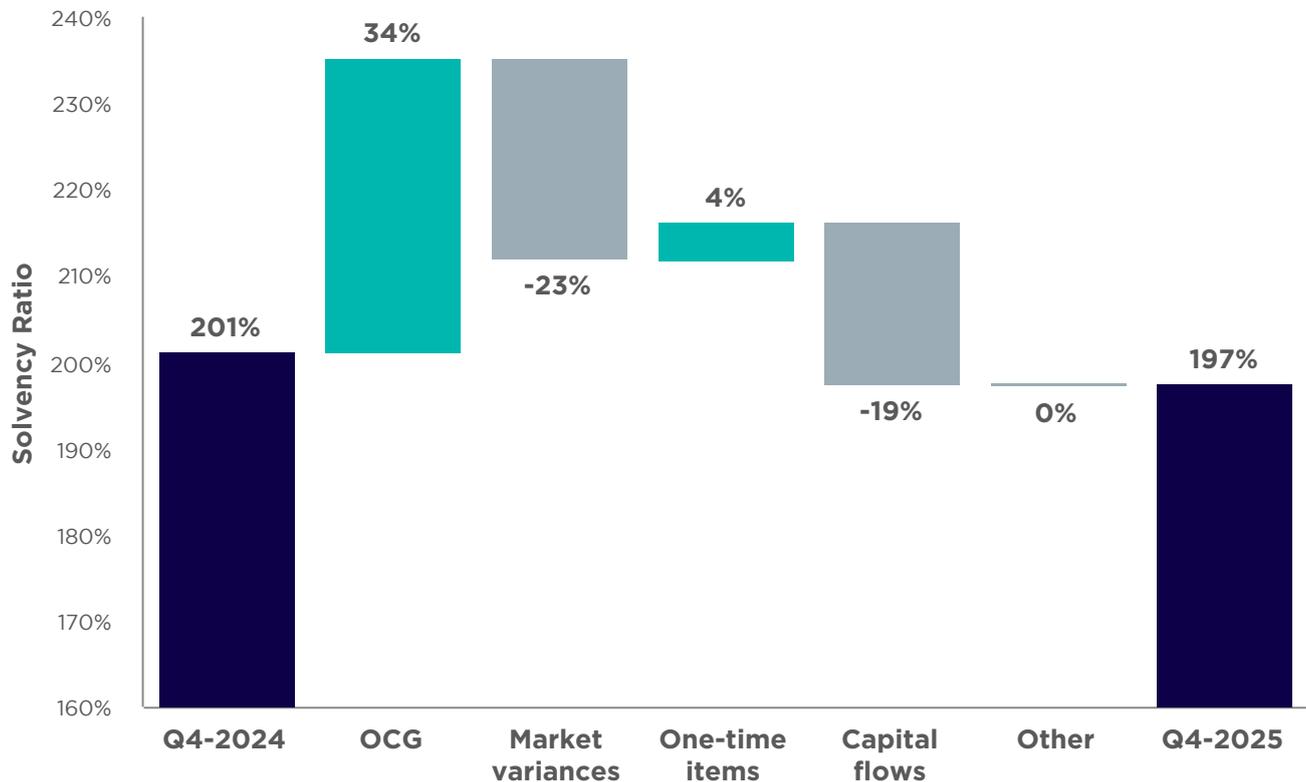
Development Solvency II Ratio

The development of the Solvency II ratio is explained by the analysis of change as presented in the graph below. The movement consists of the categories Operating Capital Generation (OCG), Market variances, One-time items, Capital flows and Other:

- Operating Capital Generation is a long-term metric. Elements are the expected release of risk margin and SCR, the expected excess return assets over liabilities, the expected UFR drag and the (insurance) experience variance.
- Market variances includes movements in assets and liabilities due to changes in economic environment, other than the expected part in the operating capital generation. Next to these movements, also the change caused by the Volatility Adjustment is taken into account.
- One-time items include the impact of events like changes in coverage of the longevity reinsurance contracts, the UFR decrease, Balance Sheet Management actions like investment deployments, interest rate hedge adjustments and changes in models and assumptions.

- Capital flows, e.g., capital injections, issuance of (subordinated) loans, coupon payments on (subordinated) loans and capital remittance.
- Other includes the difference in actual changes in the Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability versus the tax included in the operating capital generation.

Analysis of Change Solvency Ratio



The Solvency II ratio of Athora Netherlands N.V. remained strong at 197% (YE2024: 201%). Strong Operating Capital Generation and the positive contribution from one-time items were offset by shareholder capital distributions of € 330 million and market impacts:

- Operating Capital Generation (OCG) increased to € 569 million (+34%-points Solvency II ratio) from € 522 million in 2024. OCG is supported by strong investment performance and higher business volumes.
- Market variances had a negative impact of 23%-points. Key drivers related to the negative impacts of the increase in interest rates and the decrease in the Volatility Adjustment, with offsets coming from a relatively stronger Euro versus US Dollar.
- One-time items of +4% include the impact of investment deployment, updates to methodology and assumptions, as well as balance sheet management actions including new longevity re-insurance treaties.
- Capital flows decreased the Solvency II ratio by 19%-points and include shareholder capital distributions of € 330 million, a shareholder capital injection to support the buy-out transactions and regular interest costs on debt instruments.

Risk Profile

Solvency Capital Requirement

In € millions	2025	2024
Life underwriting risk	894	1,050
Market risk	1,827	1,693
Counterparty default risk	81	80
Diversification	-550	-593
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	2,251	2,230
Operational risk	144	153
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-618	-615
Net Solvency Capital Requirement	1,777	1,768
Capital requirements of other financial sectors	13	10
SCR for undertakings included via D&A	-	-
Consolidated group SCR	1,790	1,779

Diversification reflects that not all risks will materialise at the same time and at their full magnitude resulting in diversification between different risk types.

Interest rate shocks can also have an impact on the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions (LAC TP). Article 83 of the Delegated Regulations requires to report this impact separately from the SCR Interest rate scenario. In case of an interest-up, the Solvency II regulation prescribes a zero LAC TP.

When determining the Net Solvency Capital Requirement, the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes may be set off against the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement. Athora Netherlands has examined for SRLEV whether, following a loss of the same size as the (pre-tax) SCR shock, future profits will be sufficient to be able to recover, partially or fully, the change in deferred tax assets caused by that loss.

For Solvency II and IFRS the recoverability of the DTA is tested using the same model and assumptions. The non-recoverable amount for IFRS is based on a single scenario of the recoverability calculation, and for Solvency II the non-recoverable amount is based on the weighted average of multiple scenarios, including future new business. Both for IFRS and Solvency II the DTA is fully recoverable.

Relevant regulation and current guidance (Delegated Regulation, Level 3 guidelines, Dutch Central Bank Q&A's and IAS12) is taken into account in the development of the LAC DT methodology.

Capital Requirements of other financial sectors refer to holdings which are subject to a different regime than Solvency II. Capital requirements of other financial sectors includes the PPI.

The risk categories are explained in more detail in the next section. To give more insight in the risks the company is exposed to, sensitivities are determined on best effort basis for different underwriting and market risks in the next sections. For underwriting risks and spread risks the sensitivities shown are the estimated impact on own funds without recalculating the SCR after shock.

For the other market risks the sensitivities shown are the estimated impact on own funds including the estimated impact on the SCR market and life underwriting risk after shock.

8.5. Life Underwriting Risk

Risks - General

The underwriting risk is the risk that the own funds, earnings or solvency are insufficient to make payments to policyholders (either now or in the future) from premium and/or result on investments due to incorrect and/or incomplete assumptions (mortality, longevity, morbidity, policyholder' behaviour, catastrophes, interest and expenses) used in the development of the product and the determination of its premium. The interest rate risk related to insurance products is part of the market risk.

SCR Life Underwriting Risk

Risk Categories

The underwriting risk in the Life business includes the sub-risk categories of mortality risk, longevity risk, lapse risk, catastrophe risk and expense risk. It may include disability and recovery risk to a limited degree. Athora Netherlands is also exposed to interest rate risk in the context of guarantees.

Mortality Risk and Longevity Risk

The main risks associated with life insurance are mortality risk and longevity risk. Mortality risk means the insurer faces the possibility that the policyholder may die earlier than expected. Longevity risk means that the policyholder may live longer than anticipated, which could result in longer payout periods.

To derive the longevity assumptions, Athora Netherlands uses the latest model published by the Royal Dutch Actuarial Association (AG2024).

Disability-morbidity risk

The insurance portfolio is exposed to the risk of policyholders being (partially) unable to work for a limited period or on a permanent basis because of disability. The financial impact is dependent on the age, the sum insured and the disability percentage of the policyholder.

Lapse Risk

Lapse risk reflects the impact of policyholder' behaviour, such as surrender (the policyholder terminates the policy before the maturity date) or conversion to a paid-up status (the policyholder terminates the regular premium payment before the maturity date).

Life Expense Risk

Athora Netherlands is exposed to expense risk as actual expenses may exceed expense loadings included in the pricing calculation. This relates to changes in the level, trend or volatility of the costs related to the fulfilment of insurance or reinsurance contracts.

In line with expected developments Athora Netherlands uses a run-off model related to Non-Pension products and a going concern model related to Pension products to derive the expense assumptions. This means the cost assumptions take into account expected developments in portfolio.

Life Catastrophe Risk

With respect to Life insurance, in the event of a catastrophe the risks are primarily in the group insurance portfolio. Participants in a group contract often work at the same location or undertake joint activities, which brings about a concentration of risk. Concentration risk has been partly offset by reinsurance.

Interest Rate Guarantee Risk

In traditional insurance policies and unit-linked investment policies with an interest rate guarantee, Athora Netherlands bears the interest rate risk on the investments that are held to cover the obligations to policyholders.

When a benefit or annuity payment is due, Athora Netherlands pays the policyholder a predetermined nominal amount.

The following table indicates which risks are associated with specific products for the Life insurance portfolio of Athora Netherlands.

Products in the Life Insurance Portfolio (Solvency II)

Product	Product features			Risks per product				
	Guarantee	Profit-sharing	Mortality	Longevity	Catastrophe	Lapse	Expense	Disability
Savings-based mortgage	Mortgage interest		☑		☑	☑	☑	
Life annuity	Regular payment			☑			☑	
Term insurance	Insured capital	1	☑		☑	☑	☑	
Traditional savings	Insured capital	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	
Funeral insurance	Insured capital	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	
Individual insurance policies in investment units		2	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	
Group insurance policies in cash	Regular payment / Insured capital	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Group insurance policies in investment units			☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Group insurance policies with separate accounts	Regular payment / Insured capital ³	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

1 Partly company profit-sharing

2 In some insurance guaranteed minimum yield applies at maturity

3 End of contract date contract contributory is not mandatory

Life Insurance Portfolio

The life insurance portfolio contains individual and group life insurance policies.

The individual insurance portfolio mainly consists of unit-linked insurance policies, savings mortgage policies, endowments and other savings policies, term life policies, funeral policies and life annuity insurance policies.

Individual life policies were sold as policies with a fixed sum insured and policies with a benefit in units (unit-linked and universal life insurance). The traditional products were sold with or without profit-sharing. The unit linked policies are with or without guarantees.

The group life insurance portfolio consists of both traditional contracts where the investment risk is borne by the insurer, investment insurance (unit linked and universal life) and separate accounts, where the investment risk is mainly borne by the customer.

The total portfolio is spread over policies with mortality risk and policies with longevity risk. To illustrate the composition of the product portfolio the following table provides an overview of the IFRS insurance revenue and the IFRS insurance contract liabilities of the various insurance categories.

Scope of Various Insurance Categories

In € millions	Insurance revenue		Insurance contract liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Individual traditional insurance policies	469	495	8,039	8,957
Individual insurance policies in investment units	57	68	3,345	3,416
Group insurance policies	1,096	931	19,303	19,464
Group insurance policies in investment units	489	460	12,700	12,067
Total	2,110	1,955	43,387	43,905

Co-insurance Life

Athora Netherlands has entered into several co-insurance contracts with one or more other insurers. Risk assessments for those contracts are based on the information provided by the administrating company and on an annual basis.

Life Reinsurance

Athora Netherlands has an integrated reinsurance programme for the life and disability portfolios. A Catastrophe reinsurance contract for mortality and disability was concluded as an umbrella cover for the different sub portfolios together. Terrorism is covered via a reinsurance pool (NHT).

A material part of longevity risk associated with the insured portfolio is mitigated through indemnity-based quota share reinsurance agreements. For these risk transfers Athora Netherlands is working with a panel of reinsurers that align with its strategic goals and demonstrate strong partnership capabilities. These reinsurers provide adequate capacity and have shown commitment to deliver high-quality service and collaboration. The effects of these longevity risk transfers have been incorporated into the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Risk Margin (RM) calculations. The remaining longevity exposure remains within Athora Netherlands' defined risk appetite.

SCR Life Underwriting Risk and Sensitivities

The table below shows the SCR of the underwriting risk Life.

SCR Life Underwriting Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Mortality risk	176	180
Longevity risk	378	496
Disability-morbidity risk	14	19
Lapse risk	268	229
Life expense risk	435	558
Life catastrophe risk	167	175
Diversification	-543	-609
SCR Life underwriting risk	894	1,050

The capital requirement for life underwriting risk decreased mainly due to an expense assumption update and a new longevity reinsurance contract.

Mortality Risk

The capital requirement for mortality risk is equal to the loss in basic own funds resulting from an instantaneous permanent increase of 15% in the mortality rates used for the calculation of the technical provisions. The increase in mortality rates will apply only to insurance policies for which the increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions, without risk margin, being the best estimate provision.

Longevity Risk

The capital requirement for longevity risk is equal to the loss in basic own funds resulting from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 20% in the mortality rates used for the calculation of the technical provisions. The conditions for the calculation are the same as those specified in relation to life mortality risk, although in this case it concerns an increase in the best estimate provision in the event of a falling mortality rate. The groups whom this concerns will generally be those that are not affected by the mortality risk.

Disability-morbidity Risk

The capital requirement for disability-morbidity risk is equal to the loss in basic own funds resulting from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:

- an increase of 35% in the disability rates which are used in the calculation of the technical provision in the following 12 months;
- an increase of 25% in the disability rates which are used in the calculation of the technical provision in all months thereafter;
- a decrease of 20% in the recovery rates which are used in the calculation of the technical provision for all years.

Lapse Risk

The capital requirement for life lapse risk is equal to the largest of the following capital requirements:

- The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in lapse rates. This is equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 50%.
- The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in lapse rates. This is equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurers and re-insurers that would result from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 50%.
- The capital requirement for mass lapse risk. This is equal to the loss in basic own funds that would result from a discontinuance of 40% of the policies.

The largest capital requirement for Athora Netherlands was for the mass lapse risk per year-end 2025.

Life Expense Risk

The capital requirement for life expense risk is equal to the loss in basic own funds that would result from the following combination of instantaneous changes:

- an increase of 10% in the amount of expenses included in the calculation of the technical provisions;
- an increase of 1% in the cost inflation rate (expressed as a percentage) used for the calculation of the technical provision.

To manage the economic risk of an increase in inflation rates, Athora Netherlands put in place an inflation hedging programme, in line with the company's Risk Appetite.

The capital charge for life expense risk is calculated without taking the impact of these inflation linked swaps into account, given the difference that may exist between future realisation of expense inflation and future realisation of Euro HICPxT inflation.

Life Catastrophe Risk

The capital requirement for life catastrophe risk is equal to the loss in basic own funds resulting from an instantaneous permanent increase of 0.15% to the mortality rates in the following twelve months.

The increase in mortality rates will apply only to insurance policies for which the increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions, without risk margin, being the best estimate provision.

Sensitivities

The value of the insurance portfolio is sensitive to changes in the underwriting parameters used for calculating the fair value of liabilities. To obtain information on these sensitivities, the effects of changes in mortality rates, surrender rates (including conversions to non-contributory policies) and expense assumptions, including inflation, are calculated separately. The mortality sensitivity is disclosed below.

The key sensitivities of the Solvency II ratio to changes in the underwriting parameters are the sensitivities to longevity, expense and inflation risk. Due to the long-term nature of the life insurance portfolio these sensitivities are sensitive for interest rate movements.

The longevity risks are reduced through a reinsurance treaty. The remaining longevity exposure at risk of Athora Netherlands is in line with the internal risk appetite. The impact of these transfers of longevity risk have been reflected in the SCR calculations.

To reduce the economic risk of an increase in inflation rates, Athora Netherlands has put in place an inflation hedging programme, in line with the company's Risk Appetite. The programme is providing a reduction in the sensitivity of best estimate liabilities and own funds to changes in inflation expectations. The reducing impact of the inflation linked swaps on the economic sensitivity, has not been taken into account in the SCR expense calculation.

The Solvency II ratio sensitivities for underwriting parameters are based on the estimated impact on own funds without recalculating the SCR after shock.

