



CRÉATEUR DE RÉSILIENCE DEPUIS 1960
RESILIENCE BUILDER SINCE 1960

GROUPE CDG



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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HIS MAJESTY MOHAMMED VI, KING OF MOROCCO
MAY GOD GLORIFY HIM

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SCR - In business for more than 60 years

SCR's roots and historical development date back to 1960

1960 - 1970

- Created on April 20, 1960 by the Moroccan State and the Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion
- Under the terms of Article 5 of Dahir No. 1-60-085, the operations of the SCR are guaranteed and controlled by the State
- Conventional reinsurance services began in 1964

1980 - 1990

- Extension of the risks covered by the creation of the FAIR Aviation Pool in 1989

1960

1970

1980

1990

1970 - 1980

- Empreinte Africaine: founding member of the African Insurance Organization (AIO) and Africa Re in 1976

**2008**

- Acquisition of a 19.5% stake in SEN RE in 2008

2019

- Launch of the "We Transform Tomorrow Together" (We 3T) strategic plan to boost SCR's activities

2021

- Opening of a representative office in South Africa
- Approval for "RETAKAFUL" operations

2014

- Opening of an office in Abidjan, Ivory Coast to support development in West Africa

2018

- Opening of new offices in Cairo and Kigali to target high potential markets

2008

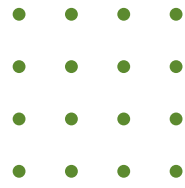
2014

2019

2021



Mr. Youssef Fassi Fihri



Strategy and Vision

A word from the CEO

Dear Clients and Partners,

Thanks to our ability to adapt and anticipate and the clarity of our approach summarized by our signature «Creator of Resilience since 1960», Société Centrale de Réassurance (SCR) achieved satisfactory performances on several fronts in 2021, despite a constantly changing market and the COVID 19 health crisis.

The year 2021 was a key year in the development of SCR with the distinction «Best Reinsurer in Africa» awarded by the International Business Magazine - Finance Category for the quality of its management and its overall performance,

This distinction only confirms the financial strength of SCR and anchors its local and regional development growth.

This year's activity resulted in revenues of MAD 2,615, net income of MAD 311 and an ROE of 11.7%. These financial performances were praised by the rating agencies Fitch Rating and AM Best, which renewed their ratings at AAA (local rating) and B++/Good, in addition to an independent review conducted by an actuarial firm, which showed that SCR's solvency margin, according to the European S2 benchmark, is 175.9%.

Also, the Reinsurer has enhanced its equity through an increase of its Share Capital from MAD 1.5 billion to MAD 2.2 billion.

As part of its development vision for 2023, SCR has set up a new strategic transformation plan «We Transform Tomorrow Together» (We 3T) based on 4 pillars and 8 initiative and broken down into several areas, of which digital technology is considered a central initiative.

Inspired by a clear vision and driven by the perpetual goal of client satisfaction, the SCR Academy RE Foundation has provided its partners and employees with several webinar training sessions on specific topics to share SCR's expertise.

SCR closes 2021 with confidence to start the new year, with the requirement of a benchmark player in the reinsurance industry at the national and international level.

All these achievements have been made possible thanks to the confidence of our Clients, Partners and Shareholders and to the dedication of a Human Capital armed with excellence to whom I pay tribute for all their efforts.

I invite you to discover these achievements in more detail in this activity report.

Happy reading

Instances de Gouvernance

Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board	Board Members
Mr. Abdellatif ZAGHNOUN	Ms. Latifa ECHIHABI: Director
	Ms. Safaa TALBI: Director
	Mr. Hamid TAWFIKI: Director
	Ms. Meriam MECHAHOURI: Director
	Mr. Mohamed Ali BENSOUHA: Director
	Mr. Christian MOUNIS: Independent Director
	Mr. Jean CASANOVA: Independent Director
	Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion represented by:
	Mr. Mustapha LAHBOUBI: Director
	AXA ASSURANCE MOROCCO represented by:
	Mr. Philippe ROCARD: Director

Committees

Strategic and Investment Committee	Nominations and Remuneration Committee
Mr. Abdellatif ZAGHNOUN: Chairman	Mr. Jean CASANOVA: Chairman
Mr. Hamid TAWFIKI: Member	Mr. Mohamed Ali BENSOUHA: Member
Mr. Mustapha LAHBOUBI: Member	Ms. Meriam MECHAHOURI: Member
Mr. Christian MOUNIS: Member	
Mr. Philippe ROCARD: Member	

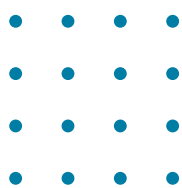
Audit and Risk Committee
Ms. Latifa ECHIHABI: Chairman
Mr. Hamid TAWFIKI: Member
Mr. Larbi MOURDI: Member

Statutory Auditors

Deloitte.

Coopers Audit





2. SCR in 2021

Profile and Missions

The Société Centrale de Réassurance (SCR) was created in 1960 by an agreement between the Moroccan State and the Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion (CDG), the majority shareholder of the Société Centrale de Réassurance with 94% of the capital.

Thanks to its ratings (B++ Good by AM BEST) and the local rating (AAA/stable by Fitch Rating) SCR is the leading the Arab reinsurer and the third African reinsurer. SCR operates in more than 70 markets, with more than 500 clients in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

The representative offices in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Cairo (Egypt), Kigali (Rwanda) and recently in Johannesburg (South Africa) constitute a platform of excellence for its influence in Africa.

A benchmark player in the reinsurance sector, the Société Centrale de Réassurance innovates on a daily basis and uses all its know-how in deploying its service offer to create added value for its clients and promoting the insurance industry.

Aware of the role that regional institutions can play in reinsurance, SCR has a historically regional presence in various organizations:

- Manager of the African Disaster Risk Center
- Shareholder of SEN Re and Arab Re
- Aviation Manager of the FAIR Pool (Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers & Reinsurers) since 1989
- Founding member of the African Insurance Organization (AIO)
- Active member of the General Arab Insurance Union (GAIU)
- Member of the Federation of African National Insurance Companies (FANAF)
- Member of the General Arab Insurance Federation (GAIF)

Main operational areas

- Reinsurance Support for the Moroccan Market;
- General interest programs: Catastrophic Risk Plan;
- Serving insurers and large Moroccan groups in their international development;
- Setting up new products for Moroccan and African insurance companies (Credit Bonding, Parametric Insurance, Cyber Risk, Political Violence, etc.);
- Subscription Area: Africa, Middle East and some Asian markets (India, China, Iran, South Korea, Pakistan, etc.).

SCR Strategy

In 2021, SCR maintained its position as a leader in the local market while ensuring its controlled development in the international market.

Following the finalization and closure of the majority of the STRONG II transformation plan, the year was marked by the implementation of an ambitious Strategic Transformation Plan 2021-2023 (We TRANSFORM TOMORROW TOGETHER ' (3 We T) based on 4 pillars and 8 axes, aimed at strengthening SCR's positioning at national and international levels.

In addition, international development has continued in line with the growth strategy combining revenues and profitability, notably through representative offices and by continuing to penetrate new target markets.

This strategy has enabled SCR to confirm and consolidate its status at the continental level as a regional reinsurer while taking into consideration the various regulatory changes underway.

SCR continued to support the public authorities in various missions of general interest, such as the management of catastrophic risk coverage.

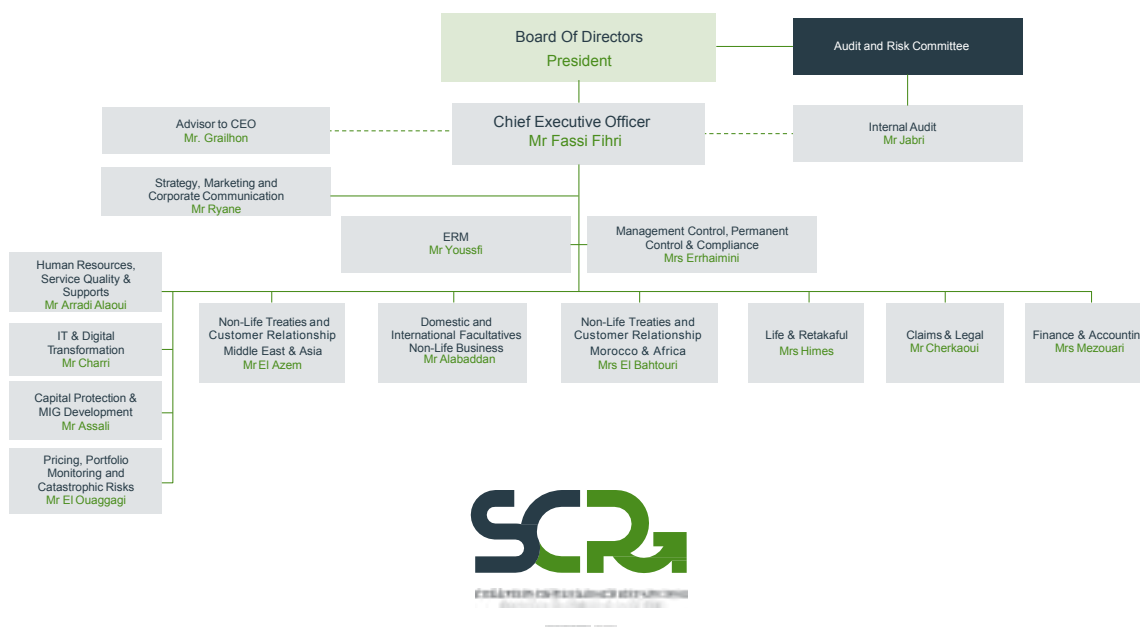


Organization chart of the structure

SCR's organization is designed to serve its clients and partners and to promote the individual and collective growth of its employees, who all work towards common and shared objectives, namely

- Taking into account the SCR environment, its strategic orientations and the requirements of its external partners such as ACAPS;
- Taking into account the second pillar of the Risk-Based Solvency (RBS) standards in conjunction with Governance, strengthening, among others, the actuarial, risk management, internal control and compliance functions;
- The inclusion of new activities such as RETKAFUL ;
- A homogeneous, legible and «Market» and «Customer» oriented organization, with a view to improving the quality of the service offered, in particular through the strengthening of the service commitment and customer relations;
- The coverage of all the required activities in their technical and commercial dimensions;
- The implementation of a system of Practice Leaders to strengthen the technical expertise of SCR resources.

Organizational Chart



Key facts

Publication of a book on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the SCR

On the occasion of its 60th anniversary, the SCR marked the event by designing and printing a book entitled : «60 Years at the Service of Insurance and Reinsurance» which traced its history, its main achievements and its vision for the future, through collections of memories and stories of people who have marked this institution by their collaboration.

This book paid tribute to the men and women who have enabled SCR to continue to play its role as a key player in the national reinsurance industry by supporting the Kingdom's major projects and protecting the local insurance market from international turbulence.



SCR has increased its share capital to 2.2 billion dirhams

With a view to supporting its development strategy, it was decided, during the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on June 24th 2021, to increase the registered capital of SCR in cash by an amount of MAD 700 million. The share capital is henceforth increased from one billion five hundred million Dirhams (1,500,000,000.00) to two billion two hundred million Dirhams (2,200,000,000.00).

This increase allowed SCR to :

- Strengthen its financial base on the national and international market;
- Contribute to the improvement of its rating with the rating agencies;
- Consolidate its position as a major player in reinsurance at the local and regional level.