Sensitivity as a Result of Changes in Underwriting Parameters

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
10% lower mortality rates for all policies (longevity risk)	-4%	-6%

8.6. Market Risk

Risks - General

Market changes may materially impact on the value of the assets and liabilities of the insurance business. To manage the mismatch between the assets and liabilities an Asset and Liability Management (ALM) framework, including Strategic Asset Allocation process, is in place in order to optimise between risks and returns and ensure that Athora Netherlands' operations remain within its risk appetite.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in the level or volatility of market prices of financial instruments which impact on the value of the assets and liabilities of Athora Netherlands. The ALM-framework aims to properly reflect the structural mismatch between assets and liabilities, with respect to the duration thereof.

The following sub-market risks have been defined: interest rate, equity, property, spread, inflation, basis, concentration, currency and volatility risk. Athora Netherlands achieves its financial objectives by managing these risks adequately. This is done by reducing losses due to movements in the level and/or volatility of market prices of financial assets, liabilities and financial instruments.

In addition to Solvency II (standard model) market risk classification, Athora Netherlands recognises three additional market risks, namely inflation, volatility and basis risk.

SCR Market Risk

Exposure to market risk is measured under the Solvency II regime using adverse movements in financial variables. The main driver of market risk is the Solvency Capital Requirement for spread risk and equity risk.

The relevant types of market risk in Solvency II are displayed in the table below:

SCR Market Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Interest rate risk	138	139
Equity risk	1,108	891
Property risk	229	245
Spread risk	621	701
Concentration risk	0	0
Currency risk	85	64
Diversification	-355	-346
SCR market risk	1,827	1,693

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is a key component of Athora Netherlands' market risk profile. Interest rate risk arises when the interest rate sensitivities of the assets and liabilities are different and it is expressed as movements in the capital position if market rates change.

Liquidity Risk

Nominal Insurance Liabilities by Buckets

The tables below present nominal cash flows arising from insurance liabilities, net of reinsurance (liabilities) by maturity segment.

Cash Flows from Insurance Business 2025

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	> 20 years	Total
Insurance liabilities	1,797	6,330	7,053	6,206	5,225	14,281	40,891
Total	1,797	6,330	7,053	6,206	5,225	14,281	40,891

Cash Flows from Insurance Business 2024

In € millions	< 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	> 20 years	Total
Insurance liabilities	1,642	5,873	6,483	5,763	4,886	14,489	39,136
Total	1,642	5,873	6,483	5,763	4,886	14,489	39,136

The table excludes the portfolio on account of policyholders. The portfolio on account of policyholders is not relevant in this context, since the value accumulated in the investment funds is paid to policyholders on the policy's maturity date. The accrued balances of savings policies and savings-based mortgages are neither taken into account as these are offset. The cash flows from the underwriting provisions concern cash flows with a nominal guarantee. This does not include cash flows driven by options and guarantees and the risk margin. The cash flows arising from the underwriting provisions are estimated on a best estimate basis. Assumptions are made of mortality, disability, surrender and costs. A change in assumptions can alter the view of the cash flows in the table. The cash flow projections do not include future profit-sharing.

Solvency Capital Requirement

The capital requirement for interest rate risk in the standard formula of Solvency II is determined on the basis of two scenarios in which the risk-free yield curve is exposed to shocks affecting both assets and liabilities. The first scenario is 'interest rate up' and the second 'interest rate down'. The capital requirement for interest rate risk is defined by the scenario which has the most negative impact on basic own funds. The sign of the SCR interest rate shock (up or down) is based on the net SCR interest rate risk in accordance with Solvency II legislation and the gross SCR interest rate risk determines the size of SCR interest rate risk.

The interest rate scenario used for the up and down Solvency II shocks are prescribed; being in effect a non-parallel up shock with a minimum of 100 bps and a non-parallel down shock, both shocks decreasing for longer maturities and both without re-applying the UFR.

SCR Interest Rate Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
SCR interest up shock	-138	-139
SCR interest down shock	0	-4
SCR interest rate risk	138	139

Sensitivities

Athora Netherlands uses a scenario-based approach to control the sensitivity of solvency to market conditions, such as interest rates and spreads. The key solvency metric to express the risk is based on the regulatory solvency reported to the Dutch Central Bank (DNB). This method is chosen because Athora Netherlands has decided to use regulatory solvency as the principal factor in managing market risks.

For the Euro the calculated target UFR for 2025 was 3.30%. Per 1 January 2026 the applicable UFR will remain 3.30%.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio to changes in interest rates as a result of a decrease or an increase by 0.50% of the interest rates (maintaining the UFR at 3.30%), decreases in the UFR of 0.15% and 0.50%, the impact of the VA on the Solvency II ratio and the increase in inflation of 1%.

Sensitivity

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
Interest +50 bps	-4%	-4%
Interest -50 bps	3%	5%
UFR -15 bps	-2%	-4%
UFR -50 bps	-9%	-14%
VA -5bps	-8%	-10%
Inflation +100 bps ¹	-1%	-1%

¹ The sensitivity of +100bps inflation of 2025 refers to the impact on operating expenses and related inflation hedges for the in-force liabilities.

Due to the long-term nature of the Life and Pension insurance portfolio the Solvency II ratio is sensitive to interest rate movements. This sensitivity is mitigated by the use of long-term assets and, additionally, interest rate derivatives to hedge the insurance cash flows including those for guarantees and profit-sharing in the life insurance portfolio, so that the exposure is within pre-defined risk appetite levels. Moreover, the expected fixed cash flows from technical provisions are matched with fixed-income investments as much as possible.

Athora Netherlands' interest rate hedging policy aims to ensure that obligations towards policyholders are fulfilled in both the short-term and the long-term. In addition, it aims to enable its providers of capital to receive a reasonable return (in terms of fair value) that is in line with Athora Netherlands' risk exposure and to stabilise the solvency ratio. Athora Netherlands manages its interest rate risk by stabilising the Solvency II ratio after an interest rate shock.

Equity Risk

The SCR for equity risk is equal to the loss in fair value of the basic own funds in the event of a sudden shock to equities including a so-called symmetric adjustment. This adjustment corrects the equity shock for the difference between the current level of global equity prices and a long-term average and can vary between predefined boundaries.

SCR for equity risk consists of type 1, type 2 and qualifying infrastructure equities. Type 1 equities are equities listed in regulated markets which are members of the EEA or OECD. Type 2 equities are equities listed in countries other than members of the EEA and/or OECD, non-listed equities, private equities, hedge funds, commodities and other alternative investments. Qualifying infrastructure equity is equity invested in certain types of infrastructure projects.

The SCR for equity risk is defined as the aggregation of the capital requirement for type 1 equities and the capital requirement for type 2 equities and qualifying infrastructure equity, allowing a correlation of 0.75 between type 1 and type 2 combined with qualifying infrastructure equity.

Athora Netherlands does not apply the transitional arrangement for type 1 equities.

The table below shows the SCR for equity risk:

SCR Equity Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Type 1 equities	86	122
Type 2 equities	935	796
Qualifying infrastructure corporate equities	107	-
Qualifying infrastructure equities other than corporate	-	-
Diversification	-20	-27
Equity risk	1,108	891

The equities classification includes participations in funds that invest in other types of securities like money market funds and other (non-investment grade) fixed income funds. The market sensitivities are adjusted to reflect the underlying risk under Solvency II for a more economic approach ('look through'), including the impact of the shock on the liabilities.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio for an equity down shock.

Sensitivity

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
Equities -10%	-5%	-5%

Property Risk

Property risk is defined as the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the level or volatility of the market prices of real estate.

The SCR for property risk is equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease of 25% in the value of property. Property consists of direct property (e.g., buildings and investments in owner-occupied properties) and indirect interests in property (through investment funds). Athora Netherlands applies the look-through approach in determining the SCR for property risk also taking the effect of any leverage on the Net Asset Value of property funds into account.

The table below shows the SCR for property risk:

SCR Property Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Property Risk	229	245

The equities classification includes participations in funds that invest in other types of securities. The ALM policy and the market sensitivities are adjusted to reflect the underlying risk under Solvency II based on an economic approach ('look through'). The table below shows the sensitivity of the Solvency II ratio for a property down shock.

Sensitivity

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
Property -10%	-4%	-4%

Spread Risk

Spread risk is defined as the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the level or volatility of the credit spread above the risk-free interest rate term structure. The spread risk for the insurance business arises in the fixed-income investment portfolio, which includes securitisations, loans, corporate and government bonds that are sensitive to changes in credit risk surcharges. Increasing credit risk surcharges have a negative effect on the fair value of underlying bonds.

The SCR for spread risk is determined by calculating the impact on the eligible own funds due to the volatility of credit spreads over the term structure of the risk-free rate. The required capital for spread risk is equal to the sum of the capital requirements for bonds, loans and structured products. The capital requirement takes into account the fair value, the modified duration and the credit quality category.

SCR Spread Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Bonds and loans	604	676
Securitisation positions	18	25
Spread risk	621	701

Credit risk surcharges are also a source of basis risk in the valuation of insurance liabilities. The basis risk relates to the risk of a mismatch between the interest rate used in the valuation of the liabilities and the interest rate used for the asset portfolio. This basis risk mainly emanates from the risk that movements in the interest rate on the EU government bonds held in portfolio will not be in line with movements in the swap rate.

Under the Solvency II regime the swap curve with a prescribed Ultimate Forward Rate (UFR) is used when discounting insurance liabilities, adjusted for credit risk (CRA) and a Volatility Adjustment (VA). The VA moves along with the credit spreads, but still substantial basis risk exists because the VA is

based on a reference portfolio instead of Athora Netherlands' own asset portfolio, and also a 65% scaling factor is applied to determine the VA. For managing market risks a number of combined scenarios is determined with (different) simultaneous shocks to risk categories. In this scenario-based approach among others credit spreads, volatility (interest rate volatility and equity volatility) and best estimates for the VA are taken into account.

While interest rate risk regarding the Solvency II ratio is well matched, there remains volatility as the credit risk profile of Athora Netherlands differs from the profile implied by the Volatility Adjustment (VA). The basis risk is still material, in case of lower spreads for high quality bonds (e.g., German and Dutch) and higher spreads for riskier bonds, the Solvency II Ratio in general increases.

Under Solvency II an increase of credit spreads also leads to an increase of the Volatility Adjustment impacting the value of the liabilities. Athora Netherlands determined that an increase of all credit spreads of 50 bps leads to an increase of the VA of 20 bps, an increase of 50 bps on corporates to an increase of the VA of 12 bps and an increase of 50 bps on government bonds to an increase of the VA of 8 bps.

Sensitivity

In %-points	Solvency II ratio	
	2025	2024
Credit spreads Government Bonds +50 bps	2%	1%
Credit spreads Corporates/Mortgages +50 bps	7%	8%
All Credit spreads +50 bps	8%	9%

The following overview includes the debt Instruments by rating category.

Breakdown of Debt Instruments Profile (Rating)

In € millions	2025		2024	
	Value	%	Value	%
AAA	4,005	14%	4,958	17%
AA	4,669	17%	4,160	14%
A	5,541	20%	5,908	20%
BBB	3,475	12%	3,296	11%
< BBB	181	1%	216	1%
Not rated	10,166	36%	10,839	37%
Total	28,036	100%	29,377	100%

Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is defined as all risk exposures associated with a potential loss that is significant to endanger the solvency or financial position of insurance and reinsurance undertakings.

A concentration risk charge is prescribed under Solvency II when the issuer exposure exceeds a certain percentage threshold of the asset base depending on the credit rating of the issuer and the type of investment. The SCR for concentration risk is calculated on the basis of single name exposure.

Athora Netherlands and its insurance entities still hold substantial investments in German and Dutch government bonds and supranational issuers which are excluded from (the Solvency II scope of) concentration risk.

The table below shows the SCR for concentration risk:

SCR Concentration Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Concentration risk	0	0

No concentration risk due to no investments exceeding the investment size threshold.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is defined as the sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or volatility of exchange rates. The currency risk of Athora Netherlands is caused by a combination of investments and liabilities in foreign currencies that are not perfectly matched. Athora Netherlands' policy is to hedge currency risk.

The effects of changes in foreign exchange markets on the net result, own funds and solvency are measured periodically using scenario analysis. The Solvency II currency exposure is determined using the look-through principle regarding investment funds. This results in slightly higher currency exposure.

The table below provides an indication of Athora Netherlands' foreign exchange exposure including loans.

Currency Exposure Including Loans (Net Exposure)

In € millions	Net balance exposure		Hedge derivatives	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
US Dollar	7,483	7,374	-7,387	-7,655
Pound Sterling	533	441	-544	-471
Australian Dollar	165	112	-164	-107
Swedish Crown	13	70	-13	-82
Canadian dollar	50	12	-50	-
Other	111	49	-64	-9
Total	8,355	8,058	-8,222	-8,324

The SCR for currency risk is equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous change in the value of the foreign currency against the local currency. For each foreign currency this involves taking the maximum of the impact on the basic own funds of a 25% increase or 25% decrease in the value of the currency. The total SCR for currency risk is then obtained by the sum of the 'individual' currencies.

SCR Currency Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Currency risk	85	64

The currency risk originates partly from the decrease in projected asset management fees for the unit linked portfolio in case of a currency shock.

Volatility Risk

The volatility risk is the risk of losses due to changes in (implied) volatilities (interest rate and equity) and is measured separately. It is addressed in the market sub risks as described before. Athora Netherlands is sensitive to volatility on both sides of the balance sheet. The volatility risk is reduced because the volatility of the swaptions on the asset side has an offsetting effect on the embedded options on the liability side.

Basis Risk

Basis risk is the financial risk that offsetting investments in a hedging strategy will not experience price changes in entirely opposite directions from each other. This imperfect correlation between the two investments creates the potential for excess gains or losses in a hedging strategy, thus adding risk to the position.

Diversification

Not all risks will materialise at the same time and at their full magnitude, resulting in diversification between different risk types. Solvency II prescribes a correlation matrix for the diversification effect in the SCR Market Risk module in order to aggregate the results of the types of market risks. This leads to a lower amount of total Market Risk compared to the sum of the individual market risk types. Solvency II furthermore prescribes that a downward SCR interest rate shock will be more correlated with an equity, spread and property shock compared to an upward interest rate shock.

8.7. Counterparty Risk

Risks - General

Athora Netherlands defines counterparty risk as the risk of potential losses of own fund as a result of defaults of counterparties and debtors of Athora Netherlands within the next twelve months.

The SCR Counterparty Default Risk covers risk-mitigating contracts such as reinsurance arrangements, derivatives, security lending and repos, and cash at bank, retail mortgages and receivables from intermediaries, as well as any other credit exposures not covered by the SCR Spread Risk.

For each counterparty, the overall credit risk exposure of Athora Netherlands to that counterparty is measured, irrespective of the legal form of its contractual obligations. Its calculation also takes into account collateral or other security held by or for the account of Athora Netherlands and the risks associated therewith.

Fixed-income Investment Portfolio

The counterparty risk within the fixed-income investment portfolios of Athora Netherlands is the risk that an issuer of a bond or a debtor of a private loan no longer meets its obligations. Athora Netherlands has an internal Risk Policy Counterparty Risk that sets limits to exposure to counterparties, including fixed income investments, in terms of loss given default.

Counterparty exposure limits are one of the constraints when the strategic asset allocation is determined. Counterparty exposure limits are also considered when setting up mandates with asset managers.

Derivatives Exposure

The counterparty risk related to the fair value of the derivatives held by Athora Netherlands with a counterparty is managed by means of a Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreement in accordance with standard industry practice. These agreements stipulate that derivatives are mark-to-market daily, i.e., collateral (in liquid instruments) must be exchanged on a daily basis based on the underlying fair value of the derivatives to cover the counterparty default risk.

Reinsurance

Athora Netherlands is using a panel of reinsurers with a diverse range of expertise. By distributing reinsurance placements across multiple partners, Athora Netherlands targets to reduce its exposure to any single counterparty, thereby enhancing its overall financial stability and resilience. General principle is that all reinsurers have a minimum credit rating of A.

Mortgage Portfolio

Athora Netherlands is exposed to counterparty risk on its mortgage portfolio by possible default of mortgagors. The counterparty risk is, however, mitigated by properties held as collateral. Part of this portfolio is guaranteed by the National Mortgage Guarantee Fund (NHG). The average Loan to Value ratio has improved due to (early) payment of the outstanding mortgage balance and an increase in Dutch housing prices.

Overview Mortgages

In € millions	2025	2024
Mortgages < 75% of foreclosure value	2,983	3,067
Mortgages > 75% and < 100% of foreclosure value	78	122
Mortgages > 100% of foreclosure value	1	4
Mortgages with National Mortgage Guarantee	220	241
Residential mortgage in the Netherlands	3,282	3,434

Saving Mortgages

Athora Netherlands' portfolio contains various savings mortgages insurance policies, financed both internally and externally. The majority of the portfolio are savings mortgages with cession/retrocession arrangements, sub-participation agreements and pledged collateral.

SCR Spread risk will be applicable in case of no additional collateral and pledged collateral (50% of the charge). SCR CDR Type 1 will be applicable for the term contracts (future parts).

SCR Counterparty Default Risk

The SCR counterparty default risk module reflects the potential loss as a consequence of defaults and deterioration in the credit standing of counterparties over a 12-month period. The SCR for the counterparty default risk is determined by aggregating the capital requirements of type 1 and type 2 exposures.

Type 1 exposures are exposures that have low diversification effects and for which the counterparty is likely to have an external rating. Solvency II treats the following as type 1 exposures:

- risk-mitigation contracts, including reinsurance arrangements, special purpose vehicles (SPVs), insurance securitisations and derivatives;
- cash at bank;
- deposits with ceding undertakings;
- commitments received by an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which have been called up but are unpaid;
- legally binding commitments which the insurer has provided or arranged and which may create payment obligations depending on the credit standing of a counterparty.

Securities lending and repo programmes in which Athora Netherlands participates are also treated as a type 1 exposure. The capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures depends on the loss-given-default (LGD) and the probability of default (PD) of every single name exposure. The PD depends on the creditworthiness of the single name exposure.

Type 2 exposures consist of all exposures to which the capital requirement for spread risk is not applicable and which are not of type 1. In general, these are diversified exposures which do not have an external rating. Solvency II explicitly mentions the following exposures in the context of type 2:

- receivables from intermediaries;
- policyholder debtors;
- mortgage loans which meet a set of requirements.

The capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 2 exposures as defined by EIOPA is equal to the sum of 90% of the LGD of receivables from intermediaries due for more than three months and 15% of the LGD of other type 2 exposures.

The SCR for counterparty default risk is determined by aggregating the capital requirements for type 1 and type 2 exposures with a correlation of 0.75. This gives rise to diversification between type 1 and type 2 capital requirements because not all risks will materialise at the same time and at their full magnitude.

Counterparty Default Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Type 1 exposures	71	65
Type 2 exposures	13	19
Diversification	-3	-4
SCR counterparty default risk	81	80

8.8. Liquidity Risk

Risks - General

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that Athora Netherlands has insufficient liquid assets to meet its financial obligations in the short-term, in a going concern situation or in times of a stress situation, or if obtaining the necessary liquidity would mean incurring unacceptable costs or losses.

The liquidity risk is monitored and managed both at Athora Netherlands holding level and at legal entity level.

Policy

The policy of Athora Netherlands is to have more liquidity available than it is required to hold based on internal risk management minimum levels. The objective of the internal risk management minimum levels (i.e. the level of required liquidity) is to ensure that Athora Netherlands is able to fulfil its obligations towards policyholders and all legal obligations.

The liquidity risk policy uses three sources of liquidity:

1. the cash position;
2. the liquidity buffer; and
3. the liquidity contingency policy.

Cash Position

The cash position is built up from the cash management process from investments management and cash management process from underwriting and operating activities. In the investments cash management process all cash flows from investments are managed by the investment managers.

Athora Netherlands ensures all obligations to policyholders will be respected and that obligations will be paid throughout the underwriting and other operating cash management process. If at any time these obligations exceed the premium income additional cash will be transferred from the investment cash management process. Equally, when premiums exceed the payments in the operational cash management process, cash will be transferred to the investments cash management process, for the purpose of the investing excess cash (temporarily).

Available liquidity

Together with the cash position, other liquid assets form the overall liquidity position of the entity. This level of overall available liquidity of Athora Netherlands includes available assets with appropriate haircuts and is compared to the required liquidity in the form of a liquidity coverage ratio (LCR).

Furthermore, Athora Netherlands applies liquidity tiering and assigns a liquidity value for various time horizons and scenarios. Monitoring of the liquidity position is an important part of the daily activities of Athora Netherlands.

Liquidity Contingency Policy

The last source of liquidity relates to a situation in which the available liquidity turn out to be insufficient. In case of such a contingency, Athora Netherlands has implemented a Crisis Management Team (CMT) structure and a predefined set of potential liquidity management actions. The CMT must take timely action in rapidly deteriorating liquidity circumstances in order to avoid default or bankruptcy that could occur in the worst case and/or to settle all of the obligations under the insurance portfolio in an orderly manner.

Monitoring

To monitor and estimate the liquidity position, covering the requirements of collateral and the funding necessities coming from investment commitments and other discretionary investment activities, a weekly liquidity overview is calculated compares available and required liquidity (which together form the LCR). This liquidity overview is focused on the time horizons ranging from T+0 (operational level) to T+3m (tactical level).

Portfolio Tiering Breakdown

Asset Liquidity Tiering	Asset Type	Liquidity
Tier 1 (<3y)	Money Market Funds EUR Sovereigns AAA EUR Sovereigns AA Reverse Repurchase Operation	Very High
Tier 2 (<3y)	EUR Sovereigns A EUR Sovereigns BBB JPY Sovereigns	High
Tier 3 (<3y)	Other Sovereigns SSA Securities SSA Securities others and covered	Medium
Tier 4 (<3y)	EUR ABS NL WSW & SSA Loans (avg duration <3yrs) >3y other sovereigns >3y EUR sovereigns AAA/AA/A/BBB	Low
Tier 5 (Short duration credit)	Short Term Loans	Low
Tier 6 (Externally Managed)	Commercial Papers Cash, MMF and <3y IG Liquid Credit Cash and Cash equivalent at Luxembourg funds	Low
Tier 7	Mortgages	Very Low

Collateral Requirements

The daily requirement for variation margin in the derivatives portfolio is the main source of liquidity risk for Athora Netherlands, in this sense trying to anticipate the variation margin that would need to be posted under a stress scenario is critical within liquidity management. This stress scenario is, based on the 99.5% Value at Risk of the different risk factors that affect the fair value of the derivatives in the portfolio. A minimum liquidity reserve for variation margin is calculated for the time horizons under the scope of the liquidity overview.

Collateral Requirements

Diversified margin requirement in shock scenario

Liquidity reserves for variation margin	Variation margin: Interest Rate shock
	Variation margin: Inflation shock
	Variation margin: Currency shock
	Variation margin: Credit Spread shock
	Variation margin: Sovereign spread shock

Funding Plan

The remaining liquid resources available after covering the reserve for variation margin are measured to establish if they can be used for addressing other cash demands such as discretionary investment activities and funding different mandates. In this part there is also an assessment of the potential necessity to use other instruments included in the liquidity toolkit of the Investment office, like leverage or repurchase agreements, in the case that all the liquidity provided by the assets is consumed.

Collateral for Securities Lending and Repurchase Agreements and Derivatives

Athora Netherlands has entered the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) and similar master netting agreements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because they create for the parties to the agreements a right to set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of Athora Netherlands or the counterparties, or following other predetermined events. In addition, Athora Netherlands and its counterparties do not intend to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously or to settle them on a net basis.

Athora Netherlands does not offset any other financial assets and financial liabilities in its statement of financial position.

The financial assets and financial liabilities set out in the table below are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments.

Financial Assets and Liabilities 2025

In € millions	Related amounts not off-set			Net amount
	Gross carrying amount	Recognised financial instruments	Cash collateral (received) pledged	
Financial assets				
Derivatives	4,425	-3,965	-385	75
Total financial assets	4,425	-3,965	-385	75
Financial Liabilities				
Derivatives	-7,899	3,965	3,933	-1
Total financial liabilities	-7,899	3,965	3,933	-1

Athora Netherlands received collateral from third parties by virtue of derivative exposures. Received cash collateral is mainly invested in short-term bonds and money-market funds.

Financial Assets and Liabilities 2024

In € millions	Related amounts not off-set			Net amount
	Gross carrying amount	Recognised financial instruments	Cash collateral (received) pledged	
Financial assets				
Derivatives	3,793	-2,934	-785	74
Receivables from reversed repo counterparties	19	-19	-	-
Total financial assets	3,812	-2,953	-785	74
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	-5,371	2,934	2,433	-4
Total financial liabilities	-5,371	2,934	2,433	-4

Maturity Schedule for Financial Liabilities

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows from the principal financial liabilities by contract maturity date.

Liquidity Calendar Financial Liabilities 2025

In € millions	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	524	524
Derivatives	4	13	12	294	7,575	7,899
Amounts due to banks	404	-	-	-	-	404
Lease liabilities	-	-	3	4	4	11
Total	408	13	15	298	8,104	8,838

Liquidity Calendar Financial Liabilities 2024

In € millions	< 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	523	523
Derivatives	56	189	47	246	4,832	5,371
Amounts due to banks	797	-	-	-	-	797
Lease liabilities	-	-	1	8	7	16
Total	854	189	48	254	5,362	6,707

The liabilities from investments for account of third parties of € 13,618 million (2024: € 11,746 million) has not been included in the maturity analysis above as Athora Netherlands' exposure to risks arising from these instruments are limited since the beneficial ownership rests with these third parties and participants. The value of corresponding liabilities equals the fair value of the underlying investments.

8.9. Compliance Risk and Operational Risk

Non Financial Risks - General

Management of the first line is responsible for the overall risk management cycle in their organisational units from identification to monitoring and management of action plans. They report about the status of both operational and compliance risk to the Operational Risk and Compliance Committee Athora Netherlands (ORCA). Compliance and Operational Risk, as second line departments, monitor and provide advice to management on compliance risk and operational risk. The risk reports including Operational and Compliance Risks are also discussed in the Executive

Committee and the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. Within the Product & Client Committee, Compliance advises from a 2nd line perspective on the development, evaluation and approval of products in accordance with laws, regulations, the AFM criteria and criteria related to treating customers fairly.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk that an organisation is potentially able to suffer legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation as a result of non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, self-regulatory standards, codes and unwritten rules.

Non-compliance with integrity- and/or conduct related rules can potentially lead to regulatory action, financial loss and/or damage to the reputation of Athora Netherlands, for example fines, compensation, disciplinary action or exclusion proceedings.

Laws and regulations within scope pertain amongst others to those laws and regulations as supervised by the Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB), the Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM) and the Data Protection Authority (AP) for aspects related to non-financial risks. This includes the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wft), the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Prevention) Act (Wwft), the Dutch Sanctions Act, as well as relevant European laws such as Solvency II and guidance from the Dutch Association of Insurers and other relevant bodies.

Operational Risk

Operational risk represents the risk of an economic loss, a negative reputational or supervisory impact resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risks include the risk of a material misstatement in Athora Netherlands' financial reporting and legal risks, but excludes strategic and business risks. Operational risk events can lead to adverse consequences beyond a pure financial loss. The assessment of possible reputational impacts following an operational event is an explicit part of the operational risk management process.

Operational risks are inherent in all of Athora Netherlands' insurance products, activities, processes and systems and the management of operational risk is a fundamental element of Athora Netherlands' risk management framework. Operational (and compliance) risks are inherent risks that do not provide more returns when taking more risk and have to be controlled and managed. The responsibility of Athora Netherlands also extends to managing risks for outsourced activities. Athora Netherlands recognises the following types of operational risk categories: Business Process risk, Change risk, Model risk, Third Party risk, People risk, Reporting risk, Business Continuity risk, Data risk and Information Security risk (refer to ['Exposure to Non-financial Risks'](#) for recent developments).

Exposure to Non-Financial Risks

Continuous attention to the quality of process and control design, testing of effectiveness of controls, monitoring compliance, reporting and analysis tooling and process ownership enables the organisation to manage and monitor compliance and operational risks in an efficient and effective manner. Based on the monitoring of all risk types, the main developments and risk events are described in the following paragraphs. Athora Netherlands' management is of the opinion that the management actions and programmes in place sufficiently address and mitigate these risks.

Compliance Risk

General developments

In 2025, the monitoring of compliance risks by means of the Integrated Control Framework and the risk based monitoring programme of the Compliance Function was further enhanced. Furthermore, the Compliance Function has developed expertise in sustainability/ESG. The Compliance Function has a methodology in place in order to prioritise monitoring and training & awareness topics, which includes the assessment of controls taking into account internal and external developments which may have a leverage on compliance risks. Some of the key internal and external developments include: Athora's ambition, artificial intelligence, buy-outs, conflict of interests related party transactions, customer centricity, Digital Operational Resilience Act, digitalisation, outsourcing and outsourced 1st line processes, Wtp, data protection and sustainability.

Financial Economic Crime

Although, for a Pension- and Life insurer, the financial economic crime risks are considered to be low, anti-money laundering compliance will remain a strategic priority. Therefore, Athora Netherlands will continue enhancing its anti-money laundering procedures, taking into account any potential Compliance and/or Internal Audit findings. Athora Netherlands has indicators in place with regard to financial economic crime such as the number of high risk classified clients and/or business partners and is operating within the acceptable norms.

Legal and Regulatory

Athora Netherlands has a framework in place to track the implementation of legislative requirements in order to be in control of this risk. Athora Netherlands is in general on track with the implementation of new or changed legislation. Progress is monitored on quarterly basis by business, with oversight by the second line functions. Athora Netherlands is exposed to potential governance risks. Athora Netherlands has a dedicated Institutional Conflicts-of-Interest Policy including a concrete procedure for addressing these risks.

In 2025, both DNB and AFM conducted on-site inspections, deep dives and thematic (sectoral) research as part of their supervisory activities. DNB's on-sites covered (i) governance and risk management of private assets and (ii) standard formula appropriateness. All DNB on-sites, deep dives and thematic research surveys scheduled for 2025 have been completed. Athora Netherlands completed a number of required actions stemming from DNB supervisory reviews in 2025, while several further remediation actions are scheduled for 2026 and 2027. To further strengthen the governance and risk management of private assets, we initiated a dedicated program overseeing all related initiatives.

Meanwhile, the AFM focused on transition- and client-communication-related topics, as well as "Tone at the Top", with a strong emphasis on customer interests. To this end, it submitted several targeted information requests regarding the transition and related client communication. Although a part of their assessment is still ongoing, a number of actions were already taken and completed in 2025, with additional activities scheduled for 2026. To ensure clarity and consistency in Wtp-related communication, we launched an integrated program in 2025 aimed, among other things, at improving the quality and reliability of such communications.

Where applicable, Athora Netherlands will define and implement actions to address any regulatory findings issued by either DNB or the AFM.

Market Integrity

Adequate choice guidance standards ('keuzebegeleiding') are an important component for Athora Netherlands and its customers. The open standard for choice guidance allows pension providers to design it in a way that is suitable for the participant. The transition communication processes are recognised as a challenging aspect for the entire insurance and PPI sector. To enhance the effectiveness of these processes and address any difficulties, including potential workarounds, Athora Netherlands is increasing management focus and scaling up capacity.

Athora Netherlands drafted solutions and mitigating measures, related to the sector-wide 'grey spots' issue that poses a potential risk of inadequate pensions and potential future class action claims on behalf of customers.

Risks remain in the non-accruing investment-linked policy file, due to the combined effects of intermittent media exposure, political opinion, court judgements and inaction on the part of customers. The client base is continuously addressed through Athora Netherlands' aftercare programme.

Employee Conduct

Athora Netherlands places great importance to fostering a culture of integrity and trust within the organisation. By prioritising ethical behaviour and adherence to regulations, Athora Netherlands not only protects its reputation but also ensures the long-term sustainability of its business. A strong commitment to compliance empowers employees to act responsibly, ultimately enhancing customer confidence and reinforcing the company's dedication to transparency and accountability.

Privacy

As part of the 2025 Compliance Annual Plan, Athora Netherlands places a high priority on privacy. Therefore, several years after the implementation of the GDPR, Athora Netherlands has established a steering committee to further enhance privacy measures where necessary and further strengthen (some parts of) privacy by design.

Operational Risk

General developments

During the year, risks are monitored via reports that compare risks against the risk appetite as set by first and second line and when necessary, mitigating measures are initiated to improve the risk profile. During the last years the organisation further improved controls by streamlining and automating processes, which was reflected in the ICF in the further increase of automated controls versus manual controls. In 2025, the change portfolio contained a number of programmes derived from the Strategic roadmap perspective and regulatory requirements (such as Wtp). Risk Self Assessments (RSA) were consistently performed to identify potential risks, which created the basis for actions and mitigating measures to manage the change risk.

Athora Netherlands promotes awareness to cyber security threats, also with its third party suppliers. Despite its Security Operations Centre facing an increasing number of sophisticated and aggressive hacking and fraud attempts, Athora Netherlands did not experience any significant cybercrime incidents in 2025, and its main suppliers also reported no such incidents.

Business Process Risk

Strategic and license-to-operate driven projects like TAP, Wtp have been the primary drivers for Business Process Risk from a resourcing and knowledge perspective. This has its impact on staff, IT Infrastructure and maintenance plus execution of the ICF. During 2025 Athora Netherlands experienced a number of operational incidents on Wtp communication for which root cause analyses were conducted and acted upon.

Outstanding action points were actively managed and reduced. Simplification of access and maintenance of processes plus automation of controls will further facilitate an effective, efficient and up-to-date process landscape.

The Integrated Control Framework has been further improved by conducting Risk Control Self Assessments in particular within the Commerce and Finance organisation. The Management Controls have been further evolved also with a clear linkage to the In Control statement.

Change Risk

Overall Athora Netherlands has an acceptable level of Change Risk with a significant Change portfolio to manage. Implementation of key change programmes like Wtp require management attention to gain / attain staff with the right knowledge and skills, allocate capacity and to shift priorities (e.g. quality versus speed) where needed. Root cause analyses of incidents have highlighted opportunities to further enhance the agile way of working, particularly in the technical implementation of changes and the execution of adequate testing. Progress of the strategic roadmap is actively monitored and reported upon. Risk Self Assessments (RSA) are a helpful tool to manage Change risk within the programmes and is actively used for all major change programmes.