Appointment of two new independent directors

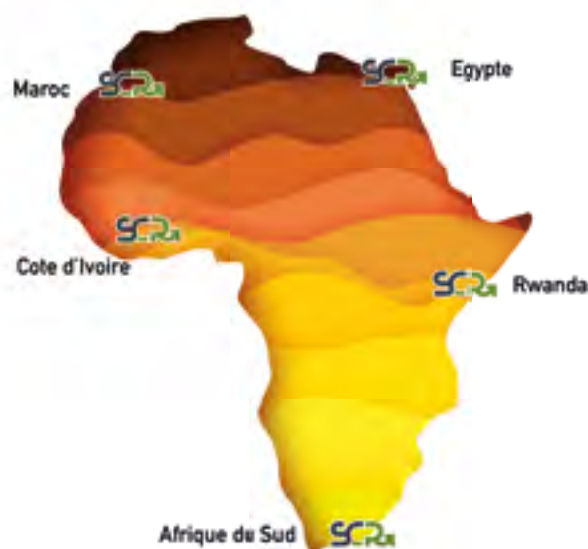
The Board of Directors of the SCR of September 25 proceeded to the appointment of two Independent Directors in accordance with the provisions of article 41-bis of the Law 17-95 as amended and completed.

Both Directors have extensive experience and proven expertise in the Insurance and Reinsurance sector. Their appointment is in line with SCR's ambitions to be a leading regional player.

Opening of a fourth SCR Representative Office in Johannesburg

In line with its international expansion strategy, SCR has opened its fourth Representative Office in Johannesburg, South Africa, as a Hub for the Southern African zone. After those opened in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Rwanda, this new site represents a lever for growth and improved profitability.

Thus, SCR's international development reinforces its status as a leading regional reinsurer in Africa and the Middle East, as well as its dimension as a historical partner of the insurance sector in Africa.



SCR manages a portfolio of more than 500 Clients and operates in more than 70 countries, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

SCR has expanded its underwriting scope to the Asian continent

In 2021, SCR is committed to a diversified international development strategy. Indeed, the expansion of its international activities has enabled it to reach more Asian countries in order to broaden its underwriting scope, covering the majority of the continent's markets, including Southeast Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Development of growth drivers and synergies

With regard to the «Development of growth drivers and synergies» project, SCR has established fronting partnerships with A- rated reinsurers. It also continues its exploration of the African market with a view to acquiring stakes in reinsurance companies in Africa.

Elected «Best Reinsurer in Africa for the year 2021», SCR has distinguished itself by excellence

SCR, having distinguished itself by the quality of its management as well as its overall performance, received the award of «Best Reinsurer in Africa for the year 2021», the highest distinction given each year by the International Business Magazine – Finance category.

International Business Magazine's jury evaluates the efforts of companies in the Finance Sector in their quest for Excellence. This assessment takes into consideration several criteria ranging from the level of implementation of good management practices and performance management to the development of revenues and profitability.

Once again, SCR has confirmed its financial solidity with this distinction and has anchored the growth of its development at the local and regional level.

SCR Rating

Despite the context marked by the Covid 19 pandemic and the hardening of the Market, the two rating agencies Fitch Ratings and AM BEST have renewed SCR's rating respectively.

- AM BEST: B++ (Good)
- Fitch Ratings: AAA/stable (Local rating)

The AAA local rating issued by Fitch confirms the good level of capitalization of SCR and the constant improvement of all its technical and financial indicators.



According to AM Best, SCR has managed to maintain a stable outlook through a solid operational performance and a stable capitalization level, despite the introduction of more stringent assessment elements in the new rating methodology.

Through this renewal, SCR confirms its stable outlook and its intrinsic value.

Capital Certification (under Solvency II standards)

SCR has implemented an automated risk management solution to assess and calculate capital requirements. In this sense, the SCR requested an independent review of the results of the calculations performed by the solution. Conducted by an international actuarial firm, this evaluation showed that the S2 ORSA solvency capital of SCR as of December 31, 2020 complies with European standards with a coverage rate of 175.9%.

Technical and functional projects carried out as part of the overall digital transformation project

- Development of the digital transformation strategy and policy;
- Impact study of IFRS 17 on the I.S;
- Iso-functional evolution of the RMS Reinsurance system integrating specific improvements in line with the «Service Commitments» project and the automation of the business line operational dashboards;
- Modernization of the backup solution;
- IP Telephony Upgrade;
- Acquisition of a hyper-converged platform ;
- Upgrading and strengthening of Wireless ;
- Strengthening firewall & VPN security;
- Implementation of a centralized digital platform for Pricing;
- Implementation of a digital platform for IT support & services (finalized);
- Upgrade of the MnhPRA Tool (CATNAT);
- Implementation of the SAGE integrated system for the management of general and cost accounting, budget management and fixed asset purchase management.

Awareness of the importance of the Internal Control function

An awareness session on the importance of the Permanent Control function has been scheduled by the SCR on April 19, 2021 by videoconference, with a view to ensuring the reliability of this system and scrupulous compliance with the rules laid down by the Insurance Code.

A structure dedicated to the Life branch

SCR offers its Clients and Partners solutions in individual, group and health reinsurance as well as assistance and support in the development of new products. In this sense, a multidisciplinary team of actuaries, underwriters, medical advisors and substandard risk managers has been set up to provide appropriate support for medical underwriting and assistance in the assessment of life risks.

In terms of its development, SCR has been accompanied by international firms in order to penetrate high-potential markets and develop new business. It has also called on external partners to develop and implement underwriting tools for both medical and substandard risks.

In January 2022, SCR obtained the approval of the Supervisory Authority to create its ReTakaful window in order to carry out TAKAFUL reinsurance operations in accordance with the law in force.

The start of the «RETAKAFUL» activity will mark a great step forward for the Kingdom's participatory economy by allowing, in particular, its various actors to actively contribute to the emergence of a new form of insurance at the local and international levels.

Communication actions for the benefit of SCR Clients and Partners

SCR has carried out several Communication and Marketing actions to develop its brand image with its Clients and Partners:

- A corporate film has been created and broadcast on social networks and at each participation to national and international events.
- SCR has implemented a project to open up SCR's expertise to the outside world entitled : «The floor is open to our experts. Every Thursday on LinkedIn, an SCR employee could speak about his or her job and share his or her know-how with the institution's Partners.
- SCR has entered into a sponsorship partnership with the website 212Assurances.com considered as the first information site on insurance and reinsurance in Morocco.



- SCR participation in national and international events
- **After a year of interruption marked by the Covid-19 Pandemic, the easing of sanitary measures allowed the SCR to participate in numerous conferences and exhibitions:**

Participation of the SCR in the 7th edition of the RDV of Casablanca

SCR participated as an Institutional Sponsor in the 7th edition of the Rendez-Vous of Casablanca which took place, in digital format, from March 31 to April 1, 2021 under the theme of : «Insurance Inclusion and Pandemic Resilience. As a member of a panel on the feedback of the Covid-19 management, Mr. Youssef Fassi Fihri, General Manager of SCR, focused his intervention on the efforts made by SCR to reduce the impacts of the crisis through several mechanisms targeting the safety and well-being of employees, as well as the continuity of its various services to its customers.

SCR participation in the 47th AIO Conference and General Assembly

As part of the strengthening of its position in the African Reinsurance Market, SCR participated as Bronze Sponsor in the 47th AIO Conference and General Assembly, held in Lagos, Nigeria from September 4 to 8, 2021 under the theme «Rebuilding the Economy in Africa, the Insurance Perspective».

SCR participation at the 27th FAIR Conference

SCR was present at the 27th Conference of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance (FAIR) which took place in Sharm el-Sheikh from 19 to 22 September 2021 under the theme «New Trends in Insurance and Reinsurance: Post Covid-19 Opportunities».

This international event bringing together professionals of the Insurance, Reinsurance and Finance industry from Asia, Europe and Africa was led by renowned experts. Accompanied by a SCR delegation, Mr. Youssef Fassi Fihri, General Manager of SCR and Chairman of the Board of Directors of FAIR, took part in this event by moderating a panel on «Insurtech and digitization, drivers of the future of the insurance sector».

After two years as Chairman of the FAIR Board of Directors, Mr. Fassi Fihri passed the torch to Mr. EL Alaa ZOHEIRY, President of the Egyptian Insurance Federation (IFE).

SCR's participation in Universal Dubai Exhibition

SCR sponsored, like other subsidiaries of the CDG Group, the Dubai World Expo which was held from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022. For the occasion, a conference on «Reinsurance in Morocco and Africa: Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities» was co-hosted by Mr. Youssef Fassi Fihri, Director General, to develop the image of SCR and demonstrate the important role that reinsurance plays at the local and regional level.

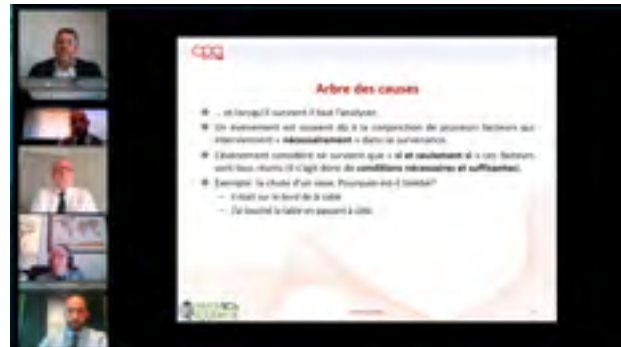
SCR's participation in the 25th AIO Reinsurance Forum in Kigali

SCR participated in the 25th AIO Reinsurance Forum, which took place from November 27 to November 1st December under the theme : «The Integration of Insurance in the Context of the African Continental

Free Trade Area (ACFTA)».

This meeting was an opportunity for the professionals of the trade to exchange on the theme, explore new distribution channels and create new opportunities to serve local African economies with a harmonization of practices and regulations in light of the FTAA.

Training Academy « SCR ACADEMY RE Foundation »



Organization of Webinars within the framework of the SCR ACADEMY RE Foundation*



SCR launched its «SCR ACADEMY RE» Training Academy in 2017.

Designed and adapted to specific needs, this large-scale initiative has aimed and aims at providing Technical Expertise in the different branches of Insurance to both SCR's internal staff and to Moroccan and African Clients.

Delivered by Renom's experts in Webinar or face-to-face mode, the training sessions focus on specific topics in the fields of Insurance and Reinsurance: Actuaries, underwriters and reinsurance managers have access to the program best suited to their needs and take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen and update their reinsurance knowledge.

The Reinsurance and Insurance sector being in constant change (competition, regulatory requirements, complexity of products) where the need for upgrading has led to an increase in demand for training services. In 2021, the SCR ACADEMY RE has put at the benefit of its Partners and Collaborators several trainings namely:

- Risk Management : Evaluation of capital requirements according to prudential standards (S2 vs. SBR) - Case of the automotive industry ;
- Renewable energies : Insurance & Expertise ;
- Insurance of Complex Risks : Technical risks;
- Tree of Causes in Claims ;
- Financial rating for Insurers and Reinsurers;
- The management of large-scale claims..

**To meet the demands of the Insurance and Reinsurance Market, SCR launched its Training Academy in 2017. The objective of this major initiative was to make available to the Company's Partners its technical expertise in the various insurance lines (Fire, Engineering, Aviation, Marine and Civil Liability), as well as in the fields of Underwriting, Actuarial and Prevention.*

Human Capital

Designing the trajectory of change in collaboration with employees

Within the SCR, change management cannot be implemented without the involvement of one of the most important stakeholders: «Human Capital».

Convinced that a strong corporate culture is a central pivot to collective success, it seems obvious to place employees at the heart of its development.

Unique, inclusive and, above all, human, the corporate culture today represents the common history of SCR. It is the result of a collective effort that corresponds to our aspirations, values and ambition to achieve operational excellence.

This 100% participative approach makes employees active players in the change process, allowing them to act autonomously and in line with SCR's vision and values, to bring the new culture to life.



Human Capital, a precious asset

«There is neither wealth nor strength but of men» Jean Bodin

In a context marked by several upheavals, where no variable is constant, the human being remains the foundation of evolution. In fact, the wealth lies in the uniqueness of each of the talents that SCR is committed to welcoming, valuing and celebrating on a daily basis to make them the main driver of resilience and development.

In this sense, many actions have been put in place to create an environment for employees where they feel involved, committed, recognized and listened to.