Model Risk

Athora Netherlands continuously updates the compact model risk overviews to maintain good insight in the model landscape and its model risk. Model risk is mitigated by follow-up through validations, re-validations and solving second line findings. Ongoing model assessments on reporting, (asset) valuation and pricing models, following a risk-based approach and internal governance, provides the model owners and model users guidance towards mitigating model risk.

Third Party Risk

Monitoring and governance regarding outsourcing within Athora Netherlands remains a key area of risk attention. Next to ownership of outsourcing management within business lines, a central vendor management team further develops monitoring and reporting standards to enhance the oversight Athora Netherlands has on outsourcing partners.

The strategy of Athora Netherlands is to outsource activities in those areas in the customer value chain where an external service provider can provide added value. In case of cloud services an additional risk analysis is performed to manage the risks particularly related to cloud. The results of the risks analyses are reflected in the contracts with the service providers.

The DORA implementation is dependent on third parties with respect to contract renewals / amendments which is not fully completed yet. Overall progresses is in line with expectations.

A deep-dive on third party management conducted by DNB noted some improvements mainly on demonstrability and insight on subcontractors.

People Risk

Effective resourcing is essential for the execution of strategy and to qualitatively maintain business as usual activities including a healthy balance on in- and external FTEs. To improve and retain a fit company culture, culture aspects are embedded within the strategy programme, improving collaboration between teams and attention for diversity. In 2025 further organisational transitions were realised to create efficiency and enhance effectiveness. An evaluation of the overall job framework and Remuneration policy has been conducted by HR in conjunction with an external party.

Sourcing of employees with required skills, knowledge and competences remains key next to retaining talent. Employee Survey results show positive trend, also supported by the signing of the new Pension and CLA agreement with the Unions.

Reporting Risk

Effective and timely external reporting, including the implementation of new reporting requirements are the focus of (future) reporting risk. The actuarial models were updated, effective in the third quarter of 2025. The overall reporting process during 2025 did not reveal issues or material incidents.

Business Continuity Risk

In 2025, a disaster recovery test of one week of the complete production environment has been performed without any significant findings. Continuity plans are in place and Athora Netherlands has regular crisis trainings to prepare for any risk of discontinuity. The reliance on third parties as part of the Athora Netherlands' strategy remains a key attention point going forward in managing business continuity.

Data Risk

Over the past year, the data risk has been considered minimal. In response to the progress of GenAI and the ongoing development of new AI/GenAI applications across Athora Netherlands, the organisation has formalised its data governance structure, including controls and reporting. The recommendations are addressing the rapidly changing and emerging technology, and further adjustments will be made to ensure readiness in line with ongoing developments.

Information Security Risk

In 2025, Athora Netherlands finalised the implementation of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), amending amongst others its control framework proving its ability to swiftly adapt to changing circumstances. This was further showcased by further strengthening its AI-governance and Identity & Access management processes. Alike previous years, Athora Netherlands did not experience any significant cybercrime incidents or breaches during 2025. It is further noted that Athora Netherlands is becoming more reliant on (strategic) third parties whereby effective oversight requires continuous attention.

Athora Netherlands has made notable progress in strengthening its cybersecurity posture over the past year, including, but not limited to, performing a week-long successful disaster recovery test of the complete IT production environment and the deployment of advanced vulnerability management tools to timely act upon on new exploits within the threat landscape.

Athora Netherlands falls under the supervision of the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) which is manifested via, amongst others, the sector-wide Cyber Resilience Analysis (formerly SBA Information Security) and DNB onsite investigations .

Additionally, the organisation has undertaken various activities to raise awareness of cybercrime, including cybersecurity games, news updates, board trainings, and crisis management exercises. Mitigating cybercrime risk remains a top priority for Athora Netherlands and will continue to be a focal point for its Board and Risk Committees going forward.

SCR Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses caused by weak or failing internal procedures, weaknesses in the action taken by personnel, weaknesses in systems or because of external events. This takes into account legal risks, but risks that are a consequence of strategic decisions or reputational risks are disregarded. The technical provision for own risk is part of the calculation of the SCR operational risk.

The basic capital requirement for operational risk is calculated by taking the maximum of (a) the capital requirement for operational risks on the basis of earned premiums and (b) the capital requirement for operational risks on the basis of technical provisions and adding 25% of the expenses incurred in respect of unit linked business.

SCR Operational Risk

In € millions	2025	2024
Athora Netherlands	144	153

9. Company Financial Statements

9.1. Company Statement of Financial Position

Before result appropriation and in € millions	Note ¹	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Property and equipment	1	28	20
Tangible fixed assets		28	20
Subsidiaries	2	4,174	4,588
Receivables from group companies	3	794	820
Investments	4	12	-
Derivatives		17	1
Financial fixed assets		4,997	5,409
Total fixed assets		5,024	5,430
Loans and advances due from banks		14	2
Corporate income tax		5	4
Receivables		19	6
Cash and cash equivalents	6	51	76
Total current assets		70	82
Total assets		5,095	5,512
Equity and liabilities			
Issued share capital ²		0	0
Share premium reserve		4,339	4,619
Legal reserves		535	106
Other reserves		-2	-2
Retained earnings		-1,113	-532
Total shareholder's equity		3,759	4,192
Holders of other equity instruments		450	450
Total equity	7	4,209	4,642
Provision for employee benefits	9	262	292
Other provisions		1	4
Provisions		263	296
Subordinated debt	8	524	523
Derivatives		32	2
Deferred tax	5	17	12
Lease liabilities	10	21	13
Long-term liabilities		594	552
Other liabilities	10	29	22
Short-term liabilities		29	22
Total liabilities		886	870
Total equity and liabilities		5,095	5,512

¹ The references next to the balance sheet items relate to the notes to the company statement of financial position in Section 10.2.

² The issued and paid-up share capital of Athora Netherlands N.V. is € 238,500.

9.2. Company Statement of Profit or Loss

In € millions	Note ¹	2025	2024
Result on investments	13	39	43
Result on derivatives		-13	-1
Share in result of subsidiaries	14	-135	504
Investment result		-109	546
Other income		-	-1
Other operating expenses	15	-14	-15
Other finance result	16	-31	-22
Other income and expenses		-46	-37
Result before tax		-155	508
Tax expense or benefit	17	2	-1
Net result for the period		-153	507
Attributable to:			
- Shareholder		-182	486
- Holders of other equity instruments		29	22
Net result for the period		-153	507

¹ The references next to the income statement items relate to the notes to the company statement of profit or loss in Section 10.2.

10. Notes to the Company Financial Statements

10.1 Accounting Policies to the Company Financial Statements

General

Principles for the measurement of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result Athora Netherlands makes use of the option provided in Section 362, Paragraph 8, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. This means that the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of Net result applied in the Company Financial Statements of Athora Netherlands are the same as those applied in the Consolidated Financial Statements. By making use of this option the shareholder's equity is the same in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Company Financial Statements.

The Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Book 2, Title 9 of the Dutch Civil Code. Concerning the Company cash flow statement of Athora Netherlands, the exemption as defined in the Guidelines of the Dutch Council for Annual Reporting (RJ) Section 360.106 was used.

Where applicable, for items not described in this section, the accounting policies applied for the company financial statements are the same as those described in the [section 7.1 Accounting policies for the consolidated financial statements](#). For the items not separately disclosed in the notes to the company financial statements, reference is made to the notes in the [section 7.3 Notes to the consolidated financial statements](#)

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies and other entities in which Athora Netherlands N.V. has existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the entity (see [Section 7.3, Note 26 List of principal subsidiaries](#)). Subsidiaries are measured using the equity method of accounting.

Movements in the carrying amounts of subsidiaries due to changes in their revaluation, cash flow, fair value and profit-sharing reserves are recognised in shareholder's equity.

Movements in the carrying amounts arising from the share of result of subsidiaries are recognised in accordance with the accounting policies of Athora Netherlands in profit or loss. The distributable reserves of subsidiaries are recognised in retained earnings.

Athora Netherlands has provided a perpetual Tier 1 Capital loan to its subsidiary SRLEV N.V. Redemption of the loan is scheduled at specific dates, for the first time five years after it was issued. The agreed terms meet the requirements in the EU's Solvency II regulations for Tier 1 Capital loans. These regulatory requirements imply that the borrower has a unilateral right not to pay interest or repay the principal to the investors. Based on these terms, the loan does not qualify as a liability at SRLEV and consequently it is recognised as an equity investment at Athora Netherlands, increasing the carrying amount of the investments in subsidiaries. Interest payments are deducted from the net equity value of the investment.

10.2 Notes to the Company Financial Statements

1. Property and Equipment

Statement of Changes in Property and Equipment

In € millions	IT equipment	ROU: Property	ROU: Vehicles	Other assets	Total 2025	Total 2024
Accumulated acquisition costs	10	28	2	17	56	63
Accumulated depreciation and impairments	-9	-4	-1	-11	-25	-36
Accumulated other	-	-	-	-	-	-6
Revaluation	-	-3	-	-	-3	-
Balance as at 31 December	1	20	1	6	28	20
Balance as at 1 January	2	12	1	5	20	22
Investments	-	7	-	1	8	3
Depreciation	-1	-2	-	-1	-4	-4
Other	-	3	-	-	3	-1
Balance as at 31 December	1	20	1	6	28	20

Other movements of Right-of-use assets Property concerns the indexation of lease contracts. Lease liabilities increase accordingly. Therefore, indexation does not impact the statement of profit or loss.

Depreciation expenses relating to Right-of-Use assets, property and vehicles, will be reported as part of the operating expenses, see [Note 21 Other Operating Expenses](#) in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Subsidiaries

Statement of Changes in Subsidiaries

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	4,588	4,235
Interest Solvency II Tier 1 Capital subordinated loan SRLEV N.V.	-35	-28
Capital injection	72	75
Capital distribution	-330	-310
Issuance of other equity instruments	-	110
Other comprehensive income	12	3
Result	-135	504
Balance as at 31 December	4,174	4,588

In 2025, SRLEV N.V. received a capital injection of € 71 million (2024: € 75 million) from its shareholder Athora Netherlands N.V. In 2025, Zwitterleven PPI N.V. received a capital injection of € 1.5 million from its shareholder Athora Netherlands N.V.

In 2025, SRLEV N.V. made a capital distribution of € 330 million (2024: € 310 million) to Athora Netherlands N.V.

In 2025, subsidiary SRLEV N.V. converted within equity a € 50 million Tier 1 subordinated loan of Athora Netherlands into a contribution of share premium by Athora Netherlands.

In December 2024, SRLEV N.V. was provided a perpetual Tier 1 Capital Subordinated loan of € 110 million by Athora Netherlands N.V.

Other comprehensive income consists of changes in provision of defined benefit pension plan, changes in revaluation reserve property and equipment, and changes in foreign currency transaction reserve.

3. Receivables from Group Companies

Loans (including subordinated loans) to group companies are measured at FVTPL.

Breakdown of Receivables from Group Companies

In € millions	2025	2024
Loans	562	576
Reimbursement right	215	230
Receivables	16	14
Total	794	820

Breakdown of Loans

In € millions	Coupon	Maturity	2025	2024
SRLEV N.V.	7.750%	2016 - 2025	-	139
SRLEV N.V.	4.750%	2025 - 2045	140	-
SRLEV N.V.	3.600%	2018 - 2028	172	168
SRLEV N.V.	2.250%	2021 - 2031	-	269
SRLEV N.V.	4.600%	2025 - 2035	250	-
Total			562	576

In April 2021, Athora Netherlands N.V. granted a loan to SRLEV N.V. in the amount of € 275 million. The loan is a 10.25-year Solvency II Tier 2 subordinated loan, first callable after five years, with the possibility of interest deferral, early repayment and variation. The loan bears a fixed interest coupon of 2.25% per annum.

In June 2025, as part of the debt restructuring programme, Athora Netherlands N.V. and SRLEV N.V. agreed to refinance the above mentioned loan into a € 250 million Solvency II Tier 2 subordinated loan. The loan is a 10-years Solvency II Tier 2 subordinated loan with a fixed interest coupon of 4.6% per annum. This loan together with a capital injection of € 21 million via a share premium payment from Athora Netherlands N.V. to SRLEV N.V. replaces the previous loan granted in April 2021, in the amount of € 275 million. The difference of € 4 million between the newly issued Tier 2 subordinated loan together with the capital injection and the redemption of the old loan is due to the lower value than nominal of the old loan at the time of redemption. This has been recognised in profit and loss.

On 29 December 2015, Athora Netherlands N.V. granted a loan to SRLEV N.V. in the amount of € 140 million. The loan is a 10-years Solvency II Tier 2 capital subordinated loan with the possibility of interest deferral, early repayment and variation. The loan bears a fixed interest rate of 7.750% annually.

On 18 December 2025, Athora Netherlands N.V. and SRLEV N.V. signed an addendum to the original loan agreement, replacing the original loan. The new loan has a term of 20 years with an annual call option. From and including 30 December 2025, the loan bears a fixed rate of 4.75% per annum, which is payable semi-annually.

In June 2018, Athora Netherlands N.V. granted a loan to SRLEV N.V. in the amount of € 180 million. The loan is a 10-years Solvency II Tier 2 subordinated loan with a maturity date at 19 June 2028. The loan is first callable after 5 years with a first call date at 19 June 2023. The loan bears a fixed interest coupon of 3.600% per annum. The option to redeem the loan has not been exercised.

Reimbursement Right

All personnel currently employed by Athora Netherlands have a collective defined contribution pension scheme at Stichting Pensioenfonds SNS REAAL. A number of defined benefit schemes for (former) employees still exists. The majority of these schemes is insured at SRLEV N.V. As a result, Athora Netherlands, as employer, has a reimbursement right towards SRLEV N.V. for the amount that is insured at SRLEV N.V. This receivable covers the pension commitments to Athora Netherlands' (former) employees. This commitment is presented as a provision for employee benefits in Athora Netherlands' company statement of financial position.

4. Investments

The investments comprise solely of investments measured at FVTPL (2025: € 12 million; 2024: nil).

Breakdown of Investments

In € millions	2025	2024
Bonds	12	-
Total	12	-

Statement of Changes in Investments

In € millions	Shares and similar investments		Bonds		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	-	55	-	82	-	138
Reclassifications	-	-55	-	-	-	-55
Purchases and advances	-	-	58	-	58	-
Disposals and redemptions	-	-	-46	-78	-47	-78
Fair value changes	-	-	-	-4	-	-4
Interest/Dividends	-	-	-	-2	-	-2
Accrued Interest	-	-	-	2	-	2
Balance as at 31 December	-	-	12	-	12	-

5. Deferred Tax

Origin of Deferred Tax 2025

In € millions	1 January	Change through profit or loss	Change through equity	31 December
Derivatives	-	3	-	4
Provision for employee benefits	-24	2	-6	-28
Carry forward losses	4	-1	-	3
Other	7	-3	-	3
Total	-12	1	-6	-17

Origin of Deferred Tax 2024

In € millions	1 January	Change through profit or loss	Change through equity	Other movements	31 December
Investment Property	-	-1	1	-	-
Investments	-2	2	-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	-21	-	-5	2	-24
Carry forward losses	3	1	-	-	4
Other	12	-5	-	-	7
Total	-7	-3	-4	2	-12

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Breakdown of Cash and Cash Equivalents

In € millions	2025	2024
Cash at bank	12	11
Money market funds classified as cash equivalents	39	65
Total	51	76

Cash at bank are at the company's free disposal.

7. Equity

Statement of Changes in Total Equity 2025

In € millions	Issued share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Legal reserves	Sum other reserves	Retained earnings	Total share-holders' equity	Holder's of other equity instruments	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2025	0	4,619	106	-2	-532	4,192	450	4,642
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	29
Net result 2025	-	-	-	-	-153	-153	-	-153
Total comprehensive income 2025	-	-	-	-	-124	-124	-	-124
Interest on other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-29	-29	-	-29
Capital injection	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	50
Capital distribution	-	-330	-	-	-	-330	-	-330
Other movements	-	-	428	-	-428	-	-	-
Other movements 2025	-	-280	428	-	-458	-309	-	-309
Total changes in equity 2025	-	-280	428	-	-581	-433	-	-433
Balance as at 31 December 2025	0	4,339	535	-2	-1,113	3,759	450	4,209

¹ The share capital issued is fully paid up and comprises of 477 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share for a total value of € 238,500

Statement of Changes in Other Reserves 2025

In € millions	Foreign currency translation reserve	Sum other reserves
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-2	-2
Total changes in equity 2025	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	-2	-2

Statement of Changes in Total Equity 2024

In € millions	Issued share capital ¹	Share premium reserve	Legal reserves	Sum other reserves	Retained earnings	Total share-holders' equity	Holders of other equity instruments	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	0	4,568	82	2	-999	3,654	350	4,004
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-4	14	10	-	10
Net result 2024	-	-	-	-	507	507	-	507
Total comprehensive income 2024	-	-	-	-4	521	517	-	517
Interest on other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-22	-22	-	-22
Capital injection	-	361	-	-	-	361	-	361
Capital distribution	-	-310	-	-	-	-310	-	-310
Issuance of other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
Redemption of other equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-300	-300
Other movements	-	-	25	-	-32	-8	-	-8
Other movements 2024	-	51	25	-	-54	21	100	121
Total changes in equity 2024	-	51	25	-4	467	538	100	638
Balance as at 31 December 2024	0	4,619	106	-2	-532	4,192	450	4,642

¹ The share capital issued is fully paid up and comprises of 477 ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share for a total value of € 238,500

Statement of Changes in Other Reserves 2024

In € millions	Revaluation reserve property and equipment	Foreign currency translation reserve	Sum other reserves
Balance as at 1 January 2024	2	-	2
Unrealised revaluations	-2	-	-2
Unrealised currency differences	-	-2	-2
Income tax	1	-	1
Total changes in equity 2024	-2	-2	-4
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	-2	-2

Issued Share Capital

The issued share capital has been fully paid-up and consists of ordinary shares with a nominal value of € 500.00 per share. 477 ordinary shares had been issued at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 477).

Breakdown of Issued Share Capital

	Number of ordinary shares		Amount of ordinary shares (in € thousands)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Authorised share capital	2,385	2,385	1,193	1,193
Share capital in portfolio	1,908	1,908	954	954
Issued share capital as at 31 December	477	477	239	239

Legal Reserves

The reserve is a statutory reserve in accordance with Section 2:373(4) of the Dutch Civil Code.

The total shareholder's equity as per 31 December 2025 amounts to € 3,759 million (31 December 2024: € 4,192 million) of which € 535 million (2024: € 106 million) is restricted for dividend pay-out due to the requirements in Section 2 of the Dutch Civil Code to hold legal reserves for unrealised gains for revaluation of property in own use, profits and capital increases in associates and joint ventures and unrealised gains on investments that are accounted FVTPL and have no frequent market quotation and share capital of Athora Netherlands and its subsidiaries. The legal reserves are determined by applying RJ 240.224c that has become effective with the implementation of IFRS 17. RJ 240.224c allows under certain conditions to reduce the Dutch legal reserves from the positive revaluations of investments by the unrealised value increase of insurance contract liabilities. In addition to these legal reserves also other requirements are considered in determining whether equity can be distributed (see section [8.4 Capital Management](#)).

8. Subordinated Debt

Breakdown of Subordinated Debt

In € millions	Coupon	Maturity	First call date	Carrying amount		Nominal value	
				2025	2024	2025	2024
Athora Netherlands N.V.	2.250%	April 2011 - April 2031	April 2026	16	16	16	16
Athora Netherlands N.V.	5.375%	May 2022 - May 2032	May 2027	508	507	500	500
Total				524	523	516	516

In April 2021, Athora Netherlands issued € 300 million subordinated notes. The notes are first callable after five years and each fifth anniversary thereafter, subject to conditions to redemption. The coupon is fixed at 2.250% per annum until the first call date. The notes qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II. In June 2024, Athora Netherlands redeemed € 284 million of the originally in 2021 issued € 300 million subordinated notes as a result of the successful tender offer on the notes.

In May 2022, Athora Netherlands issued € 500 million subordinated notes. The notes are first callable after five years, subject to conditions to redemption. The coupon is fixed at 5.375% per annum until the first call date. The notes qualify as Tier 2 regulatory capital under Solvency II.

Statement of Changes in Subordinated Debt

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	523	809
Disposals and redemptions	-	-273
Amortisation	1	1
Fair value changes	-	-10
Interest paid	-27	-33
Accrued interest	27	30
Balance as at 31 December	524	523

9. Provision for Employee Benefits

Breakdown of Provision for Employee Benefits

In € millions	2025	2024
Pension commitments	256	285
Other employee benefit commitments	6	7
Total	262	292

Pension Commitments

For the general disclosure of the Pension commitments reference is made to [Note 12 in Section 7.3](#) in the consolidated financial statements.

The total benefit expenses of these defined benefit schemes are expected to be approximately € 10.9 million in 2026 (2025: € 9.7 million). Obligations for additional indexation rights are included in the provision and will be released after payment to the insurer.

After offsetting the fair value of the investments, € 84 million has been included in the provision for pensions for the former AXA and Winterthur pension schemes (2024: € 93 million). In 2026, the total benefit expenses of these defined benefit schemes are expected to amount to € 3.3 million (2025: € 3.0 million).

The pension scheme of Zwitserleven is self-administered. For this pension scheme, the present value of the pension obligations of € 131 million (2024: € 146 million) has been included in the provision for employee benefits. There is no separate investment account. The benefit expenses of the defined benefit scheme of Zwitserleven are expected to amount to € 5.7 million in 2026 (2025: € 4.9 million).

After offsetting the fair value of the investments, € 41 million (2024: € 46 million) has been included in the provision for pensions for the pension schemes of former employees of Zürich, NHL, Helvetia and DBV built up in the past. In 2026, the total benefit expenses of the other defined benefit schemes are expected to amount to € 1.9 million (2025: € 1.7 million).

Overview Pension Commitments

Breakdown of Pension Commitments

In € millions	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligations	289	321
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-36	-39
Effect of asset ceiling	3	3
Present value of the net liabilities	256	285

Statement of Changes in Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations

In € millions	2025	2024
Present value as at 1 January	321	339
Increase and interest accrual through profit or loss	11	11
Actuarial gains or losses due to changes in financial assumptions through Other Comprehensive Income	-26	-16
Actuarial gains or losses due to changes in demographic assumptions through Other Comprehensive Income	-2	-1
Actuarial gains or losses due to experience adjustments through Other Comprehensive Income	-1	3
Benefits paid	-15	-15
Present value as at 31 December	289	321

Statement of Changes in Fair Value of the Plan Assets

In € millions	2025	2024
Fair value as at 1 January	39	41
Investment result through profit or loss	1	1
Return on plan assets	-2	-1
Investment result	-	-
Premiums	13	13
Benefits paid	-15	-15
Fair value as at 31 December	36	39

The expected return on investments through profit or loss has been netted with the actuarial rate of interest (in accordance with IAS 19 Revised). The difference between the actual interest result and the actuarial rate of interest is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Breakdown of Fair Value of the Plan Assets

In € millions	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	9	9
Insurance contract	27	30
Balance as at 31 December	36	39

The plan assets Insurance contracts consist of the non-contributory value based on the actuarial principles.

Reconciliation of the Effect of the Asset Ceiling

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	3	3
Remeasurements on the effect of asset ceiling through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	3	3

Statement of Changes in Other Comprehensive Income

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	100	86
Actuarial gains or losses directly taken to Other Comprehensive Income pension commitments	56	30
Investment result for the benefit or at the expense of Other Comprehensive Income	-17	-11
Deferred taxes	-10	-5
Balance as at 31 December	128	100

The Main Actuarial Parameters at Year-end

Parameters	2025	2024
Discount rate	4.16 %	3.42%
Rate of return on assets	Equal to discount rate	Equal to discount rate
Mortality	“Prognosetafel AG 2024” with 2025 mortality experience rates	“Prognosetafel AG 2024” with 2024 mortality experience rates
Increase accrued pension rights - Active	future wage inflation curve	future wage inflation curve
Increase accrued pension rights - Inactive	future price inflation curve	future price inflation curve

Sensitivity Present Value of Pension Obligations 2025

In € millions	31 December 2025	
	Change in € millions	Change in %
Discount rate 3.66% (-0.5%)	18	6%
Discount rate 4.66% (+0.5%)	-16	-6%

Sensitivity Present Value of Pension Obligations 2024

In € millions	31 December 2024	
	Change in € millions	Change in %
Discount rate 2.92% (-0.5%)	23	7%
Discount rate 3.92% (+0.5%)	-20	-6%

Other Employee Benefit Commitments

Statement of Changes in Other Employee Benefit Commitments

In € millions	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	7	7
Additions	-	1
Other movements	-1	-1
Balance as at 31 December	6	7

These refer to jubilee benefits and to discounts granted for bank and insurance products to (former) employees after the date of their retirement.

10. Other Liabilities

Breakdown of Other Liabilities

In € millions	2025	2024
Other taxes	6	6
Other payables	21	14
Lease liabilities - current	2	2
Short-term liabilities	29	22
Lease liabilities - non current	21	13
Long-term liabilities	21	13
Total	50	36

With exception of the non current lease liabilities, the other liabilities are expected to be settled within twelve months after reporting date. See below for the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities as per 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Lease Liabilities - Maturity Analysis

In € millions	2025	2024
< 1 month	-	-
1 - 3 months	1	-
3 - 12 months	-	1
1 - 2 years	2	2
2 - 5 years	6	5
> 5 years	13	7
Total	23	15

11. Guarantees and Commitments

For the guarantees and commitments of Athora Netherlands N.V., reference is made to section [7.3 Note 14 Guarantees and Commitments](#).

12. Related Parties

Intra-group Balances Between Athora Netherlands and Subsidiaries

In € millions	2025	2024
Positions		
Assets		
Loans (receivables from subsidiaries)	562	576
Reimbursement right	215	230
Receivables	16	14
Transactions		
Capital injection to subsidiaries	-72	-75
Capital distribution from subsidiaries	330	310
Issuance of other equity instruments to subsidiaries	-	-110
Movements receivables	2	-
Movements reimbursement right	-15	-9
Movements loans (receivables from subsidiaries)	-13	19
Movements other liabilities	-	-18
Result on investments - Interest	27	23
Other operating expenses - Staff costs (charges to subsidiaries)	-113	-125
Other operating expenses - Other expenses (charges to subsidiaries)	-69	-71

In 2025, subsidiary SRLEV N.V. converted within equity a € 50 million Tier 1 subordinated loan of Athora Netherlands into a contribution of share premium by Athora Netherlands.

For details on the intra-group balances and transactions between Athora Netherlands, Athora and affiliates, see [Note 15 Related Parties](#) of the consolidated financial statements.

13. Result on Investments

The result on investments in 2025 amounts to € 39 million (2024: € 43 million) and consists of a revaluation of bonds and receivables of € 12 million (2024: € 16 million), interest on loans and receivables of € 27 million (2024: € 23 million), interest on sovereign bonds (2025: nil; 2024: € 2 million) and a revaluation on money market funds of € 1 million (2024: € 2 million).

14. Share in Result of Subsidiaries

Breakdown of Share in Result of Subsidiaries

In € millions	2025	2024
SRLEV N.V.	-116	508
Zwitserleven PPI N.V.	4	3
Others	-23	-7
Total	-135	504

15. Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses amounts to € 14 million and consist mainly of staff costs (2025: € 10 million; 2024: € 11 million), which include the costs for internal and external staff performing holding activities.

16. Other Finance Result

Breakdown of Other Finance Result

In € millions	2025	2024
Interest on subordinated debt	-28	-21
Other interest and investment expenses	-3	-1
Total	-31	-22

Other interest expenses, which include those related to lease liabilities, amounts to € 1 million (2024: € 1 million) at year-end.

17. Income Tax

Breakdown of Tax Expense / Benefit

In € millions	2025	2024
In financial year	1	2
Corporate income tax due	1	2
Due to temporary differences	2	-4
Due to carry forward losses	-1	1
Deferred tax	1	-3
Total tax (expense) / benefit	2	-1

The corporate income taxes are irrevocable for the years up to and including 2022.

Reconciliation Between the Statutory and Effective Tax Rate

In € millions	2025	2024
Statutory income tax rate	25.8%	25.8%
Result before tax	-155	508
Statutory corporate income tax amount	40	-131
Effect of participation exemption	-35	130
Deductible interest Tier 1	-3	1
Other items	-	-1
Total tax (expense) / benefit	2	-1
In %		
Effective tax rate	1.1%	0.2%

The effective tax rate of 1.1% differs compared to the nominal rate of 25.8%, mainly caused by the effect of participation exemption. For further disclosures about deferred tax, see [Note 5 of the company financial statements](#).

18. Audit Fees

EY Accountants B.V. charged the following fees pursuant to Section 382a (3) of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code to Athora Netherlands, its subsidiaries and other consolidated entities, with regards to the respective years, i.e., on an accrual basis (including VAT).

Audit Fees

In € thousands	2025	2024
Audit of the financial statements, including the audit of the statutory financial statements and other statutory audits of subsidiaries and other consolidated companies	3,594	3,196
Other assurance services	583	661
Total	4,176	3,856

The other assurance services include services in relation to assurance reports provided to external parties and regarding limited assurance on non-financial information in the annual report.

19. Events after the Reporting Date

Please refer to [Note 17 of the Consolidated Financial Statements](#) for events after balance sheet date.

20. Result Appropriation

For the provisions of the articles of association governing the appropriation of profit or loss reference is made to [Section Other information](#).

The Executive Board proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders to deduct the negative result for 2025 of € -153 million from the retained earnings of Athora Netherlands N.V.

In accordance with the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20 March 2025, the positive result for 2024 of € 507 million, as reported in the annual report 2024, has been added to the retained earnings of Athora Netherlands N.V.

Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 18 March 2026

The Supervisory Board

R.M.S.M. (Roderick) Munsters

F.G.H. (Floris) Deckers

G.M. (Margreet) Haandrikman

J.M.A. (Hanny) Kemna

T.P. (Todd) Solash

H. (Henk) Timmer

The Executive Board

J.A. (Jan) de Pooter

J.H. (Jan-Hendrik) Erasmus

Other Information

Provisions in Articles of Association governing the Appropriation of Profit or Loss

Article 41 Profit and Loss; General

1. The profits shall be at the free disposal of the general meeting.
2. The company may only make distributions to shareholders and other persons entitled to the distributable profits to the extent its equity exceeds the total amount of its issued share capital and the reserves which to be maintained pursuant to the law.
3. Distribution of profits shall take place following the adoption of the annual accounts from which it appears that such distribution is allowed.

Article 42 Profit and Loss; Distributions

1. Dividends shall be due and payable fourteen days after having been declared, unless upon the proposal of the management board the general meeting determines another date thereof.
2. Dividends that have not been collected within five years after they became due and payable shall revert to the company.
3. If the general meeting so determines on the proposal of the management board, an interim dividend will be distributed, including an interim dividend from reserves, but only with due observance of what is provided in Section 2:105, paragraph 4, of the Dutch Civil Code.
4. A loss may only be applied against reserves maintained pursuant to the law to the extent permitted by the law.

Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholder and the supervisory board of Athora Netherlands N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2025 of Athora Netherlands N.V., based in Amstelveen, the Netherlands. The financial statements comprise the consolidated and company financial statements.

In our opinion:

- The consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Athora Netherlands N.V. as at 31 December 2025, and of its result and its cash flows for 2025 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union (EU-IFRSs) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code
- The company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Athora Netherlands N.V. as at 31 December 2025, and of its result for 2025 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025
- The following statements for 2025: the consolidated statements of profit or loss, total comprehensive income and changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement
- The notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

The company financial statements comprise:

- The company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025
- The company statement of profit or loss for 2025
- The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of Athora Netherlands N.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands, as applicable to audits of financial statements of publicly traded entities. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for professional accountants).

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

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion and any findings were addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Our understanding of the business

Athora Netherlands N.V. (Athora Netherlands or the company, and, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the group) is the holding company of SRLEV N.V. (life insurance company) and Zwitserleven Premium Pension Institution (PPI). Both entities are active in the Dutch insurance and pension market. We paid specific attention in our audit to a number of areas driven by the operations of the group and our risk assessment.

We determined materiality and identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in order to design audit procedures responsive to those risks and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality	€56 million (2024: €62 million)
Benchmark applied	1.5% of total shareholder's equity as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 1.5% of total shareholder's equity)
Explanation	We determine materiality based on our understanding of Athora Netherlands business and our view on the financial information needs of the users of the financial statements. We considered total shareholder's equity is one of the key measures used in Athora Netherlands capital management and internal and external solvency requirements. As such, we have based materiality on total shareholder's equity.

We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with the supervisory board that misstatements in excess of € 2.8 million, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Scope of the group audit

Athora Netherlands is at the head of a group of entities and is structured in components. The financial information of this group is included in the financial statements.

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision, review and evaluation of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We bear the full responsibility for the auditor's report.

Based on our understanding of the group and its environment, the applicable financial reporting framework and the group's system of internal control, we identified and assessed risks of material

misstatement of the financial statements and the significant accounts and disclosures. Based on this risk assessment, we determined the nature, timing and extent of audit work performed, including the entities or business units within the group (components) at which to perform audit work. For this determination we considered the nature of the relevant events and conditions underlying the identified risks of material misstatements for the financial statements, the association of these risks to components and the materiality or financial size of the components relative to the group.

We have:

- performed audit procedures ourselves at SRLEV N.V. and Athora Netherlands level.
- selected components (that are part of SRLEV N.V.), including investments managed in Luxembourg, to perform audits for group reporting purposes for one or more account balances and/or disclosures. We communicated the audit work to be performed and the identified risks through instructions for components auditors - which include both EY and non-EY component auditors - as well as requesting component auditors to communicate matters related to the financial information of the component that is relevant to identifying and assessing risks.

This resulted in a coverage of 100% of the result before tax, 100% of insurance revenue, 100% of total assets and 100% of total shareholder's equity.