Capitalizing on this human wealth to face the uncertain situation of the last two years, the women and men of SCR have continued to mobilize in 2021, for the finalization of the workshops around the construction of the mission and vision of the company.



A social discourse based on listening, proximity and transparency

Committed to a close and attentive approach, the Human Capital and Internal Communications Department is committed to maintaining continuous communication in order to keep employees informed of the latest news from their company.

This strengthening of social dialogue and continuous information sharing is a major pillar of the transformation plan «WeT3 We Transform Tomorrow Together».

The main objective is to ensure a favorable social climate for employees, where trust, benevolence and transparency are the reference values. In order to maintain this positive climate, SCR administers surveys and polls in order to closely monitor the degree of employee satisfaction with the actions implemented. Maintaining this analysis allows SCR to anticipate the social risks that a company may face and thus respond to the challenges with a solution adapted to each situation.

SCR strengthens its Human Capital

In order to meet the daily ambition of consolidating its position as a National Leader, SCR is working to strengthen its Human Capital with the technical skills essential to support its expertise and to achieve its development.

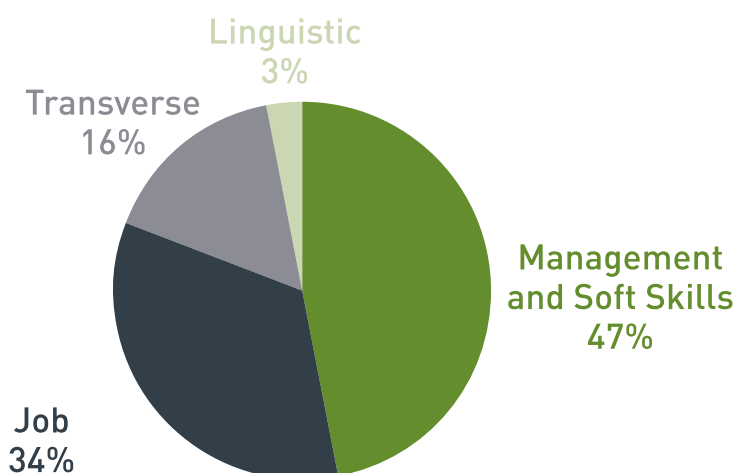
In 2021, SCR has recruited 21 new employees in the fields of Reinsurance, Underwriting, Actuarial, Claims Management and Support and IT.

Training: Accompany collaborators towards Development to their full potential

In a constantly changing economic, social and environmental context, equipping our employees by strengthening their practical and managerial skills is a strong and ongoing commitment honored by SCR. To this end, 117 employees were able to benefit from training on several topics during the year 2021.



Breakdown of Training by Area:

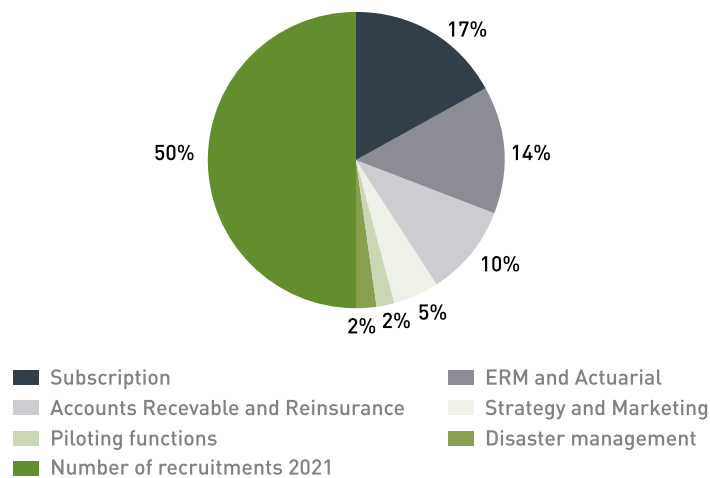


In the same context, SCR has organized several Webinars on «Soft Skills» topics ' and « Personal Development ' :

- Managing emotions and fear;
- Human performance and personal energy management;
- Accompanying the rapid transformation;
- Self-esteem and self-confidence;
- Workplace anxiety;
- Personal standards, comfort zone and decision making;
- Personal leadership;
- The foundations of NLP - Neuro Linguistic Programming;
- Public Communication;
- Mindfulness (Being in the present) / Meditation at work ;
- Time optimization with efficiency and personal effectiveness;
- The setting of precise objectives and their achievement.

Representation of recruitment rates by profession:

Breakdown of Recruitment by Segment



Celebrating women's success

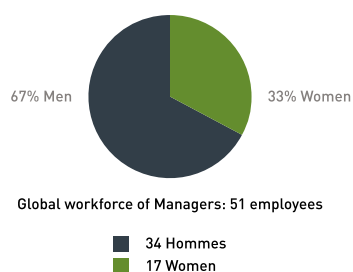
a symbolic date in more ways than one, a digitalized and 100% female sharing workshop entitled «Bouquet of talents» was organized. This meeting was a sincere recognition of the role of determining actor, which each woman assures within the SCR.

Diversity in numbers at SCR

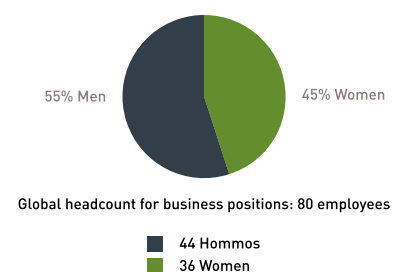
GENDER DIVERSITY IN THE WORKFORCE



GENDER DIVERSITY: POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY WORKFORCE



45% OF BUSINESS POSITIONS ARE OCCUPIED BY FEMALE SKILLS



Deployment of the Values Charter Project

A process that involved all employees in alignment with the ONE CDG project and the Group's values, the SCR's values charter is based on three essential values: Excellence, Citizenship and Responsibility. The project kick-off meeting was held for the management on January 18, 2021. A Culture Committee has been set up with the main task of ensuring that the values are embodied on a daily basis by each of the SCR's employees via :

- Training of ambassadors in facilitation, interpersonal communication, collective intelligence and co-development to enable them to lead the program;
- Highlighting values on the HR portal;
- The edition of a special Values issue in the HR newsletter;
- Integrating values into the onboarding process for new recruits.

Citizenship always in the spotlight

«To live as a citizen is to consider the other unconditionally, to be and act in synergy by advocating otherness and inclusion.

This is how Women and Men of SCR define the value of citizenship and ensure that they act in accordance with it.

In 2021, nearly 24 trainees were accompanied and trained by SCR employees to discover the field of Insurance and Reinsurance, the work environment as well as the different professions to make this immersion in the professional world, a rich learning experience.

Values

Excellence

This is our shared philosophy. It is to be constantly in a conscious process of learning, development and the taste for work well done.

Striving for excellence means raising standards, innovating, stepping out of our comfort zone and seeking to continually develop our skills to have a positive and lasting impact.

Visual symbolism:

Excellence is visually translated by the infinity symbol, simplified by two rounded lines at the top and bottom, which evokes the obligation of constant effort. In the center, the hand gesture, a universal sign of perfection, expresses the goal of continuous improvement and innovation.



Citizenship

It is to aim for the general interest, within our teams and our Group, in the service of our ecosystems and our country.

To live as a citizen is to consider unconditionally the Other, to be and act in synergy by advocating otherness and inclusion.

Visual symbolism:

The central design evokes a human being, a reflection of the Human Capital that drives our country forward.

On either side, two lines symbolize protective hands looking after the interests, well-being and development of all, citizens and employees.



Responsibility

It means setting a benchmark of exemplarity, on behalf of the Group, to enable everyone to act with lucidity and discernment and to move forward with confidence.

Behaving responsibly means making choices, acting with commitment and discernment in order to perpetuate the virtuous circle of sustainable development.

Visual symbolism:

The 3 lines that encompass this visual represent the wheel of sustainable development.

Inside, a character with his hand raised symbolizes our Group.

The line on the right represents a lighted torch, evoking the importance of its role and missions.



Social commitment

- Donations and Dues: Within the framework of the CDG Foundation and the AHLY Foundation

This year, as in previous years, Société Centrale de Réassurance made its financial contribution and expressed its solidarity in the form of financial donations, either directly or through social works aimed at carrying out projects of a cultural and social nature, or through foundations.

The purpose of the CDG Foundation is to support actions of solidarity and social and sustainable development as well as projects promoting art and culture and enhancing cultural heritage.

Likewise, it undertakes all activities of financing, elaboration and execution of projects of organization of public or private events, of communication and of radiation being able to contribute directly or indirectly to the realization of its objective.

Core missions

- To act as a unifying lever for the CDG Group's civic actions.
- To develop and supports actions of solidarity and social and sustainable development.
- To supporting local and national development dynamics through the deployment of innovative partnerships.

Operating procedures

- Contribution in the form of financial donations to solidarity initiatives and actions that promote social cohesion, dignity, empowerment and responsibility, as well as awards for merit, talent and excellence;
- In-kind donations: provision of books and works, trophies acquired by the CDG Foundation and offered as awards;
- Donations of skills: Group expertise used for certain structural actions..

Areas of intervention

SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	SPONSORSHIP: ART AND CULTURE
Programs aimed at the social integration of fragile, isolated and disadvantaged populations	Dissemination, promotion and enhancement of Moroccan cultural products
Support for child protection programs	Design or contribution to actions or social integration projects through culture
Support to actors working in favor of at-risk groups: elderly, persons with reduced mobility, persons with mental deficiency, etc.	Promotion of art and appreciation of artists within the various artistic expressions: painting, sculpture, music, etc.
Contribution to associative actions in education, health, prevention, etc.	Sponsorship of literary and cultural prizes
Support for literacy projects, educational integration and the creation of income-generating activities	Art exhibition activities in the "Espace Expressions CDG" art gallery
Support for environmental protection programs	Contribution to the preservation of the Moroccan artistic and cultural heritage by publishing exhibitions art books

- The AHLY Foundation, created at the initiative of the CDG Foundation, aims to help orphans. The first beneficiaries were the children of the victims of the two tragedies that marked Morocco in 2008, namely the Lissasfa factory fire in Casablanca and the collapse of the Al Manal complex in Kenitra. The financing of these actions is ensured by the contribution of the CDG Group's senior executives, within the framework of collective and voluntary solidarity.
- Donations to the AL HADAF association for the visually impaired.
- Continuation of the listening unit set up in 2020 to provide psychological support to employees. SCR has continued to provide its employees with a listening and psychological support unit, in parallel with the organization of webinars on several «soft skills» and «personal development» topics. An initiative carried out in collaboration with a Coach and Expert in Rapid Transformation in order to offer a space of expression and benevolent listening allowing everyone to feel expressed and welcomed. These individual and collective spaces have made employees aware of the virtues of connection, mutual aid and openness. These actions were initiated to face the health crisis linked to Covid-19 and to accompany the SCR employees during this difficult period of confinement and to prevent possible consequences linked to the Covid-19 pandemic (stress, fear, anxiety...).





3. Insurance and Reinsurance Market

Economic Context

1.1 International Economy

After a recessionary 2020, 2021 was expected to be a year of recovery for all economies of the world, supported by government stimulus packages and the implementation of Covid-19 vaccination programs. On the other hand, the global growth recovery dynamic was still facing several uncertainties, notably linked to the arrival of the Omicron variant, which has led to tighter mobility restrictions and greater volatility in the financial markets at the end of 2021. Vaccination, although still uneven, has played a key role in protecting the population. The democratization of vaccination coverage and access to treatment against Covid-19 remain the sine qua non conditions for the adverse health effects to reach low levels by the end of 2022. It is expected that some emerging and developing countries will not reach the immunization target in 2022, and will not achieve sufficient coverage until 2023.

In addition, global growth also continues to be impacted by supply chain disruptions that hamper global manufacturing, particularly in the US and Europe. In China, new outbreaks of disease, disruptions in industrial production due to power outages, a decline in real estate investment, and a faster-than-expected withdrawal of government investment have contributed to a slowdown in the second half of 2021. Inflation continued to rise as well during the second half of 2021, driven by several factors, the most important of which are: rising fossil fuel prices, rising food prices, and supply disruptions. Under these conditions, global growth was estimated by the IMF at 5.9% in 2021 and is expected to be 4.4% in 2022.

In the United States, after decelerating to 4.9% year-on-year in the third quarter, growth rebounded to 5.5% in the fourth quarter due mainly to the rebuilding of business inventories and increased consumer spending. In the United Kingdom, growth slowed to 6.5% in the fourth quarter from 7% a quarter earlier, and in Japan, the available data, which remain those for the third quarter, indicate that the pace of activity slowed to 1.2% from 7.3%, due in particular to the significant decline in household consumption and the weakness of private non-residential investment.

In the Eurozone, growth accelerated to 4.6% year-on-year from 3.9% in the previous quarter, reflecting an increase to 5.2% from 3.4% in Spain, to 5.4% from 3.5% in France, and to 6.4% from 4% in Italy. In contrast, Germany saw its pace of activity slow to 1.4% from 2.9%.

In the major emerging economies, growth in China decelerated again to 4% in the fourth quarter from 4.9% in the previous quarter, in part as a result of restrictions imposed following sporadic outbreaks of Covid-19 and difficulties in the property sector. It is thus 8.1% for the whole of 2021, its highest level ever low level for a decade. For the other countries, data for the third quarter indicate a slowdown in the pace of activity from 18.8% to 8.5% in India, from 12.3% to 4% in Brazil and from 10.5% to 4.3% in Russia.

On the labor market, the situation continues to improve overall in the main advanced countries. In the United States, the unemployment rate fell to 3.9% in December from 4.2% in November, with job creation down sharply to 199,000 from 249,000 in November. In the Eurozone, December data showed a slight decline in the unemployment rate to 7% from 7.1% in November. In the main countries of the zone, this

rate stagnated at 3.2% in Germany and fell from 13.4% to 13% in Spain, from 7.5% to 7.4% in France and from 9.1% to 9% in Italy. In the United Kingdom, October data showed a slight decline in the unemployment rate to 4.1% from 4.2% a month earlier.

In the financial markets, prices were taken aback by the appearance of the new Omicron variant. Thus, the Dow Jones Industrials fell by 0.5%, the Nikkei 225 by 3%, and the Eurostoxx 50 by 2.3%. On the other hand, the FTSE 100 rose by a significant 0.3%, supported by the good performance of banking and mining stocks. At the same time, volatility increased on both the American and European markets, with the VIX and VSTOXX reaching 21.21 and 23.24 respectively. Among the emerging countries, the MSCI EM fell by 3.2%, with declines of 7.2% for China, 3.8% for India, 7.3% for Turkey and a slight increase of 0.4% for Brazil.

In the bond markets, persistent high inflation, reduced asset purchases, and the prospect of higher central bank rates in advanced economies continue to push sovereign yields higher. Thus, between November and December, the 10-year bond rate rose by 6 basis points (bp) to 1.50% for the United States, by 16 bp to 0.18% for Germany, by 17 bp to 0.12% for France, by 11 bp to 0.55% for Spain and by 21 bp to 1.14% for Italy. This upward trend was also observed for emerging economies, with increases of 13 bp to 6.45% for India, and 285 bp to 23.05% for Turkey. On the other hand, this rate marked declines of 110 bp to -10.31% for Brazil and 8 bp to -2.78% for China.



As for the interbank markets, the 3-month dollar Libor increased by 5 bp to 0.21% between November and December while the Euribor for the same maturity decreased by 2 bp to -0.58%. The pace of bank lending accelerated from 3.7% in November to 4.1% in December in the Eurozone and from 8% to 9.1% in the US.

On the currency markets, the euro depreciated between November and December by 0.9% against the dollar, by 1% against the Japanese yen and appreciated by 0.1% against the pound sterling. For the currencies of the main emerging economies, and with the exception of the Chinese renminbi which appreciated by 0.3% against the dollar, the others depreciated against the dollar with rates of 23.6% for the Turkish lira, 1.2% for the Indian rupee and 1.7% for the Brazilian real.

In terms of monetary policy decisions, the FED decided at its December 14-15 meeting to keep the target range for the federal funds rate unchanged at [0%- 0.25%] and indicated that it expects this range to remain appropriate until labor market conditions have reached levels consistent with assessments of maximum employment. Similarly, the ECB decided on December 16 to keep its key rates unchanged. At the same time, she said that bond purchases under the Emergency Pandemic Purchasing Program (EPPP), which are scheduled to end in March 2022, will be scaled back next quarter. On the other hand, purchases under the asset purchase program (APP) will be intensified in order to maintain an accommodating monetary policy.

Under these conditions, inflationary pressures have been maintained in both advanced and emerging economies. Thus, inflation continued to accelerate in the United States, reaching 7% in December after 6.8% in November, and that of the Euro zone rose from 4.9% to 5%, reflecting an acceleration from 5.5% to 6.6% in Spain and from 3.9% to 4.2% in Italy, a stagnation at 3.4% in France and a slowdown from 6% to 5.7% in Germany. For the other advanced countries, the data show a rise of 5.1% to 5.4% in the UK and 0.6% to 0.8% in Japan. In the major emerging economies, inflation accelerated from 8.4% to 8.7% in Russia and from 10.1% to 10.4% in Brazil. Similarly, December data showed inflation rising from 4.9% to 5.6% in India, while in China the pace of price change slowed from 2.3% to 1.5%.

1.2 National Economy

- The National economic situation in 2021 confirms its gradual recovery. The support measures deployed by the State since the outbreak of the health crisis, combined with the good results of the agricultural campaign, have led to an exceptional rebound of the Moroccan economy. The latter recorded an increase of 7.8% in the third quarter of 2021 against -6.7% in the same period of 2020, covering growth of 6.4% in the non-agricultural sectors and 17.7% for agriculture. This recovery momentum has affected almost all economic activities, although at different rates. Nevertheless, some key sectors of the economy, as elsewhere in the world, are still suffering the adverse effects of the crisis, such as tourism and related activities as well as air transport. This situation has prompted the government to adopt an emergency plan of 2 billion dirhams with new measures to support the tourism sector.
- For the processing industries, their value added recovered, year-on-year, by 4% in the third quarter after a decline of 3.1% a year earlier, reflecting in particular the good performance of the food and tobacco industries at 7.3% and textiles and clothing at 10.8%. In the construction sector, value added expanded by 17.6% in the third quarter, a trend that is expected to continue, as evidenced by the 6.2% increase in cement sales in the fourth quarter.
- In the electricity and water sector, activity increased by 3.8% in the third quarter and accelerated slightly in the fourth quarter, reflecting a 7% increase in electricity production, compared with a 2.6% decline a year earlier. For the extractive industries, their value added increased by 5.5% in the third quarter and would have declined in the fourth quarter, reflecting the decline of 2.3% of the market production of phosphates, after an increase of 9.9% in the same period of the previous year, the result of the decline in demand both local and foreign.
- The «hotels and restaurants» branch saw its value added increase by 70.2% in the third quarter, mainly due to a base effect. The sector has also benefited from the easing of health restrictions, the gradual reopening of borders from June 15 and the launch of the operation Marhaba 2021. In the last quarter of 2021, and despite the improvement of indicators during the months of October and November, the activity would have been affected by the closure of the borders towards the end of November following the appearance of the Omicron variant.

- It is important to note that an emergency plan to support this sector, heavily impacted by the Covid-19 crisis, was recently launched by the Government, for an amount of 2 billion dirhams. Among the measures of this plan, are the extension of the payment of the lump sum allowance of 2,000 dirhams during the first quarter of 2022, for all employees of the tourism sector, tourist transporters and classified restaurants as well as the deferral of charges due to the CNSS for 6 months for these same employees. In addition, this plan includes the establishment of a moratorium on bank payments and the assumption by the State of the business tax due by hoteliers in 2020 and 2021. A subsidy of a total of 1 billion dirhams is also planned to support the investment effort of hotels wishing to prepare for a rapid recovery, once the borders reopen.
- On the demand side, household consumption grew by 5.8% in the third quarter of 2021, compared to a 5.7% drop in the same quarter a year earlier, and government consumption accelerated to 5.2% from 3.7%. As for investment, it recorded a rebound of 15.1% instead of a decline of 13.9%. In terms of foreign trade, exports of goods and services, in volume terms, recovered by 13% after a 13.3% decline and imports increased by 13.4% against a decline of 11.7%.
- On the other hand, the Labor Market situation was marked by a creation of 230,000 jobs in 2021 compared to 2020 against a loss of 432,000 a year earlier and an average annual creation of 121,000 in the three years prior to the pandemic. With the exception of industry, including handicrafts, which showed a decrease of 19,000 jobs, the other sectors have seen increases in their volume of employment, with 115,000 in services, 71,000 in construction and 68,000 in agriculture. Taking into account a net inflow of 309,000 job seekers, the activity rate rose from 44.8% to 45.3% and the unemployment rate worsened from 11.9% to 12.3% at the national level and from 15.8% to 16.9% in urban areas.
- In terms of external accounts, the trade deficit in 2021 has widened by 40 billion compared to 2020, reaching 199.7 billion. This was the result of a 103.8 billion increase in imports, which was greater than the 63.8 billion increase in exports. For the other main headings of the current account, travel receipts recorded a decrease of 6% to 34.3 billion and transfers from Moroccan nationals improved by 36.8% to 93.3 billion. As for the main financial operations, the net flow of FDI increased by 20.5% to 20.2 billion while that of direct investments of Moroccans abroad decreased by 6.8% to 4.4 billion. At the end of December 2021, outstanding official reserve assets stood at MAD 330.8 billion, representing the equivalent of 6 months and 22 days of imports of goods and services.
- As far as public finances are concerned, the budgetary situation for 2021 shows a deficit, excluding proceeds from the sale of State holdings, of 76.3 billion instead of 82.3 billion a year earlier. As a percentage of GDP, this deficit has been reduced from 7.6% in 2020 to 6.5% in 2021. This change incorporates a \$3 billion decrease in the balance of the Treasury's special accounts to \$3.4 billion, taking into account in particular the negative balance of \$4.1 billion in the Covid-19 Special Pandemic Management Fund. Ordinary revenue improved by 10% to \$278.3 billion. Ordinary expenditure increased by 9.5% to 280.3 billion, mainly as a result of a 6.4% increase in expenditure on goods and services, a 61.4% increase in compensation costs and a 16.5% increase in transfers to local authorities. The ordinary balance thus showed a deficit of 2 billion compared with 2.9 billion a year earlier. For their part, capital expenditure fell by 9.5% to MAD 77.7 billion, bringing total expenditure to MAD 358 billion, up by 4.7%.
- Banks' liquidity needs eased in December to a weekly average of MAD 64.8 billion, compared with MAD 71.5 billion a month earlier, mainly reflecting the increase in foreign exchange reserves. In this context, the Bank injected a total amount of 82.8 billion, including 36.5 billion through 7-day advances, 22.7 billion in the form of repurchase agreements, 23.5 billion through secured loans and MAD 60 million in foreign exchange swaps. Under these conditions, the interbank rate was maintained at 1.50% and the daily volume of exchanges on the Interbank Market stood at MAD 3.9 billion.
- On the other markets, Treasury bill rates remained almost stable in December on both the primary and secondary segments. In November, the interest rates on term deposits rose by 2 basis points to 2.15% for the 6-month rate and by 30 basis points to 2.51% for the 1-year rate. Regarding lending rates, the results of Bank Al-Maghrib's survey of banks for the fourth quarter of 2021 indicate a quarterly increase of 9 basis points in the overall average rate to 4.44%.