We met with the component teams and discussed the group risk assessment and the risks of material misstatements. We reviewed and evaluated the adequacy of the deliverables from all component auditors and reviewed key working papers to address the risks of material misstatement. We held planning meetings, key meetings required based on circumstances and closing meetings with all component auditors. During these meetings and calls, amongst others, the planning, procedures performed based on risk assessments, findings and observations were discussed and any further work deemed necessary by the primary or component team was then performed.

By performing the audit work mentioned above at the components within the group, together with additional work at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the group's financial information to provide an opinion on the financial statements.

Teaming and use of specialists

We ensured that the audit teams both at group and at component levels included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a listed client in the Insurance industry. We included specialists in the areas of IT audit, forensics, sustainability, legal and income tax and have made use of our own actuaries and experts in the areas of valuation of technical provisions and valuation of unlisted investments.

Our focus on climate risks and the energy transition

Climate change and the energy transition are high on the public agenda and lead to significant change for many businesses and society. The executive board of Athora Netherlands summarized the Athora Netherlands's commitments and obligations, and reported in the Sustainability Statement (section 4 of the Board report) how the Company is addressing climate-related and environmental risks also taking into account related regulatory and supervisory ESG risk management guidelines and expectations.

As part of our audit of the financial statements, we evaluated the extent to which climate-related risks and the effects of the energy transition and Athora Netherlands' commitments and constructive obligations, are taken into account in accounting estimates and significant assumptions, including those related to the valuation of liabilities related to insurance contracts and investments, as well as in the design of relevant internal control measures. Furthermore, we read the Board report and considered whether there is any material inconsistency with the financial statements.

Based on the audit procedures performed, we do not deem climate-related risks to have a material impact on the accounting estimates or significant assumptions used in preparing the financial statements per 31 December 2025.

Our focus on fraud and non-compliance with laws- and regulations

Our responsibility

Although we are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance and we cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations, it is our responsibility to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. 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.

Our audit response related to fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and the components of the system of internal control including the risk assessment process and the executive board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the supervisory board exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes.

We refer to Section 8.9 of the financial statements for the executive board's risk assessment after consideration of potential fraud risks.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, whistle blower procedures and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness, of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption in close co-operation with our forensic specialists. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

We addressed the risks related to management override of controls, as this risk is present in all organizations. For these risks we have, among other things, performed procedures to evaluate whether the selection and application of accounting policies by Athora Netherlands particularly those relating to subjective measurements and complex transactions, as disclosed in Note 7.1 to the consolidated financial statements section 'Estimates and Assumptions', may be indicative to fraudulent financial reporting. We have also used data analysis to identify and address high-risk journal entries and other adjustments made in the financial reporting process. We evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of significant extraordinary transactions, including those with related parties.

We specifically evaluated the significant judgments and decisions made in preparing the following accounting estimates, also considering the presumed risks of fraud in recognition of related revenues:

- Insurance contract liabilities and related insurance revenue: assumptions about expenses (including inflation, allocation of costs and investment expense) and the Illiquidity Premium (ILP) reflected in

the discount rate (reference is made to our key audit matter 'Estimates used in the calculation of insurance contract liabilities').

- Investments recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss (result on investments), in particular 'other private loans' (reference is made to our key audit matter 'Fair value measurement of illiquid investments'); and
- The expected spreads assumptions used in the Deferred Tax Asset (here within: DTA) recoverability assessment (reference is made to Note 8.4 Capital Management to the consolidated financial statements). We addressed this amongst others by assessing the company's methodology; the feasibility of transition to the Strategic Asset Allocation; and by benchmarking spreads with independent sources and challenging expert judgement used.

We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant executives, directors (including internal audit, legal, compliance, actuarial function, human resources and risk management) and the supervisory board.

The fraud risks we identified, enquiries and other available information did not lead to specific indications for fraud or suspected fraud potentially materially impacting the view of the financial statements.

Our audit response related to risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with the executive board, inspecting the integrity risk analysis (SIRA), reading minutes, inspection of internal audit, compliance and risk management reports and performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

We also inspected lawyers' letters, communicated with and inspected correspondence with regulatory and supervisory authorities and remained alert to any indication of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit. In this context, we refer to Note 8.9 Compliance Risk and Operational Risk - Legal and Regulatory for information about regulatory matters in 2025. Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our audit response related to going concern

As disclosed in Note 7.1. Accounting Policies for the Consolidated Financial Statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, the executive board made a specific assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. We discussed and evaluated the specific assessment with the executive board exercising professional judgment and maintaining professional skepticism.

We considered whether the executive board's going concern assessment, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, contains all events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, also focusing on whether the Company will continue to meet the regulatory solvency requirements. To this end, we also inspected the Own Risk & Solvency Assessment (ORSA). 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.

Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify material uncertainties about going concern or the executive board's use of the going concern basis of accounting. 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Our 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. We have communicated the key audit matters to the supervisory board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

In comparison with previous year, the nature of our key audit matters did not change.

Fair value measurement of illiquid investments

Risk	<p>Athora Netherlands invests in various asset classes and continued the re-risking of the investment portfolio in 2025. Almost all financial assets and investment properties (hereinafter: investments) are carried at fair value in the balance sheet with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Of the total investments measured at fair value, 22% is related to investments for which no published prices in active markets are available. Fair value measurement can be subjective, especially in areas reliant on model-based valuation. Valuation techniques for mortgages, loans, investment property and for non-listed equities and bonds involve setting various assumptions regarding pricing factors which requires management judgment. The use of different valuation techniques and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair value.</p> <p>Associated disclosures are complex and dependent on high quality data. In this context, we take into account the possibility that management can override internal control measures and other unauthorized forms of influencing the financial reporting process, specifically relating to the fair value measurement of other private loans. We therefore consider the fair value measurement of investments a key audit matter.</p> <p>Specific areas of our audit focus included the valuation of Level 3 investments (non-listed investment without observable input for valuation) where valuation techniques are applied in which significant unobservable inputs are used.</p> <p>We refer to the General Accounting Policies (Note 7.1) on Estimates and Assumptions and Note 25 Fair Value Hierarchy of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures included, amongst others, evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies related to the fair value measurement of investments in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and current market practice. We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of the controls over the valuation of investments. In addition, we carried out the following specific activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Considered the company's valuation working group report and minutes and held discussions with management to update our understanding of the changes in the investment portfolio. ▶ Tested the valuation, whereby our audit procedures included, among others, back testing procedures and involving our valuation specialists to evaluate the valuation methodologies used with respect to the company's policies, valuation guidelines, and industry practice and comparing a sample of valuation inputs used against benchmarks. Specifically for the other private loan portfolio, we reconciled the valuations with external valuation reports where

Fair value measurement of illiquid investments

	<p>available. We also performed independent investment valuations on a sample basis to evaluate management's recorded values.</p> <p>Finally, we evaluated the related disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.</p>
Key observations	Based on our procedures performed, we consider the fair value of illiquid investments to be within a reasonable range.

Estimates used in the calculation of insurance contract liabilities

Risk	<p>Athora Netherlands has insurance contract liabilities of €43.4 billion representing 65% of the Company's total liabilities, of which €29.3 billion is measured based on the general measurement model (GMM) and €14.1 billion is measured based on the variable fee approach (VFA) (Note 11 paragraph called 'Insurance Contracts'). The measurement of insurance contract liabilities involves judgment over uncertain future outcomes, mainly the ultimate total settlement value of long-term liabilities, including any guarantees provided to policyholders. Athora Netherlands values the insurance contract liabilities for GMM and VFA as the sum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The present value of the fulfilment cash flows (the probability weighted future cash flows to fulfil the contract), increased with a risk adjustment for non-financial risks and (b) The contractual service margin (CSM) which represents the unearned profit for the group of insurance contracts <p>As discussed in Note 11, paragraph called "Changes in estimates" during 2025, Athora Netherlands implemented several material changes in estimates relating to Expense Assumptions, Discount Rate Methodology and Model Updates, increasing the CSM and impacting profit and loss for 2025.</p> <p>Complex (actuarial) models and calculation tools are used to determine the insurance contract liabilities, where it is important that the design and configuration are adequate, the assumptions used are suitable, and the source data used is accurate and complete. The use of other actuarial techniques and assumptions can lead to materially different outcomes of estimates regarding the insurance contract liabilities. When determining the result from insurance-related services, including revenues from insurance-related services, the same processes, tools, and assumptions are used. In this context, we take into account the possibility that management can override internal control measures and use other unauthorized forms of influencing the financial reporting process. We therefore regard the estimates used in calculating the insurance contract liabilities including CSM as a key audit matter.</p> <p>The fair value estimation of the insurance contract liabilities includes discounting the expected future cash flows to derive at the present value. We consider the discount rate applied, including the Illiquidity Premium (ILP) reflected in that discount rate, a significant estimate. The valuation of insurance contract liabilities additionally requires significant judgment in determining the assumptions about future expenses, including the scalability of ongoing expenses and inflation, and in determining the risk adjustment including the Cost of Capital percentages and risk drivers applied for determining future risk capitals. Finally, the CSM release in the reporting period and the release from the provision for expected benefits, claims and other costs related to insurance services, are important drivers in determining the revenue from insurance-related services.</p>
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Estimates used in the calculation of insurance contract liabilities

	<p>We refer to the Accounting policies for the Consolidated Financial Statements (7.1) on Insurance Contract Liabilities and Note 11 Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Contracts held Assets and Liabilities in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>Our audit procedures included assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies related to the measurement of insurance liabilities in accordance with IFRS 17 "Insurance contract liabilities". We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the calculation of insurance contract liabilities including CSM as well as relevant controls safeguarding the reliability of source data.</p> <p>We involved our actuarial specialists to assist us in performing audit procedures in this area. This included among others consideration of the appropriateness of the mortality, longevity, expense (including inflation), lapse assumptions and discount curves used in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities. As part of these procedures, we evaluated Company and industry data, and expectations of developments in this respect.</p> <p>We evaluated whether the assumptions and methods used to determine estimates are appropriate and have been applied consistently.</p> <p>Our key audit procedures included an evaluation of the methodology that the Company uses for calculating liabilities related to insurance contracts and understanding and evaluating the design of related internal control measures. In addition, we carried out the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Testing the accuracy and completeness of source data as used in the valuation of the estimated future cash flows, by reconciling it to policy administration systems. ▶ Evaluating the nature, timing, and completeness of changes in key assumptions, models, and methods including their impact on financial reporting. ▶ We assessed whether the disclosed changes in estimates are consistent with business developments or improved information, and whether the changes in estimate are reasonable by challenging the changes in Expense Assumptions, Discount Rate Methodology and Model Updates. ▶ Performing a retrospective review of assumptions previously used by management in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities. ▶ Evaluating the scope, depth, and results of model validation work that the company has performed for used (valuation) models and other calculation tools. ▶ Performing numerical analyses, including an analysis of changes in the present value of future cash flows from period to period, where based on our knowledge of the Company and experience in the sector we assessed whether the changes are a good reflection of developments in the reporting period. ▶ Testing the assumptions used, such as assumptions regarding expenses, including the scalability of ongoing expenses and inflation, based on company-specific and sector specific experience data and expected market developments and trends. With regard to the discount curves used, we specifically evaluated the level of the illiquidity premium (ILP) applied, by challenging the representativeness of the methodology and key assumptions used, and benchmarking of the spreads that are used as input to the ILP. ▶ Regarding the release of the CSM and the release from the provision for expected benefits, claims, and other costs related to insurance services for the groups of insurance contracts, we have tested the assumptions used by the company, performed numerical analyses on the

Estimates used in the calculation of insurance contract liabilities

	<p>results, assessed the coverage units and the amount of CSM allocated and calculated the CSM release independently for a selection of groups of insurance contracts.</p> <p>We evaluated Athora Netherlands' disclosures in relation to insurance contract liabilities in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts.</p>
Key observations	We consider the estimates used in the calculation of insurance contract liabilities to be within a reasonable range.

Reliability and continuity of the information technology and systems

Risk	<p>The activities and financial reporting of Athora Netherlands are highly dependent on the reliability and continuity of the IT environment. Effective general IT controls with respect to change management, logical access, infrastructure and operations, secure to a large extent the integrity and continuity of the IT systems as well as the operating effectiveness of the automated controls. For the Life Service business within SRLEV N.V., Athora Netherlands has outsourced the data centre and IT infrastructure services. We refer to section 8.9 'Compliance Risk and Operational Risk' about outsourced activities.</p> <p>As a large insurance entity, Athora Netherlands is inherently subject to higher risks of cyberattacks as discussed in more detail in 8.9 'Compliance Risk and Operational Risk' about information security risk. Given the high dependence on the reliability and continuity of the IT environment, cyberattacks could result in delays in reporting financial information, theft of internal data and financial losses that could materially impact the financial statements.</p> <p>Taking into account the significance of the IT systems and IT infrastructure for Athora Netherlands' process of preparation of its annual accounts, we considered the reliability of the information technology and systems a key audit matter.</p>
Our audit approach	<p>IT audit professionals are an integral part of the audit team. We assessed the reliability and continuity of the IT environment to the extent necessary for the scope of our audit of the financial statements. Our audit was not primarily designed to express an opinion on the continuity and reliability of Athora Netherlands' automated data processing (or parts thereof).</p> <p>As part of our audit procedures, we have assessed the IT systems and IT infrastructure and have tested the reliability and continuity of the IT environment within the scope of the audit of the financial statements. Our procedures included evaluating the design and testing operating effectiveness of controls with regards to IT systems and processes relevant for financial reporting as well as additional (substantive) procedures if deemed necessary. For outsourced IT infrastructure we have evaluated the relevant Assurance Reports on the description, design and operating effectiveness of controls.</p> <p>In response to the (inherent) increased frequency and severity of cyber incidents and heightened concerns from regulators and other stakeholders about cybersecurity attacks and breaches, we have evaluated cybersecurity risks as part of our annual audit procedures. Our main focus during this audit was to gain an understanding of the cybersecurity risks at Athora Netherlands and the actions taken by the Company to address these risks.</p>

Reliability and continuity of the information technology and systems

Key observations	Our testing of IT systems and controls and substantive work performed, enabled us to rely on the IT systems and controls impacting financial reporting in 2025.
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Compliance with SBR Regulatory Technical Standard, including XBRL mark-ups, unaudited

We did not examine the compliance with the requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR domain Trade Register (including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mark-ups) and, accordingly, do not express an opinion thereon.

Report on other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the management report (excluding the sustainability statement) and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The executive board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the executive board and the supervisory board for the financial statements

The executive board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRSs and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the executive board is responsible for such internal control as the executive board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the executive board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the executive board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the executive board either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The executive board should disclose events and

circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. The Information in support of our opinion section above includes an informative summary of our responsibilities and the work performed as the basis for our opinion.

Our audit further included among others:

- Performing audit procedures responsive to the risks identified, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion
- Obtaining 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
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the executive board
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to the audit committee of the supervisory board in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the supervisory board, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. We describe these

matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged by the supervisory board as auditor of Athora Netherlands on 29 October 2015, as of the audit for the year 2016 and have operated as statutory auditor ever since that date.

Amsterdam, 18 March 2026

EY Accountants B.V.

Signed by M. Koning

Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability statement

To: the shareholders and the supervisory board of Athora Netherlands N.V.

Our conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability statement for 2025 of Athora Netherlands N.V. based in Amstelveen (hereinafter: the company) in section 4. Sustainability Statement of the accompanying Executive Board's Report including the information incorporated in the sustainability statement by reference (hereinafter: the sustainability statement).

Based on our procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability statement is not, in all material respects:

- prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as adopted by the European Commission and compliant with the double materiality assessment process carried out by the company to identify the information reported pursuant to the ESRS; and
- compliant with the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation).

Our conclusion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this limited assurance report.

Basis for our conclusion

We have performed our limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N, "Assurance-opdrachten inzake duurzaamheidsverslaggeving" (Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reporting), which is a specified Dutch standard that is based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information".

Our assurance engagement was aimed to obtain a limited level of assurance that the sustainability statement is free from material misstatements. The procedures vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent, than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the section 'Our responsibilities for the limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement' of our report.

We are independent of Athora Netherlands N.V. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. This includes that we do not perform any activities that could result

in a conflict of interest with our independent assurance engagement and we are not involved in the preparation of the sustainability statement, as doing so may compromise our independence. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants). The ViO and VGBA are at least as demanding as the International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International independence standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the IESBA Code) as relevant to limited assurance engagements on sustainability statements of public interest entities in the European Union.

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

Inherent limitations associated with measurement or evaluation of sustainability information

Significant uncertainties affecting the quantitative metrics and monetary amounts

Section 4.1 Basis of Preparation in the sustainability statement identifies the quantitative metrics and monetary amounts that are subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty and discloses information about the sources of measurement uncertainty and the assumptions, approximations and judgements the company has made in measuring these in compliance with the ESRS.

Comparability may be limited for entity-specific sustainability information

The company provides additional entity-specific sustainability information in Sections 4.7 Social Information and 4.8 Governance Information. The comparability of entity-specific sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by the absence of a uniform practice or availability of external information sources to measure or evaluate this information that can support comparability. This allows for the application of different, but acceptable, measurement techniques.