- On the asset markets, the Casablanca Stock Exchange's benchmark index, the MASI, rose by 2.1% in December 2021, bringing its performance for the year as a whole to 18.3%. Under these conditions, the market capitalization reached MAD 690.7 billion, up 18.1% since the beginning of the year. It should be noted that the month of December was marked by the listing of the company of General Construction Works of Casablanca (TGCC), the delisting of the company «Nexans Morocco», the only company in the sector of «Electronic and Electrical Equipment» listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange as well as by the suspension of the listing of the company Centrale Danone, following the filing of a draft public offer of withdrawal
- On the Sovereign Debt Market, Treasury Bill issuance amounted to 6.5 billion in December 2021 compared to 19.6 billion in November 2021. On the Negotiable Debt Securities Market, funds raised amounted to MAD 1.7 billion in December compared to MAD 3.5 billion a month earlier. At the level of the private bond market, the amount issued amounted to MAD 2.9 billion in December and taking into account the repayments, the outstanding amount of these bonds reached MAD 163.5 billion, up by 5.4% since December 2020.
- As for inflation, it accelerated to 3.2% in December after 2.6% in November. This mainly reflects the 3.1% increase in volatile food prices and the 3.6% increase in core inflation. On the other hand, prices for fuels and lubricants slowed to 19.9% instead of 25.2% and regulated tariffs rose by 0.1% after 0.2%. For the year as a whole, inflation averaged 1.4% instead of 0.7% in 2020..



Sector Context

International Insurance and Reinsurance Market

The Global Insurance and Reinsurance Market has once again demonstrated strong resilience in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. Premium growth forecasts could reach 3.4% in 2021, bringing total global direct written premium to 8% above the 2019 level. According to projections by the Swiss Re Institute, global insurance premiums are expected to grow above trend by 3.3% in 2022 and 3.1% in 2023. The global insurance market is expected to exceed \$7 trillion in premiums for the first time around the first half of 2022.

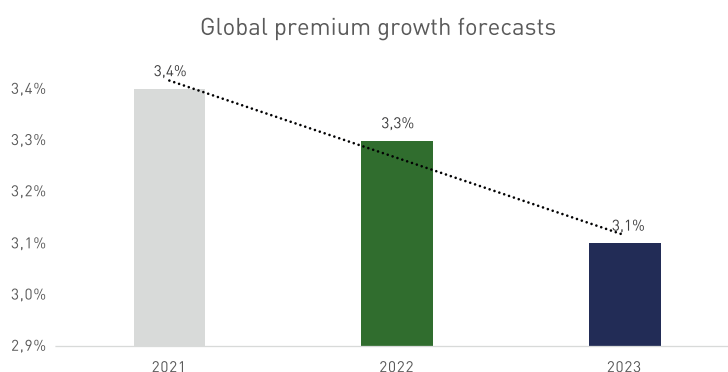
These forecasts are supported by increased risk awareness among consumers and businesses in response to the health crisis and by improved performance in personal lines insurance. Further support will come from the continued tightening of rates in the non-life commercial lines. Importantly, global insurance prices have risen for fourteen consecutive quarters (according to Howden), with the categories that have seen the largest rate increases including cyber, property, and workers' compensation, while premiums for workers' compensation have been under less pressure and even declined in some regions.

In addition, the situations generated by the pandemic have led to the introduction of new dynamics in the insurance and reinsurance sector and to the drawing of several lessons, the most important of which is the reaffirmation of the role of support and risk absorption played by the insurance and reinsurance sector, which is essential in times of crisis. As a result, the sector's timely financial support to households, businesses and governments has enabled a rapid and effective reconstruction and recovery of the global economy.

The disruptions that have occurred in supply chains have proven that better protection is needed to improve societal resilience. As a result, insurers continue to improve their digital technology and data analytics capabilities to better understand these types of risks and design innovative coverages, particularly in the area of contingent business interruption and non-physical damage solutions.

In addition, insured losses related to secondary perils, such as floods, account for the majority of insured losses worldwide each year, with climate change as a key factor. This trend is likely to continue due to urbanization and the concentration of assets in exposed areas. Insurance not only helps to absorb disaster-related losses, but also supports investments in resilient infrastructure to mitigate the impact of volatile weather conditions.

Also, the crisis situation has played a crucial role in transforming consumers' receptivity to digital interaction with insurance. They now see online delivery of insurance services as essential, whether for sales, service, claims or supplements. With digital penetration in non-life insurance still low (1-2% of premium sales according to the Swiss Re Institute), this suggests huge growth potential for the sector.



Non-life insurance

According to Swiss Re Institute estimates, global non-life premiums will grow by 3.3% in real terms in 2021, despite the continuing impacts of the pandemic, and rising inflation, particularly in Advanced Markets. The growth of automobile premiums worldwide is expected to contract by 0.4% in real terms in 2021, due in particular to a drop in premiums in China (the world's second largest market), as a result of a reduction

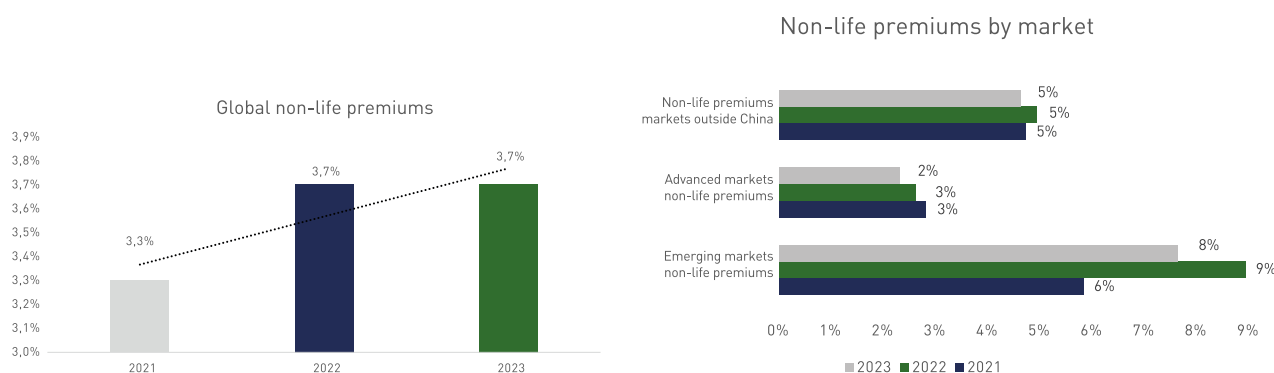
in rates. Overall, global real non-life premium growth is expected to be above trend at 3.7% in 2022 and slightly lower at 3.3% in 2023.

By region, Advanced Markets premiums are expected to increase by 2.8 percent in 2021, and continue on the same trend despite a slight decline to 2.6 percent and 2.3 percent in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Commercial property and liability lines of business will grow much faster, driven by exposure growth related to the recovery of economic activity and the hardening of the market. Medical insurance would grow by 2.7 percent in 2021 and then decline to 2.6 percent in 2022 and 2023. The U.S. market, the main driver, with 80% of global medical insurance volume, is benefiting from a rebound in employment and growth in enrollment and premiums in the government's Medicare and Medicaid programs.

In emerging markets, non-life premium growth is expected to increase from 5.8% in 2021 to 8.9% and 7.6% in 2023. China is expected to grow by 10% in the next two years, driven in part by strong demand for medical insurance. Commercial industries (excluding automotive) will also benefit from incentives. In other Markets (excluding China), growth would recover in 2021, as increased risk awareness drives life and health insurance, and higher rates support commercial lines. The estimated growth rates are 4.7% for 2021, 4.9% for 2022 and 4.6% for 2023.

In terms of profitability, the return on equity (ROE) for non-life insurance is estimated at 6.2% in 2021, and will improve slightly in 2022 to 6.6%, similar to that recorded in 2020. Underwriting profitability would be lower in 2021, due to higher claims in segments such as US liability and global auto, as a direct result of the recovery of mobility after the great containment of 2020. The increase in natural disasters has also had a significant impact on profitability.



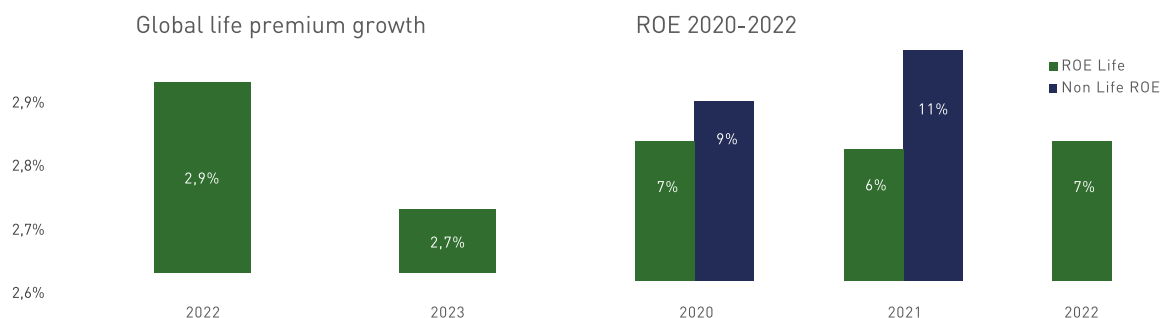
Life Insurance

The pandemic raised consumer awareness of health and mortality risks and supported growth in life insurance premiums. It will thus continue to grow at an above-average rate of 1% (between 2016 and 2020), reaching a rate of 3.5% in real terms by 2021. The health crisis has impacted the increase in demand for protection products, while improved stock market performance and base effects will support a stronger rebound in savings business in 2021. The Swiss Re Institute's forecast calls for life insurance premium growth of 2.9% and 2.7% in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

For major markets, life insurance premiums in the advanced EMEA region are expected to grow by 6.9% in real terms in 2021. In the UK, premiums are expected to grow by 1.8%, while in Germany they will increase by 0.4% in 2021. In the U.S., life insurance premium growth is expected to be moderate in 2021 (0.9% in real terms), after a strong year

2020 during which demand for group annuity stable value premiums jumped in the early days of Covid-19, driving overall life premium growth of 3.9%. In the Advanced Asia Pacific region, life premiums are expected to grow above trend near 3.8 percent in real terms in 2021 and 2022, led by Australia. China, meanwhile, had a transition year in 2021, with life insurance premiums estimated to decline by 2.8% in real terms. Finally, emerging markets outside of China are experiencing a strong recovery, with real life premium growth above trend of 6.9% in 2021 and 6% in 2022.

Return on equity (ROE) in the life sector increased to 10.9% in the first half of 2021, up 2.4 ppt from 2020, according to a sample of 87 life insurers surveyed by the Swiss Re Institute. Investment income also increased 14% year-over-year in the first half of 2021.

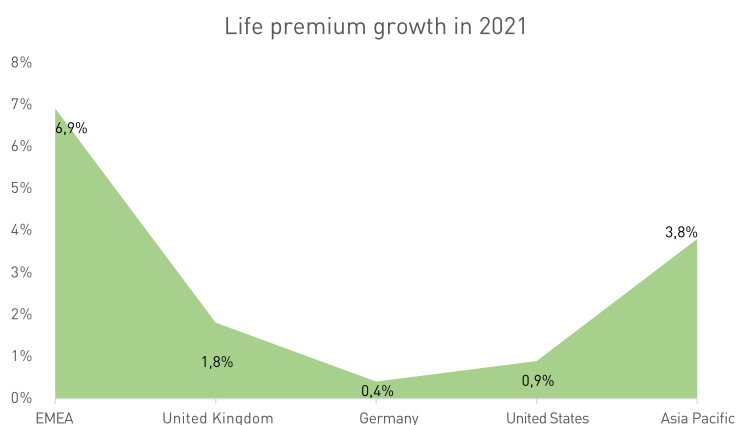


Catastrophic events

With regard to catastrophic events, the report published by Munich Re indicates that natural catastrophes caused more losses in 2021 than in the previous two years. The total amount of losses, including those not covered by insurance, is \$280 billion, compared to \$210 billion in 2020 and \$166 billion in 2019. Of this total, the insured amount was \$120 billion in damages. This would make 2021 the fourth most expensive year in history0year ever for the insurance industry (after 2005, 2011 and 2017).

The United States accounted for a very large share of natural disaster losses in 2021, about \$145 billion, of which about \$85 billion was insured. Overall losses were significantly higher than the previous two years (\$100 billion in 2020 and \$52 billion in 2019). Hurricane Ida was the most expensive natural disaster in the world0of the year, with global losses of USD 65 billion, of which USD 36 billion were insured losses. In Europe, torrential rains in July 2021 triggered exceptionally severe flooding that caused devastating losses in some areas, particularly in western Germany. In the affected regions, the precipitation caused by the low-pressure system «Bernd» was the heaviest in more than 100 years. More than 220 people were killed. Total losses amounted to \$54 billion, including \$40 billion in Germany. The insured share was relatively low due to uninsured infrastructure losses and limited insurance density for floods in Germany. This is the most expensive natural disaster in the world0natural disaster in Germany and Europe to date.

In the Asia-Pacific region, losses remained modest. With overall economic losses of \$50 billion, of which \$9 billion was insured. The most expensive natural disaster0was a severe flood in Henan province in central China, where countless rivers, including the Yellow River, burst their banks. Hundreds of thousands of homes were flooded. Total losses amounted to about \$16.5 billion, of which only about 10% was insured. Approximately 57% of natural disaster losses worldwide in 2021 were uninsured. Those affected must bear the financial losses themselves or rely on government assistance. This insurance gap has decreased over the past decades in industrialized countries, while in poorer countries it remains unchanged at over 90%.



Market Outlook

Under these conditions, the rating agency AM Best has maintained its outlook for the global reinsurance sector at a stable level for 2022. It believes that the challenges facing reinsurers would be offset by a number of positive factors, such as improved earnings and market conditions. The increase in rates should thus compensate for the growing uncertainties linked to the increase in claims and the abundance of capital. As for Fitch Rating, it upgraded the global reinsurance sector to «stable» to «improving» as reinsurers are well capitalized and taking advantage of organic growth opportunities. In addition, with the expected increase in tariffs, their underwriting performance and operating environment should improve in 2022. Finally, Moody's has revised its outlook from 'negative' to 'stable' stressing that the global economic recovery should bolster the revenues of reinsurers with solid capitalization, adding that the increase in claims due to natural catastrophes should have an impact on the increase in demand for reinsurance.

National Insurance and Reinsurance Market

In a context of pandemic Covid-19 and despite a difficult economic situation, the Moroccan insurance market is heading towards an annual record, by exceeding the symbolic mark of 50 billion dirhams. According to the latest monthly statistics published by the Insurance and Social Security Supervisory Authority (ACAPS), the global premiums recorded by insurance and reinsurance companies (excluding exclusive reinsurers), at the end of December 2021, amounted to MAD 50.25 billion, an improvement of 10% compared to the same period of the year 2020.

This increase was driven by the life activity, representing 45% of the overall turnover, and whose premium volume reached MAD 22,779.4 million, against MAD 20,393.4 million in the same period of the previous year, i.e. an increase of 11.7% or MAD 2,386 million. Most of the activity is carried out by the «Savings in dirhams» branch¹ which represents 78% of the total premiums, it recorded an increase of 11.3% compared to the previous year. The 'Death' branch¹ also recovered with a premium volume of MAD 3,208.6 million, up by 10%. Finally, the «Unit-linked savings» has experienced, for its part, an evolution of 20% compared to the end of 2020, its volume of premiums having increased from MAD 1,421.87 million to MAD 1,703.4 million at the end of 2021.

As for the non-life insurance, it achieved a growth of 8.6% by going from 25 299.54 MDH in 2020 to 27 475.3 MDH at the end of December 2021. The upward trend in premiums affected practically all segments of the non-life business, in particular, the «Fire» with an additional premium volume of MAD 326.68 million, i.e. an increase of 17%, and the «Auto» whose turnover increased by 7.8%, i.e. 932.85 MDH more than the previous year. As for the coverage of catastrophic events, it reached a premium volume of MAD 523.8 million, up 9.9% compared to the end of 2020.

Concerning the news of the Moroccan insurance and reinsurance sector, the year 2021 was marked by the launch by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, of the project to generalize social protection to all citizens by 2025. This is a structuring measure in which the sector

the insurance industry will have to consolidate its position as a benchmark health insurer, by offering coverage that complements the basic coverage system.

The launching ceremony of the project on April 14, 2021 resulted in the signing of three framework agreements relating to the generalization of basic compulsory health insurance for the benefit of self-employed persons, non-salaried persons exercising a private activity, artisans and craft professionals and farmers.

With regard to inclusive insurance, the national financial inclusion strategy stems from the willingness of financial ecosystem actors to coordinate their efforts within the framework of a national partnership, aiming at equitable access for all individuals and businesses to formal financial products and services (transactions, payments, savings, financing and insurance). To this end, ACAPS in consultation with FMSAR and MEFRA¹ has prepared a draft amendment to its general circular including:

- 1) the definition of microinsurance,
- 2) the extension of distribution channels to payment institutions,
- 3) the introduction of dedicated reporting.

1 EVCAT: Compulsory and paid insurance against risks related to catastrophic events.

Also, ACAPS is working with other stakeholders to develop an action plan to raise awareness of microinsurance among target populations. CAPSA is also working in partnership with insurers, FMSAR and the Ministry of Finance to encourage more inclusive insurance offerings to target excluded and vulnerable segments of the population.

As far as Takaful insurance is concerned, the regulatory framework on which its deployment depends has been completed by the publication of the Ministry of Economy and Finance Order N° 2402-21 in the Official Bulletin (N° 7029 of October 11, 2021) and the ACAPS circular (N°7033 of October 25, 2021). These are regulatory texts relating to the application of the provisions of the Insurance Code concerning Takaful. The first chapter of this circular is devoted to the Takaful insurance contract and the management regulations of the Takaful insurance fund. The second chapter deals with insurance and Takaful reinsurance companies. In particular, it establishes the administrative regime of these companies as well as the financial system of the Takaful insurance fund, and also regulates the companies that exclusively practice reinsurance operations as well as their governance system. The presentation of Takaful insurance operations is covered in the third chapter.

Thus, ACAPS granted the first Takaful licenses on December 10, 2021 to the Takaful subsidiaries of Wafa Assurance, MAMDA and AtlantaSanad Assurance. These Takaful companies will be able to start their activity immediately if they adopt the Takaful products validated by the Supreme Council of Ulemas. In January 2022, Marocaine Vie and Société Centrale de Réassurance (SCR) obtained approvals from the supervisory authority for the creation of Takaful and Retakaful subsidiaries respectively.

On another note, and in order to support the dynamics of digital transformation of the sector, the supervisory authority has entered into a partnership with IFC (International Finance Corporation, member of the World Bank Group) as part of a technical assistance program, with the aim of promoting digital insurance in Morocco and accelerating the digital transformation of the insurance sector and, thus, taking advantage of the rapid development of the digital economy on the continent.

On the regulatory level, the Regulatory Commission has validated the amendment of the General Circular concerning in particular:

- The admission of bonds issued by public institutions and enterprises benefiting from the guarantee of the fund managed by the Caisse Centrale de Garantie under the same conditions as government bonds or bonds guaranteed by the government;
- The admission of perpetual subordinated bonds of banks under the same conditions as listed shares ;
- The extension of the admission of any other type of foreign assets to represent technical reserves, with the approval of the Authority, without exceeding the 5% limit;
- The adjustment of the rules for calculating the minimum solvency margin for catastrophic events.

Regarding the SBR project, several meetings of the Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 thematic groups were held between ACAPS and representatives of insurance and reinsurance companies. For Pillar 1, the second Quantitative EIQ2 study has been launched and covers fiscal years 2017 through 2019. As for Pillar 2, the ACAPS instruction on the governance system incorporates a detailed timeline by module of its entry into force over the period 2021-2023 has been published. ACAPS has also communicated to the Insurance and Reinsurance Companies a final version of the guidelines detailing the application of this instruction.

As far as life insurance is concerned, the year 2021 has seen the publication of the instruction of the ACAPS president, concerning the introduction of the quarterly statement of the situation of the capitalization life savings according to a new model integrating additional information for more transparency with the insured. In addition, a further instruction on improving contractual processing times, including settlement terms and deadlines and value dates, has been issued. Finally, the Regulatory Commission approved the amendment to the circular concerning, on the one hand, the increase in the maximum period for spreading the provision for profit sharing from 3 to 6 years, and on the other hand, the half-yearly calculation of the life technical rate, which will henceforth be carried out by the RGEs.

With respect to catastrophic event coverage, a platform has been developed by WCB for the management of claims reported under EvCat on behalf of the sector.

In this context, FMSAR organized the 7th edition of the Casablanca Insurance Rendez-Vous on the theme «Inclusion in Insurance & Resilience to Pandemics». During this meeting, national and international experts shared their experiences regarding insurance inclusion in their respective countries.

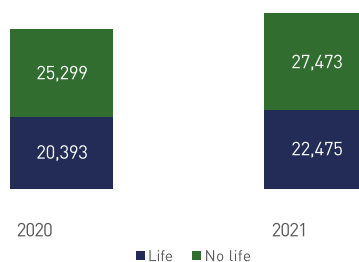
Regarding the anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism mechanism, ACAPS has published a new guide on money laundering and financing of terrorism (ML/FT) typologies in the insurance sector. This new document follows the guide n°1 relating to the duty of vigilance towards Clients and the guide n°2 relating to the risk-based approach, and aims at presenting to the insurance sector suspicious cases which may lead an intermediary or an insurance company to report suspicions.

The draft update of the circular of the President of the ACAPS relating to the obligations of vigilance and internal monitoring incumbent on insurance and reinsurance companies and intermediaries, is being finalized, it must integrate the latest recommendations of the FATF.

Finally, the House of Representatives adopted the bill No. 12-18 amending and supplementing the Penal Code and Law No. 43-05 on money laundering, which aims to strengthen the regulations in this area. Some FATF recommendations and standards have also been adopted.

In other sector news, the planned acquisition by the Sanlam group of an additional 22.8% stake in Saham Assurance Maroc, announced in May 2021, has not materialized, and its stake in the company's capital is therefore maintained at 61.7%.

Evolution of written premiums Insurance and reinsurance
Morocco





Pillar 1: Resilience of our BP & 360° growth drivers



Mme HIMES

Development of the Life Branch

- The development of the Life branch is one of our priorities at the national level, but also at the international level. Africa and the Middle East in particular offer growth opportunities in life reinsurance,



Mr ALABADAN

International development

- SCR has a major role to play on the continent. Our strategy is to consolidate our position in existing markets and to develop new markets. As a national reinsurer, we accompany Moroccan investors in East, Southern and Anglophone West Africa in the favorable context of strengthening South-South cooperation but also in the Middle East



Mr GRAILHON

Local Market Development - Treaties

- Our objective is to develop the commercial offer, to set up prevention actions, to target niche markets, all this thanks to market studies in the perspective of developing the treated segment at the local level with emphasis on the automotive sector.



Mme
EL BAHTOURI

Local Market Development - Optional

- SCR, a major player in reinsurance at the national and regional level, will work and implement the necessary and adequate measures to face the liberalization of the Moroccan and International facultative business market



Mr ALABADAN

Development of external growth drivers

- In line with its expansion policy and vision, the development of new growth drivers is necessary for the sustainability and resilience of SCR. This development will take place through strategic partnerships that will allow us to map out opportunities and possible growth paths for SCR.



Mr RYANE

Development of synergies (CDG and others)

- The creation of a synergy with CDG and other subsidiaries is an important element that will allow the development of new growth relays through the mutualization of efforts with the CDG group and other subsidiaries but also the development of partnerships with major Moroccan institutions.



Mme
MEZOUARI

Optimization of the strategic allocation

- This optimization will take shape thanks to an optimal allocation for a better optimization of the risk/return ratio in order to industrialize the asset allocation strategy by implementing an effective and efficient approach.