Inherent limitations of a double materiality assessment process

The sustainability statement may not include every impact, risk and opportunity or additional entity-specific disclosure that each individual stakeholder (group) may consider important in its own particular assessment.

Inherent limitations of forward-looking information

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with the ESRS, the executive board describes the underlying assumptions and methods of producing the information, as well as other factors that provide evidence that it reflects the actual plans or decisions made by the company (actions). Forward-looking information relates to events and actions that have not yet occurred and may never occur. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Responsibilities of the executive board and the supervisory board for the sustainability statement

The executive board is responsible for the preparation of the sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS, including the double materiality assessment process carried out by the company as the basis for the sustainability statement and disclosure of material impacts, risks and opportunities in accordance with the ESRS. As part of the preparation of the sustainability statement, the executive board is responsible for compliance with the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation).

The executive board is also responsible for selecting and applying additional entity-specific disclosures to enable users to understand the company's sustainability-related impacts, risks or opportunities and for determining that these additional entity-specific disclosures are suitable in the circumstances and in accordance with the ESRS.

Furthermore, the executive board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the sustainability statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the sustainability reporting process including the double materiality assessment process carried out by the company.

Our responsibilities for the limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the limited assurance engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

We apply the applicable quality management requirements pursuant to the Nadere voorschriften kwaliteitsmanagement (NVKM, regulations for quality management) and the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and other relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

Our limited assurance engagement included amongst others:

- Performing inquiries and an analysis of the external environment and obtaining an understanding of relevant sustainability themes and issues, the characteristics of the company, its activities and the value chain and its key intangible resources in order to assess the double materiality assessment process carried out by the company as the basis for the sustainability statement and disclosure of all material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities in accordance with the ESRS.
- Obtaining through inquiries a general understanding of the internal control environment, the company's processes for gathering and reporting entity-related and value chain information, the information systems and the company's risk assessment process relevant to the preparation of the sustainability statement and for identifying the company's activities, determining eligible and aligned economic activities and prepare the disclosures provided for in Article 8 of

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation), without obtaining assurance information about the implementation or testing the operating effectiveness of controls.

- Assessing the double materiality assessment process carried out by the company and identifying and assessing areas of the sustainability statement, including the disclosures provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation), where misleading or unbalanced information or material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, are likely to arise ('selected disclosures'). Designing and performing further assurance procedures aimed at assessing that the sustainability statement is free from material misstatements responsive to this risk analysis.
- Considering whether the description of the double materiality assessment process in the sustainability statement made by the executive board appears consistent with the process carried out by the company.
- Determining the nature and extent of the procedures to be performed for the group components and locations. For this, the nature, extent and/or risk profile of these components are decisive.
- Performing analytical review procedures on quantitative information in the sustainability statement, including consideration of data and trends.
- Assessing whether the company's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and have been consistently applied for selected disclosures. We considered data and trends, however our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the executive board's estimates.
- Analyzing, on a limited sample basis, relevant internal and external documentation available to the company (including publicly available information or information from actors throughout its value chain) for selected disclosures.
- Reading the other information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the sustainability statement.
- Considering whether the disclosures provided to address the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) for each of the environmental objectives, reconcile with the underlying records of the company and are consistent or coherent with the sustainability statement, appear reasonable, in particular whether the eligible economic activities meet the cumulative conditions to qualify as aligned and whether the technical screening criteria are met, and whether the key performance indicators disclosures have been defined and calculated in accordance with the Taxonomy delegated acts, and comply with the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation), including the format in which the activities are presented.
- Considering the overall presentation, structure and fundamental qualitative characteristics of information (relevance and faithful representation: complete, neutral and accurate) reported in the sustainability statement, including the reporting requirements provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation).
- Considering, based on our limited assurance procedures and evaluation of the evidence obtained, whether the sustainability statement as a whole, is free from material misstatements and prepared in accordance with the ESRS.

Communication

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the assurance engagement and significant findings that we identify during our assurance engagement.

Amsterdam, 18 March 2026

EY Accountants B.V.

Signed by M. Koning

Additional Information

1. Reporting Principles

Athora Netherlands' annual report comprises several parts. The Athora Netherlands' Board Report includes the following chapters: 2025 at a Glance, Message from our CEO ([chapter 1.1](#)), Organisation ([chapter 2](#)), Strategy and Developments ([chapter 3](#)) and Corporate Governance ([chapter 5](#)), excluding Report of the Supervisory Board ([chapter 5.3](#)).

This Board Report describes its strategy, the developments regarding its organisation in 2025, its vision of the future and how it mitigates the risks to which it is exposed. [Chapter 4](#) contains this year's sustainability statement has been prepared with reference to Article 29a of EU Directive 2013/34/EU, including:

- compliance with the requirements of the ESRS;
- compliance with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

The annual report includes the consolidated and company financial statements for Athora Netherlands over 2025 as well as Other information.

The annual report can be downloaded from the website (www.athora.nl).

Reporting Principles

The annual report is compiled in line with Dutch legal requirements. In addition, the annual report has been compiled with reference to the Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards (hereafter: ESRS) and EU Taxonomy.

Athora Netherlands prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union. Pursuant to the option offered in article 2:362(8) of the Dutch Civil Code, Athora Netherlands prepares its company financial statements in accordance with the same accounting policies as those used for the consolidated financial statements (refer to Section 7.1 Accounting policies for the consolidated financial statements and Section 10.1 Accounting policies to the company financial statements).

About this Report

The Executive Board of Athora Netherlands N.V. is responsible for preparing the annual report. The (consolidated and company) financial statements are drafted under the supervision of the Investment Reporting department. Responsibility for the content and data to back up the non-financial and sustainability information contained in the annual report is assigned within the organisation. A working group takes care of determining the external reporting content. The Disclosure Board approves the basic principles, draft copy and final copy. This Disclosure Board is chaired by the director of Accounting & Reporting and also includes two Executive Committee members, senior management of the Finance departments, Corporate Affairs and Legal.

Definition and Scope of Reporting

The financial information and the employee information contained in this annual report have been consolidated for Athora Netherlands and all its subsidiaries (see Notes to the consolidated financial statements Athora Netherlands - [Note 26 List of Principal Subsidiaries](#)). Athora Netherlands is the holding company of an insurance company and a Premium Pension Institution (Premie Pensioen Instelling or PPI) with strong positions in the Dutch life and pension markets. Athora Netherlands operates only in the Netherlands.

Sustainability and Non-financial Reporting

The reporting criteria applied for the preparation of the Sustainability statement are the European Sustainability Reporting Standards as set out in Annex 1 to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 supplementing ESRS, the [ESRS reference table](#) and the supplementary internally applied reporting criteria.

Carbon footprint of portfolio for general account

Athora Netherlands has several methodologies to collect, assess and calculate carbon footprint for different asset classes for its investments for general account.

Sovereigns and Public Credits

For Sovereigns and Public Credits investments Athora Netherlands requests carbon footprint data from Cardano according to the PCAF methodology as per 30 November 2025 which then are extrapolated based on nominals to estimate 31 December 2025 carbon footprint emissions.

Mortgages

Athora Netherlands is currently invested in mortgages originated by three mortgage providers. Athora Netherlands through its Investment Office requests carbon footprint data from its mortgage providers. Carbon footprint data are calculated on an annual basis according to PCAF methodology, as per 31 December 2025, not being an average of the previous four quarters.

Real Estate

Athora Netherlands is currently invested in Real Estate in The Netherlands and Europe. ESG data service provider Deepki has delivered carbon footprint data on its real estate portfolio calculated based on PCAF methodology for 2025.

Private Debt and Private Equity

Athora Netherlands is currently invested in private debt and private equity through Apollo managed funds/ compartments with recent vintages and through private debt funds and private equity funds managed by a mix of asset managers with earlier vintages. Athora Netherlands, through its Investment Office, requested 2024 carbon footprint data from Apollo for its Apollo managed private debt funds/ compartments and private equity funds/compartments on an annual basis calculated on the basis of the PCAF methodology. The 2024 carbon footprint data are extrapolated based on market value changes during 2025 resulting in estimated 31 December 2025 carbon footprint data.

Private debt funds and private equity funds with earlier vintages, which are a relatively small part of the own account, do not report on carbon footprint data and are not estimated.

Infrastructure

Athora Netherlands is currently invested in infrastructure through Apollo managed funds with recent vintages. Athora Netherlands through its Investment Office, requested 2024 carbon footprint data from its Apollo managed infrastructure funds on an annual basis calculated on the basis of the PCAF methodology. This data is calculated according to PCAF methodology, as per 31 December 2024 not being an average of the previous four quarters. The 2024 carbon footprint data are extrapolated based on market value changes during 2025 resulting in estimated 31 December 2025 carbon footprint data.

Carbon footprint of portfolio for account of policyholders

Athora Netherlands requests carbon footprint data from Cardano according to the PCAF methodology as per 30 November 2025 which then are extrapolated based on nominals to estimate 31 December 2025 carbon footprint emissions.

Carbon footprint of portfolio for account of third parties

Athora Netherlands requests carbon footprint data from Cardano according to the PCAF methodology as per 30 November 2025 which then are extrapolated based on nominals to estimate 31 December 2025 carbon footprint emissions.

For all asset classes, if no carbon footprint data is available for certain investments, it is reflected in the columns 'Coverage of total emissions (in %)' or 'Coverage (in %)'.

Own workforce

Information used for presenting and calculating the Own workforce Key Figures (chapter 4.7) is based on data stored in the HR system.

Auditor's Scope and Level of Assurance

Athora Netherlands has asked its external auditor, EY, to audit and assess its external reporting. The level of certainty applicable to the report is shown below.

- EY has audited the 2025 consolidated and company financial statements as included in the Financial statements section of the annual report. EY issued an unqualified audit report with the consolidated and company financial statements on 18 March 2026. This report can be found in the section Other information, Independent auditor's report.
- In addition to the audit of the financial statements, EY reviewed the following sustainability information contained in the annual report, Board Report, chapter 4 Sustainability:
- Materiality assessment (chapter 4.4);
- Climate (chapter 4.6);
- Own workforce (chapter 4.7).

EY is responsible for providing an assurance report in which a 'limited assurance' is provided about the reliability and acceptability of the sustainability information contained in the parts of the annual report referred to above. The activities performed in obtaining a limited level of assurance are aimed at determining the plausibility of information and are not as in-depth as for assurance engagements aimed at obtaining a reasonable level of assurance. The level of assurance obtained in the review engagements is therefore considerably lower than the level of assurance obtained in audit engagements. EY provides no assurance as to the assumptions and feasibility of information relating to the future, such as the targets and objectives, projections and goals included in the report. The content of the websites referred to in this annual report, the other sections of the Board Report and other supplements are not in scope of this assurance report. The assurance report can be found under Other information, Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on a specific part of Athora Netherlands' sustainability information.

2. Carbon Footprint

Climate

Specification on Carbon Footprint of Operations

	2025		2024	
	Ton CO ₂ e		Ton CO ₂ e	
Water (m ³)	1,899	0.7	1,962	0.7
Electricity (KWh)	443,000	-	508,000	-
Generated energy (kWh)	22,000	-	27,000	-
Gas (m ³)	-	-	-	-
District heating (GJ)	1,899	45.8	810	20.3
Diesel generator (L)	-	-	-	-
Paper to customers (kg)	44,226	6.7	41,701	6.3
Waste (kg)	10,845	21	11,744	25
Commuting (km excl. public transport)	2,343,141	304	2,362,216	319
Train journeys	1,816,042	-	1,736,271	-
Bus (km)	53,788	4.9	54,672	6.0
Metro (km)	43,753	-	40,387	-
Tram (km)	16,948	-	16,079	-
Business car (km)	187,466	36	173,311	33
Business public transport (km) ¹	26,340	0.4	1,847,409	6.0
Other public transport (km)	-	-	-	-
Plane European short (km)	43,594	10	37,401	9
Plane European medium (km)	26,284	5	83,905	14
Plane global (km)	208,322	33	536,335	84
Petrol (l)	4,791	13	8,560	24
Diesel (l)	-	-	-	-
LPG (l)	-	-	-	-
Electricity; car charging at the office (kWh)	-	-	-	-
Electricity; car charging elsewhere (kWh)	136,062	36.5	115,856	38.0
Electricity; data centre excluding cloud (kWh)	-	-	-	-
Total		516		586

¹ In 2024, business public transport totalled 82,934 km. The figure previously reported (1,847,409 km) reflected all public transport instead of business public transport only. The presentation has been corrected; the 2025 table includes only business public transport.

Specification on Waste of Operations

Waste	Waste type	Process	2025 in kg	2024 in kg
Residual waste	Refuse	Closed-loop	1,014	1,907
Confidential paper	Paper	Re-use	1,804	2,576
Paper & cardboard	Paper	Re-use	1,041	670
Organic waste / Swill	Organic	Composting	10,845	11,744
Glass	Other	Re-use	425	206
Cardboard cups	Other	Re-use	1,041	670
PMD	Other	Re-use	1,263	1,143
KGA (small hazardous waste)	Other	Closed-loop	-	-
Electro scrap	Electrical items	Re-use & Closed-loop	-	-
Building materials	Refuse	Open-loop	-	-
Total Waste			17,433	18,916

3. Principles Alternative Performance Measures

An Alternative Performance Measures (APM) is defined as a financial measure of financial performance, other than a financial measure defined or specified in IFRS. Athora Netherlands uses APM's to offer a more transparent view of the underlying business compared to IFRS figures. Athora Netherlands has disclosed the following APM's in its Board Report.

Definition and usefulness of Operating Result (OR)

The Operating Result (OR) presents the financial performance on underlying operations of the business and provides a long-term view of IFRS result consistent with the Solvency II Operating Capital Generation definition.

The Net Result IFRS of Athora Netherlands has a period-to-period volatility due to the valuation of most assets and liabilities at fair value. In the Operating Result, fair value movements as a result of market developments, capital flows (including funding costs), methodology and assumption changes and other one-time items are considered non-operating and are therefore eliminated from the Net Result IFRS.

Elements included in the Operating Result are:

- expected market return accretion of assets over liabilities,
- unwinding effects of the portfolio including CSM and Risk Margin release,
- impact of the UFR-drag,
- value of onerous new business, and
- in-period experience variance on operating expenses and other non-insurance operating items.

The Operating Result should be viewed as complementary to, and not as a substitute for Net Result IFRS.

Definition and usefulness of Recurring Expenses

The recurring expenses definition is aligned with internal management and is defined as: costs directly associated with the normal, day-to-day operations of the business, which occur regularly and are essential for sustaining ongoing activities. The definition aligns with the methodology used in internal management reports.

These expenses contribute to the consistent and predictable measurement of financial performance of the organisation.

Definition and usefulness of Gross Inflows

Gross Inflows provide an indication for the business volumes through the insurance entities and the PPI, and comprise Insurance premiums received, and Customer funds deposited in the PPI which are not accounted for as premiums.

4. EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy KPIs for 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Omnibus amendments to simplify the application of the EU Taxonomy. These amendments are adopted in the form of a delegated act amending the EU Taxonomy Disclosures, Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts by the European Commission on 4 July 2025 and published as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 in the EU Official Journal on 8 January 2026 ("Omnibus Delegated Act").

Regulatory changes and impact on EU Taxonomy reporting

On 4 July 2025, the European Commission adopted the Omnibus Delegated Act as part of the Omnibus I package. The Omnibus I package aims to simplify certain corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements. In particular, the Omnibus Delegated Act introduces amendments which simplify EU Taxonomy reporting and reduce the administrative burden while maintaining the integrity of the framework.

The Omnibus Delegated Act introduces:

- simplified templates, significantly reducing the number of required data points;
- materiality thresholds, allowing activities below 10% of turnover, CapEx, or OpEx to be reported as non-material; and
- streamlined Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, particularly for pollution-related screening, to improve clarity and usability.

For Athora Netherlands, as an insurance undertaking, the templates in Annex X of the Disclosures Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178), as amended by the Omnibus Delegated Act, apply. Annex X contains two templates:

- template 1: the underwriting activities KPI;
- template 2: the investments KPI.

Since Athora Netherlands does not have non-life insurance or reinsurance underwriting activities, only the investment KPI template is applicable.

For FY2025 reporting, Athora Netherlands has adopted the amended EU Taxonomy reporting templates to align with the latest regulatory requirements and the European Commission's objective to simplify disclosures and improve usability. The amended templates also enable a more efficient and proportionate approach to reporting non-material activities, which is particularly relevant for Athora Netherlands' portfolio.

KPI related to investment activities

The investments covered by the EU Taxonomy (EUT) Regulation include investments for general account, investments for account of policyholders and investments for account of third parties.

The investments of Athora Netherlands consist of sovereign bonds, non-sovereign bonds, shares, similar investments and business loans, (savings) mortgages, investment property (real estate) and derivatives. Pursuant to the EUT Regulation, investments in sovereign bonds, cash and derivatives are not included in the calculation of the Taxonomy KPI. Athora Netherlands' alignment is mainly driven by investments in shares and similar.