Pillar 2: Digital Transformation & Operational Excellence

Customer relationship improvement - Processes

- The improvement of our customer relationship is at the heart of SCR's preoccupations, having a quality reference system, improving the quality of services, setting up an action plan which aims at improving and reinforcing the customer relationship, in particular with the Moroccan but also international cedants.



Mme
MEZOUARI

Reconciliation of technical operations

- We are a large reinsurance company. We will significantly improve customer responsiveness with a positive impact on SCR's image.



Mr
CHERKAOUI

Claims management

- We have two objectives to achieve; to clean up the Moroccan facultative claims portfolio as well as the SAP foreign business claims portfolio and to reduce our processing times.



Mme
ERRHAIMINI



Mr JABRI

PMO Compliance

- Reinforcing the project culture in the CSS is an area for progress. Our goal is to standardize the SCR project management process. We also have a repository of best practices in project management.



Mr CHARRI

Digital Transformation

- We will develop the SCR's information system towards a digital transition by industrializing the processes in order to allow automation and better integration of the applications and thus modernize the technical architecture and make it robust and scalable in order to improve the collaborative work tools.





Pillar 3: Mastery and reinforcement of the Solvency Margin



Mr YOUSSEFI

Strengthening the solvency margin : Mr YOUSSEFI

- In line with SCR's expansion ambitions, this component is essential for its international influence through the planning, management and steering of risks via ERM tools in order to comply with international regulatory requirements in terms of solvency.



Mr ASSALI

Rating Improvement: Mr ASSALI

- Our goal is to improve our rating. As a result, we identify levers for improvement by analyzing the methods used by the rating agencies and set up short and medium-term strategic rating guidelines.





Pillar 4: Corporate Culture & Employer Brand



Mme
BOUANANE



Mr RYANE

Rebranding & marketing

- A marketing strategy and plan are essential for a company of this size. Therefore, our objective is to promote the strength, resilience and sustainability of SCR through a corporate communication and a new visual identity through the definition of the strategic vision in the medium and long term by having both a SCR vision but also a client vision (SCR, Academy RE, Window Retakaful, Representative Offices) but also rethinking the specific positioning of each brand and institutionalizing it.



Mme
MALZOU

Shared corporate culture

- Our objective is to define common values that represent the values of the SCR and its employees. By sharing these values through various actions, we create a common and unanimous corporate culture that ensures the development of employees.

Human Capital Development

- We are working to implement a transparent compensation policy that values individual and collective contribution and will determine career paths for each employee.





4. Transformation Plan: We Transform Tomorrow Together (We 3T)

A new Transformation Plan 2021-2023: A new impetus for the deployment of SCR's strategic ambitions

Capitalizing on the achievements of the STRONG II Transformation Plan, SCR has launched its new Strategic Transformation Plan «We Transform Tomorrow Together» (We 3T), aiming at strengthening SCR's positioning and accelerating its growth in Morocco and internationally.

We 3T is divided into 4 Pillars and 8 axes and integrates a multidisciplinary dimension to deal with all strategic issues.

- Business growth & increase in profitability based on the development of the local market, international activities and synergies (CDG Group and other Moroccan institutions);
- Digital Transformation & Operational Excellence with the main focus on strengthening information systems, accelerating the digitalization of supply processes and improving the Customer Relationship Process;
- Controlling and strengthening the Solvency Margin by aiming to develop and improve the Rating;
- Corporate Culture & Employer Brand through the reinforcement of a shared corporate culture and a strong employer brand.





We Transform Tomorrow Together An Ambitious Strategic Plan 2021-2023

Business & Profitability Growth	Digital Transformation & Operational Excellence	Consolidation and tightening of the Solvency Margin	Corporate Culture & Employer Brand
1. Resilience of our BP & 360° growth drivers 2. Improvement in financial investment	1. Service commitment (SLA and NF service certification) & PMO compliance 2. Digital Transformation	1. Tightening of the Solvency Margin and implementation of the RBS 2. Rating Improvement Strategy	1. Rebranding & marketing 2. Shared corporate culture & Enhancing the Workplace

Around 15 Strategic Projects, The New Transformation Plan integrates a multidisciplinary dimension to deal with all the strategic issues of SCR's future

The «Transform Tomorrow Together» plan has also enabled us to formalize the missions and vision of the SCR within the framework of cross-functional workshops in digital format with all employees to define the mission and build the vision of the structure.

Mission:

To develop and promote our markets by offering expertise, customized and innovative solutions and a local service.

Respond to missions of General Interest in the Moroccan market by implementing a leading expertise as a trusted third party..



Vision:

To become a reference in reinsurance in emerging markets, through a close relationship with our clients, aiming to provide them with innovative and personalized solutions for greater resilience.





6. Financial Performance

General and Financial Management as of December 31, 2021

1. Investments

1. Moroccan Business

1.1. Legal Affairs

The volume of premiums amounted to 76.30 MDH at the end of December 2021 against 50.41 MDH at the end of December 2020, i.e. an increase of 25.89 MDH.

1.2. Traditional Moroccan business

1.2.1. Moroccan Business Treaties

The volume of premiums of the Moroccan Businesses Treated went from 588.12 MDH realized at the end of December 2020 to 583.62 MDH realized at the end of December 2021, i.e. a decrease of 4.50 MDH or -0.8%.

1.2.1.1. Treaties Morocco Quota Share (Auto)

The premiums generated by the Quota Share Treaties (Auto) concluded with the Moroccan cedants amount to MAD 413.62 million at the end of 2021 against MAD 455.38 million at the end of 2020. This decrease is mainly due to lower written premiums from two insurance companies. The shares remain unchanged from 2020.

1.2.1.2. Treaties Morocco excluding Quota Share (Auto)

The amount of accepted premiums shows an increase of 37.27 MDH, or 28.1%, from 132.74 MDH in December 2020 to 170.00 MDH in December 2021.

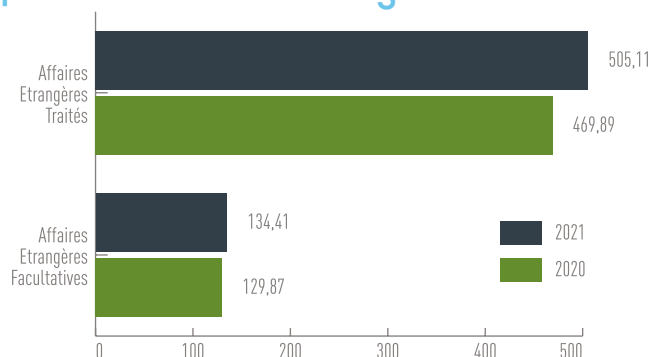
1.2.2. Optional Moroccan Business

The amount of accepted premiums decreased from MAD 1,166.86 million as of December 31, 2020 to MAD 1,048.76 million as of December 31, 2021, i.e. a decrease of MAD 118.10 million or -10.1%.

1.2. Foreign Conventional Affairs

The volume of premiums of Foreign Affairs amounts to 639.52 MDH as of December 31, 2021 against 599.76 MDH as of December 31, 2020, i.e. an increase of 39.76 MDH or 6.6%.

Evolution of Accepted Premiums in Foreign Affairs Treaties and Facultative



By region, almost all zones have experienced a positive evolution in premium volume in 2021, with the exception of the «Africa and Maghreb» zone, which has seen its turnover decrease by about 19%.

General and Financial Management as of December 31, 2021

Investments

The book value of the investment portfolio, excluding deposits with ceding companies, amounted to MAD 8,973.32 million as of December 31, 2021 compared to MAD 8,746.30 million as of December 31, 2020, i.e. an increase of MAD 227.01 million or 2.60%, linked to the improvement of the technical cash.

Investment income

Investment income, excluding interest from ceding companies, amounted to MAD 545.60 million as of December 31, 2021, an increase of MAD 57.73 million compared to the income generated at the end of the year 2020.

General expenses

General expenses, including those relating to real estate management and excluding depreciation and provisions, amounted to MAD 134.79 million at the end of December 2021 compared to MAD 127.46 million at the end of 2020, i.e. an increase of MAD 7.33 million or 6%.

Surplus from general and financial management

The current surplus from general and financial management stood at MAD 347.76 million at December 31, 2021, compared with MAD 278.78 million at the end of December 2020, i.e. an increase of MAD 68.98 million, which is explained by the performance achieved in terms of investment income.

Net income as of December 31, 2021

Taking into account the corporate income tax of MAD 157.56 million, the net profit for the year 2021 amounts to MAD 310.52 million against MAD 317.76 million for the previous year, i.e. a decrease of MAD 7.24 million or -2.28%.

General Report of the Statutory Auditors

Deloitte.

COOPERS AUDIT

Synthèse exempts d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs.

Lors de la préparation des états de synthèse, c'est à la direction qu'il incombe d'évaluer la capacité de la société à poursuivre son exploitation, de communiquer, le cas échéant, les questions se rapportant à la continuité de l'exploitation et d'appliquer le principe comptable de continuité d'exploitation, sauf si la direction a l'intention de liquider la société ou de cesser son activité ou si aucune autre solution réaliste ne s'offre à elle.

Il incombe aux responsables de la gouvernance de surveiller le processus d'information financière de la société.

Responsabilités de l'auditeur à l'égard de l'audit des états de synthèse

Nos objectifs sont d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les états de synthèse pris dans leur ensemble sont exempts d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs de délivrer un rapport de l'auditeur contenant notre opinion. L'assurance raisonnable correspond à un niveau élevé d'assurance, qui ne garantit toutefois pas qu'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes de la profession au Maroc permettra toujours de détecter toute anomalie significative qui pourrait exister. Les anomalies peuvent résulter de fraudes ou d'erreurs et elles sont considérées comme significatives lorsqu'il est raisonnable de s'attendre à ce que, individuellement ou collectivement, elles puissent influencer sur les décisions économiques que les utilisateurs des états de synthèse prennent en se fondant sur ceux-ci.

Dans le cadre d'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes de la profession au Maroc, nous exerçons notre jugement professionnel et faisons preuve d'esprit critique tout au long de cet audit. En outre :

- nous identifions et évaluons les risques que les états de synthèse comportent des anomalies significatives, que celles-ci résultent de fraudes ou d'erreurs, concevons et mettons en œuvre des procédures d'audit en réponse à ces risques, et réunissons des éléments probants suffisants et appropriés pour fonder notre opinion. Le risque de non-détection d'une anomalie significative résultant d'une fraude est plus élevé que celui d'une anomalie significative résultant d'une erreur, car la fraude peut impliquer la collusion, la falsification, les omissions volontaires, les fausses déclarations ou le contournement du contrôle interne ;
- nous acquérons une compréhension des éléments du contrôle interne pertinents pour l'audit afin de concevoir des procédures d'audit appropriées aux circonstances, et non dans le but d'exprimer une opinion sur l'efficacité du contrôle interne de la société ;

- nous apprécions le caractère approprié des méthodes comptables retenues et le caractère raisonnable des estimations comptables faites par la direction, de même que des informations y afférentes fournies par cette dernière ;
- nous tirons une conclusion quant au caractère approprié de l'utilisation par la direction du principe comptable de continuité d'exploitation et, selon les éléments probants obtenus, quant à l'existence ou non d'une incertitude significative liée à des événements ou situations susceptibles de jeter un doute important sur la capacité de la société à poursuivre son exploitation. Si nous concluons à l'existence d'une incertitude significative, nous sommes tenus d'attirer l'attention des lecteurs de notre rapport sur les informations fournies dans les états de synthèse au sujet de cette incertitude ou, si ces informations ne sont pas adéquates, d'exprimer une opinion modifiée. Nos conclusions s'appuient sur les éléments probants obtenus Jusqu'à la date de notre rapport. Des événements ou situations futurs pourraient par ailleurs amener la société à cesser son exploitation ;

nous évaluons la présentation d'ensemble, la structure et le contenu des états de synthèse, y compris les informations fournies dans l'ETIC, et apprécions si les états de synthèse représentent les opérations et événements sous-jacents d'une manière propre à donner une image fidèle.