Materiality assessment

In line with the Omnibus Delegated Act, Athora Netherlands performed a materiality assessment of its financial assets. This assessment applies the revised materiality threshold, which exempts financial undertakings from assessing the Taxonomy eligibility or alignment for exposures considered non-material, specifically where financial assets finance specific economic activities and whose use of proceeds are known, and where the total cumulative value of those assets represent less than 10% of all the use-of-proceeds assets.

Based on our assessment of the 2025 figures, we concluded that this exemption does not apply. The amount of assets with a known use of proceeds exceeds the 10% threshold across all relevant asset categories.

The table below presents Athora Netherlands' 2025 Investment KPI in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. It provides a comprehensive breakdown of the assets covered by the KPI, including Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned exposures, alignment related to fossil gas and nuclear activities, and alignment across the six environmental objectives defined under the EU Taxonomy. The table also details non-assessed exposures and includes a separate breakdown of covered assets by counterparty type and asset category.

Investment KPI	2025	
	In %	In € millions
Total AUM	100 %	69,827
Assets covered by the KPI	74 %	51,865
% of covered assets	% Turnover based	% CapEx based
Taxonomy eligible	11 %	9 %
Nuclear activities	- %	- %
Fossil gas activities	- %	- %
Taxonomy aligned	4 %	3 %
Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	- %	1 %
of which Non-financial undertakings	- %	- %
of which Financial undertakings	- %	- %
Other covered counterparties and real estate assets ¹	4 %	2 %
Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	- %	- %
Exposures included on a voluntary basis		
Transitional activities	- %	- %
Enabling activities	3 %	1 %
Nuclear activities	- %	- %
Fossil gas activities	- %	- %
Taxonomy aligned per objective	% Turnover based	% CapEx based
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	4 %	3 %
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	- %	- %
Water and marine resources (WTR)	- %	- %
Circular economy (CE)	- %	- %
Pollution (PPC)	- %	- %
Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	- %	- %
Non-assessed exposures²		
Exposures financing non-assessed non-material activities of counterparties	- %	- %
Exposures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9) to this Regulation	- %	- %
Non-assessed exposures considered non-material by the reporting entity	- %	- %
Breakdown of covered assets	In %	In € millions
Undertakings subject to Article 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU	13 %	6,709
of which Non-financial undertakings	8 %	3,977
of which Financial undertakings	5 %	2,732
Other covered counterparties and real estate assets ¹	87 %	45,156
Investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders	- %	0
Exposures included on a voluntary basis	- %	0

1. Other covered counterparties and real estate assets consist of real estate investments, investments for risk of policyholders and investments for account of 3rd parties.

2. The 0% figures presented for non assessed counterparties reflect the absence of EU Taxonomy disclosures from these entities as of the reporting date. Athora Netherlands expects these counterparties to report in the next reporting cycle, at which point the exposure will be assessed and included in the Taxonomy analysis.

Measurement

Investment activities are accounted for using the same valuation principles that are used in the consolidated financial statements and the general accounting policies as applied thereto.

Key Estimates and Assumptions

Athora Netherlands has made efforts to gather the required data for taxonomy eligibility and alignment. Due to limitations in the availability of data at the time the Annual Report was being prepared Athora Netherlands has to some extent used interpretations, estimates and assumptions to arrive at the required disclosures. The disclosures made therefore represent a snapshot at the time they were prepared and are only an indication of the eligibility or alignment of the economic activities associated with the investments made by Athora Netherlands.

Data

To assess the Taxonomy eligibility and alignment of the investments, Athora Netherlands makes use of taxonomy data obtained from its ESG data service provider.

To assess the Taxonomy eligibility and alignment of its investments, Athora Netherlands obtained input from its data service provider, Cardano, based on the portfolio as of 30 November 2025. Athora Netherlands adjusted the EU Taxonomy eligibility and alignment from 30 November 2025, to 31 December 2025, using nominal amounts for non-equity positions and the quantity of shares for equity positions.

New investments made in December 2025 were not included in the EUT eligibility and alignment assessment as the data was not timely available.

The EUT Regulation continues to evolve, and Athora Netherlands expects to gain access to more relevant data as additional companies begin reporting under the updated requirements. Certain asset classes, such as mortgages, private assets, private debt and real estate, are also part of the investment portfolio. Based on the information currently available from external asset managers, including Cardano, and on internal assessments, Athora Netherlands does not yet have sufficient or appropriate data to determine the alignment of these asset classes with the EUT Regulation.

Recent regulatory developments, including the Omnibus amendments that reduce reporting obligations for certain companies, may influence the pace at which such data becomes available. As data availability improves over time, Athora Netherlands expects to gradually enhance the quality of its taxonomy disclosures.

Data Limitations

Athora Netherlands received from its data provider data regarding the Taxonomy eligibility and alignment of its investments; however, Athora Netherlands did not received detailed information about the specific economic activities in which the investee companies as part of its investments are engaged, except in the cases of fossil gas and nuclear energy.

EUT alignment and eligibility percentages are provided by an external data provider, at the investee company or issuer level. These percentages are applied to the investments held by Athora Netherlands, regardless of the qualification of a specific bond, such as grey, green, social, sustainability, or sustainability-linked issued by an issuer. The known use of proceeds, such as for green bonds, is not considered in the determination of the EUT alignment. Furthermore, the alignment for counterparties is determined by their operational (economic) activities rather than the type of security issued. This means that the type of security does not influence the assessment of alignment with the EUT Regulation.

The overall EUT alignment percentage as reported may not always correspond to an aggregate of the six individual environmental objectives, due to the way investee companies report their EUT alignment. Specifically, the total EUT alignment figure provided by investee companies does not always provides a detailed breakdown of how it correlates with each of the specific environmental objectives outlined by the EUT Regulation.

Athora Netherlands has a sustainability strategy as described in [Section 4.3 Strategy](#). Currently, due to the relatively low Taxonomy data availability and Taxonomy aligned investment possibilities, the

investment in specifically Taxonomy-aligned investments in investee companies is not a part of this strategy. With respect to its own activities, Athora Netherlands, via its subsidiaries, offers pension solutions. This activity does not qualify for Taxonomy alignment under the EUT Regulation, as the EUT Regulation focuses on environmentally sustainable activities, while pension solutions would fall under social sustainable activities. For further information on product design processes and engagement with customers, reference is made to [Section 4.7, Consumers and End-users](#).

Comparison between 2025 and 2024 figures

The comparative EU Taxonomy KPIs for 2024 are presented as previously published and were calculated in accordance with the Taxonomy reporting requirements applicable prior to 1 January 2026. As a result, differences may exist in the KPI calculation.

The transition from the old methodology to the new methodology results in a variation in the KPIs between 2024 and 2025. In 2024, the KPI covered investments for general account, investments for account of policyholders, investments for account of third parties, as well as derivatives, cash and cash equivalents. In 2025, the scope was narrowed to include only investments for general account, investments for account of policyholders and investments for account of third parties.

Comparative EU Taxonomy Disclosures Pre-Amendment Delegated Acts

Comparative EU Taxonomy information for the financial year 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the Delegated Acts as applicable prior to the amendments as introduced by the Omnibus Delegated Act. As a result, certain presentation and data point differences exist between 2025 and 2024 figures.

The proportion of the Athora's investments that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned in relation to total investments

In percentage	In € millions
The weighted average value of all the investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings that are directed at funding, or are associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI, with following weights for investments in undertakings in percentage per below:	The weighted average value of all the investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings that are directed at funding, or are associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities, with following weights for investments in undertakings in € millions per below:
Turnover-based: 3 %	Turnover-based: 1,804
CapEx-based: 2 %	CapEx-based: 1,220

The percentage of assets covered by the KPI relative to total investments of insurance or reinsurance undertakings (total AuM). Excluding investments in sovereign entities.	The monetary value of assets covered by the KPI. Excluding investments in sovereign entities.
Coverage ratio: 100 %	Coverage: 59,817

Additional, complementary disclosures: breakdown of denominator of the KPI in percentage and in € millions

The percentage of derivatives relative to total assets covered by the KPI: 6 %	The value in monetary amounts of derivatives: 3,793
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:	Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU :
For non-financial undertakings: 0 %	For non-financial undertakings: 0
For financial undertakings: 0 %	For financial undertakings: 0
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings from non-EU countries not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:	Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings from non-EU countries not subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU :
Total exposure from non-EU countries: 33 %	Total exposure from non-EU countries: 19,918

The proportion of the Athora's investments that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned in relation to total investments

In percentage		In € millions	
The proportion of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
For non-financial undertakings:	8 %	For non-financial undertakings:	4,955
For financial undertakings:	8 %	For financial undertakings:	4,791
The proportion of exposures to other counterparties and assets over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of exposures to other counterparties and assets:	
Turnover-based:	N/A	Turnover-based:	N/A
CapEx-based:	N/A	CapEx-based:	N/A
The proportion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned economic activities:		Value of insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned economic activities:	
	1 %		0
The value of all the investments that are funding economic activities that are not Taxonomy-eligible relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of all the investments that are funding economic activities that are not Taxonomy-eligible:	
Turnover-based:	92 %	Turnover-based:	55,025
CapEx-based:	94 %	CapEx-based:	56,050
The value of all the investments that are funding Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not Taxonomy-aligned relative to the value of total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of all the investments that are funding Taxonomy-eligible economic activities, but not Taxonomy-aligned:	
Turnover-based:	5 %	Turnover-based:	2,987
CapEx-based:	4 %	CapEx-based:	2,547
Additional, complementary disclosures: breakdown of numerator of the KPI in percentage and in € millions			
The proportion of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU over total assets covered by the KPI:		Value of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to financial and non-financial undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU:	
For non-financial undertakings:		For non-financial undertakings:	
Turnover-based:	1 %	Turnover-based:	410
CapEx-based:	1 %	CapEx-based:	0
For financial undertakings:		For financial undertakings:	
Turnover-based:	0 %	Turnover-based:	62
CapEx-based:	0 %	CapEx-based:	75
The proportion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned:		Value of insurance or reinsurance undertaking's investments other than investments held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders, that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned:	
Turnover-based:	1 %	Turnover-based:	323
CapEx-based:	1 %	CapEx-based:	456

The proportion of the Athora's investments that are directed at funding, or are associated with, Taxonomy-aligned in relation to total investments

In percentage	In € millions
The proportion of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to other counterparties and assets over total assets covered by the KPI:	Value of Taxonomy-aligned exposures to other counterparties and assets over total assets covered by the KPI:
Turnover-based: N/A	Turnover-based: N/A
CapEx-based: N/A	CapEx-based: N/A

Breakdown of the numerator of the KPI per environmental objective in amounts

Taxonomy-aligned activities – provided 'do-not-significant-harm'(DNSH) and social safeguards positive assessment:

(1) Climate change mitigation	Turnover:	3 %	Transitional activities:
	CapEx:	2 %	Turnover: 0 % CapEx: 0 %
(2) Climate change adaptation	Turnover:	0 %	Enabling activities:
	CapEx:	0 %	Turnover: 0 % CapEx: 0 %
(3) The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Turnover:	N/A	Enabling activities:
	CapEx:	N/A	Turnover: N/A CapEx: N/A
(4) The transition to a circular economy	Turnover:	N/A	Enabling activities:
	CapEx:	N/A	Turnover: N/A CapEx: N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Turnover:	N/A	Enabling activities:
	CapEx:	N/A	Turnover: N/A CapEx: N/A
(6) The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Turnover:	N/A	Enabling activities:
	CapEx:	N/A	Turnover: N/A CapEx: N/A

Nuclear energy and fossil gas related activities

Athora Netherlands is also required to provide transparency regarding investments in gas and nuclear activities, as outlined in the EU Taxonomy Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214). The following templates, as mandated by the EUT Regulation, indicate whether Athora Netherlands has made investments in economic activities related to gas and nuclear sectors.

Nuclear and Fossil Gas Related Activities

Row	Nuclear energy related activities	
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
Fossil gas related activities		
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

The following EUT Regulation templates provides Taxonomy information on the amount of investments in specific activities for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, both turnover-based and capital expenditures-based.

The templates provided below illustrates the exposures associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator for nuclear energy and fossil gas-related activities. The percentages reflect the proportion of investments relative to the total assets encompassed by the Key Performance Indicator (KPI).

Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities (Denominator)

		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - CapEx-based					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
Row	Economic Activities	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	— %	1	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5	— %	5	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,099	2 %	1,095	2 %	3	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	1,104	2 %	1,101	2 %	3	— %

Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities (Denominator)

		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - Turnover-based					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
Row	Economic Activities	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	6	— %	6	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,752	3 %	1,748	3 %	4	— %
8	Total applicable KPI	1,758	3 %	1,754	3 %	4	— %

Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities (Numerator)

		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - CapEx-based					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
Row	Economic Activities	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1	— %	1	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	5	— %	5	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,099	99 %	1,095	99 %	3	100 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1,104	100 %	1,101	100 %	3	100 %

Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities (Numerator)

Row		Economic Activities		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - Turnover-based					
				CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
				In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		0	— %	0	— %	0	— %	
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		0	— %	0	— %	0	— %	
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		6	0.4 %	6	0.4 %	0	— %	
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		0	— %	0	— %	0	— %	
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		0	— %	0	— %	0	— %	
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/ 2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		0	— %	0	— %	0	— %	
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI		1,752	100 %	1,748	100 %	4	100 %	
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI		1,758	100 %	1,754	100 %	4	100 %	

Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities

		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - CapEx-based					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
Row	Economic Activities	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3	— %	2	— %	2	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,099	2 %	967	2 %	132	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,103	2 %	969	2 %	134	— %

Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned Economic Activities

		Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages) - Turnover-based					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation		Climate Change Adaptation	
Row	Economic Activities	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %	In € millions	In %
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11	— %	5	— %	5	— %
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3	— %	2	— %	2	— %
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	— %	0	— %	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	747	1 %	737	1 %	10	— %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	761	1 %	744	1 %	17	— %

Taxonomy Non-eligible Economic Activities

Row	Economic Activities	CapEx-based (in € millions)	CapEx-based (in € millions)	Turnover-based (in € millions)	Turnover-based (in %)
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0	0	— %
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	57,610	96	57,298	96 %
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	57,610	96	57,298	96 %

5. ESRS Data Points Derived from Other EU Legislation

The table below presents the data points in ESRS 2 and topical ESRS derived from other EU legislation, indicating their materiality status and corresponding locations within the Sustainability Statement.

Data Points Derived from Other EU Legislation in Cross-Cutting and Topical Standards

Disclosure Requirement	ESRS Paragraph Related Data point	Material/ Non-material	Paragraph Reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Material	5.1 - 5.3
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)	Material	5.1-5.3
ESRS 2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Material	4.2
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Not material	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Not material	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Not material	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv	Not material	
ESRS E1-1	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14	Material	4.6
ESRS E1-1	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)	Material	4.6
ESRS E1-4	GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Material	4.6
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Not material	
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Not material	
ESRS E1-5	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Not material	
ESRS E1-6	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Material	4.6
ESRS E1-6	Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Material	4.6
ESRS E1-7	GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56	Not material	
ESRS E1-9	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66	Material	Phased-in
ESRS E1-9	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a)	Material	Phased-in
ESRS E1-9	Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).	Material	Phased-in
ESRS E1-9	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).	Material	Phased-in
ESRS E1-9	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69	Material	Phased-in
ESRS E2-4	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E- PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Not material	
ESRS E3-1	Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Material	4.6
ESRS E3-1	Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Not material	
ESRS E3-1	Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Not material	
ESRS E3-4	Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Not material	
ESRS E3-4	Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	Paragraph 16 (a) i	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	Paragraph 16 (b)	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4	Paragraph 16 (c)	Not material	
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Material	4.6
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Material	4.6
ESRS E4-2	Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Material	4.6
ESRS E5-5	Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Not material	
ESRS E5-5	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 2- S1	Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 2 - S1	Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Not material	
ESRS S1-1	Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Material	4.7
ESRS S1-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21	Material	4.7

Data Points Derived from Other EU Legislation in Cross-Cutting and Topical Standards

Disclosure Requirement	ESRS Paragraph Related Data point	Material/ Non-material	Paragraph Reference
ESRS S1-1	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Material	4.7
ESRS S1-1	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Material	4.7
ESRS S1-3	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Not material	
ESRS S1-14	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Not material	
ESRS S1-14	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Not material	
ESRS S1-16	Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Material	5.4
ESRS S1-16	Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Not material	
ESRS S1-17	Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Not material	
ESRS S1-17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD paragraph 104 (a)	Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 2 – S2	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Not material	
ESRS S2-1	Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Material	4.7
ESRS S2-1	Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Material	4.7
ESRS S2-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Material	4.7
ESRS S2-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19	Material	4.7
ESRS S2-4	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Not material	
ESRS S3-1	Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Not material	
ESRS S3-1	non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Not material	
ESRS S3-4	Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Not material	
ESRS S4-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Material	4.7
ESRS S4-4	Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Material	4.7
ESRS G1-1	United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Not material	
ESRS G1-1	Protection of whistle- blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Not material	
ESRS G1-4	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Material	4.8
ESRS G1-4	Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Material	4.8

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