Nous communiquons aux responsables de la gouvernance notamment l'étendue et le calendrier prévus des travaux d'audit et nos constatations importantes, y compris toute déficience importante du contrôle interne que nous aurions relevée au cours de notre audit.

Vérifications et informations spécifiques

Nous avons procédé également aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par la loi et nous nous sommes assurés notamment de la sincérité et de la concordance, des informations données dans le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration destiné aux Actionnaires avec les états de synthèse de la société.

Casablanca, le 30 mai 2022

Les Commissaires aux Comptes

DELOITTE AUDIT



Sakina BENSOUA-KORACHI
Associée

COOPERS AUDIT MAROC S.A



Abdelaziz ALMECHATT
Associé

Resolutions of the Ordinary General Meeting of Thursday, June 30, 2022

First Resolution

The Annual General Meeting ratified the terms of the notice of meeting made by the Board of Directors in substance and in form and considers it valid in all its effects. It gives the President of the Council final discharge.

Second Resolution

The Annual General Meeting, after having heard the reading of the management report of the Board of Directors for FY 2021, approved such report in all its parts without any reservation.

Third Resolution

The General Meeting, after having heard the reading of the auditors' reports on the operations of the financial year 2021, approves the summary statements as of 31/12/2021 as they were presented to it, showing a net profit of DH 310,516,352.85.

Fourth Resolution

The Annual General Meeting approved the allocation of earnings proposed by the Board of Directors, namely:

Net income	MAD 310,516,352.85
Net income to be allocated	MAD 310,516,352.85
5% legal reserve	MAD 15,525,817.64
Special 10% guarantee reserve	MAD 31,051,635.29
Remainder	MAD 263,938,899.92
5% dividend	MAD 110,000,000.00
Remaining balance to be allocated	MAD 153,938,899.92
State's share	MAD 54,088,469.86
Remainder after state share	MAD 99,850,430.06
Retained earnings 2020	MAD 242,321.62
That is to say a total to be distributed ...	MAD 100,092,751.68
Superdividends	MAD 50,000,000.00
Optional reserves	MAD 50,000,000.00
Retained earnings 2021	MAD 92,751.68

The General Meeting decides to distribute the dividends for the financial year 2021 as from September 1, 2022.

Fifth Resolution

The Annual General Meeting, having heard the reading of the special report of the auditors on the agreements covered by Articles 56 et seq. of the Moroccan Corporations Act, approves the agreements mentioned therein.

Sixth Resolution

The General Assembly grants the members of the Board of Directors final and unconditional discharge from liability for their management during the financial year for which the accounts have been approved above.

It also discharges the Statutory Auditors from their duties for the year ending December 31, 2021.

Seventh Resolution

The Annual General Meeting decided to allocate to the Board of Directors for FY 2021, a gross sum fixed at MAD 360.000 as attendance fees.

It left it up to the directors to allocate this amount among themselves.

Eighth Resolution

The General Meeting ratifies the cooptation of Mrs. Meriam MECHAHOURI as a director on the Board of Directors of the SCR in replacement of Mr. Mohamed Amine FILALI.

It reminds that the term of office of Mrs. Meriam MECHAHOURI, fixed for the remaining period of the term of office of her predecessor mentioned above, will expire at the time of the General Meeting which will be called to rule on the accounts of the financial year ending on December 31, 2023.

Ninth Resolution

The General Meeting, as a result of the foregoing resolutions, recalls that the current members of the Board of Directors of the SCR are as follows

Mr. Abdellatif ZAGHNOUN	Chairman of the Board
Mrs. Latifa ECHIHABI	Director
Mr. Ali BENSOUA	Director
Mr. Hamid TAWFIKI	Director
AXA ASSURANCES MAROC represented by Mr Philippe ROCARD	Director
CDG represented by Mr Mustapha LAHBOUBI	Director
Ms. Safaa TALBI	Director
Ms. Meriem MECHAHOURI	Director
Mr. Christian MOUNIS	Director
Mr Jean CASANOVA	Director

Tenth Resolution

The General Meeting renews and appoints for a period of 3 years (2022-2023-2024) the following statutory auditors

- The firm COOPERS AUDIT MOROCCO
- MAZARS AUDIT ET CONSEIL to replace DELOITTE

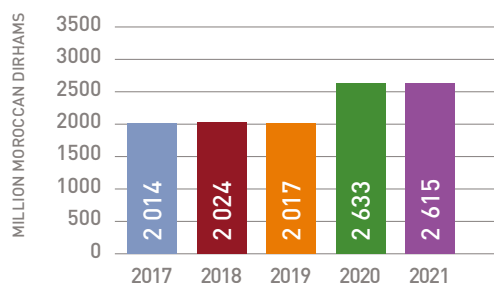
The General Meeting gives full powers to the Chairman to fix with the auditors the amount of their annual fees.

Eleventh Resolution

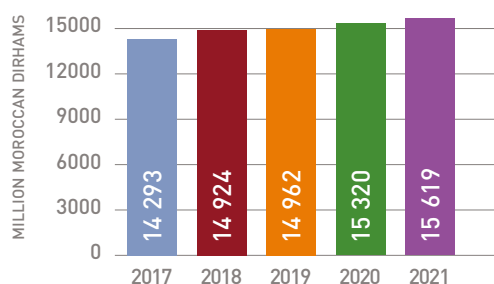
The Annual General Meeting gave full powers to the bearer of the original or a copy of this document to carry out any advertising or other formalities required by law.

Key figures as at 31/12/2021

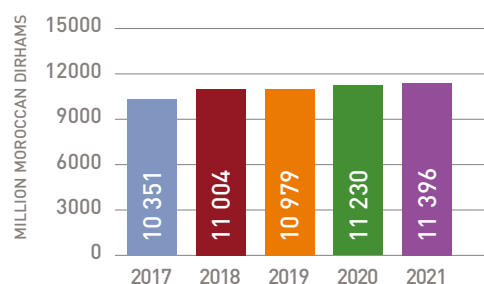
Issued premiums



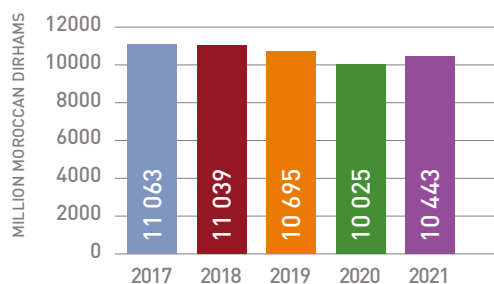
Total balance sheet



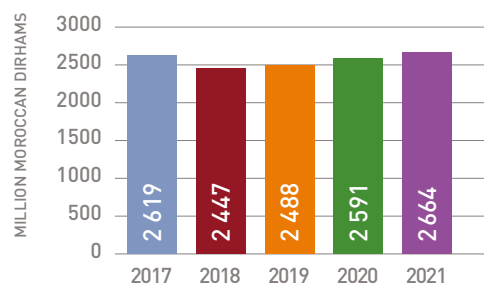
Gross technical provisions



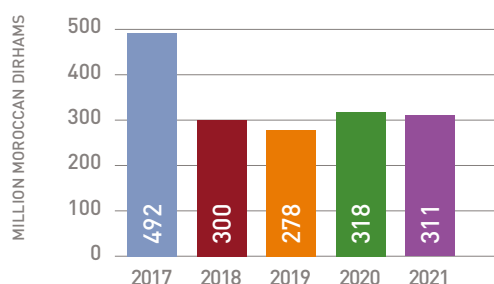
Restricted investments



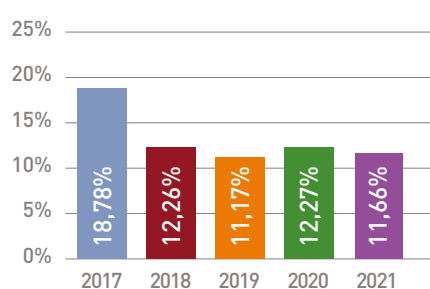
Shareholders' equity and similar funds



Net income



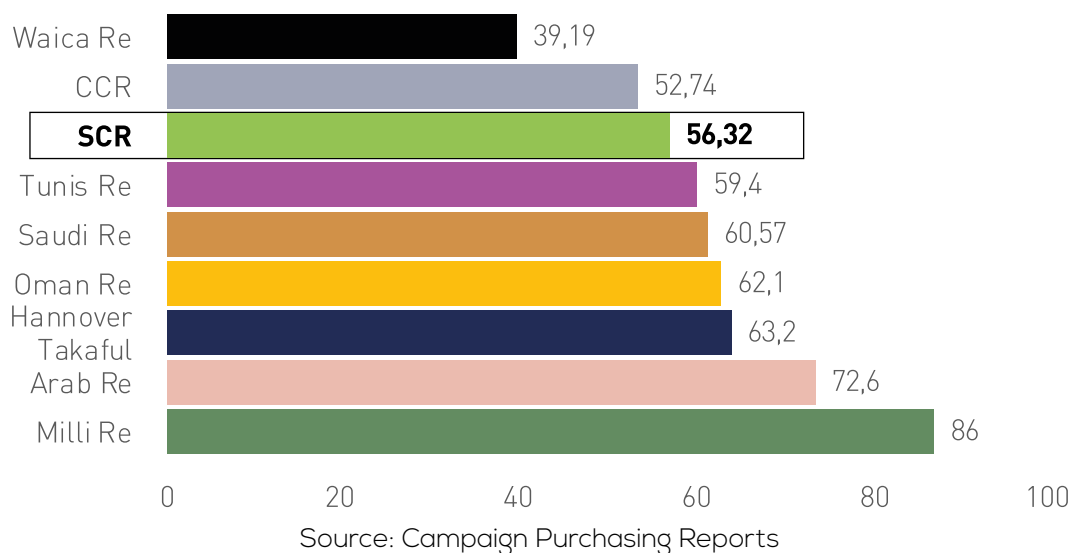
ROE after tax*



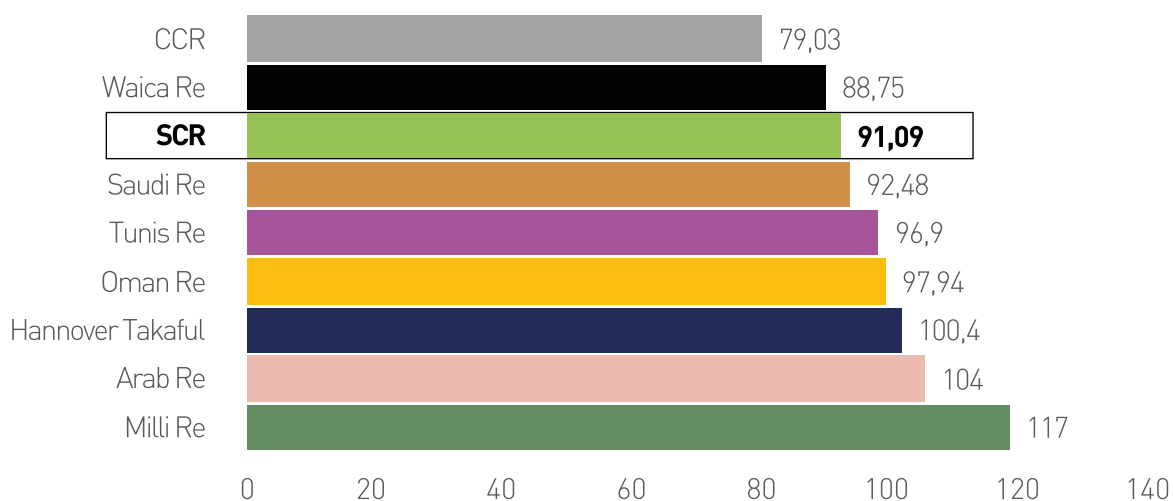
* NET INCOME / SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Positioning of the SCR

S/P for the year 2020

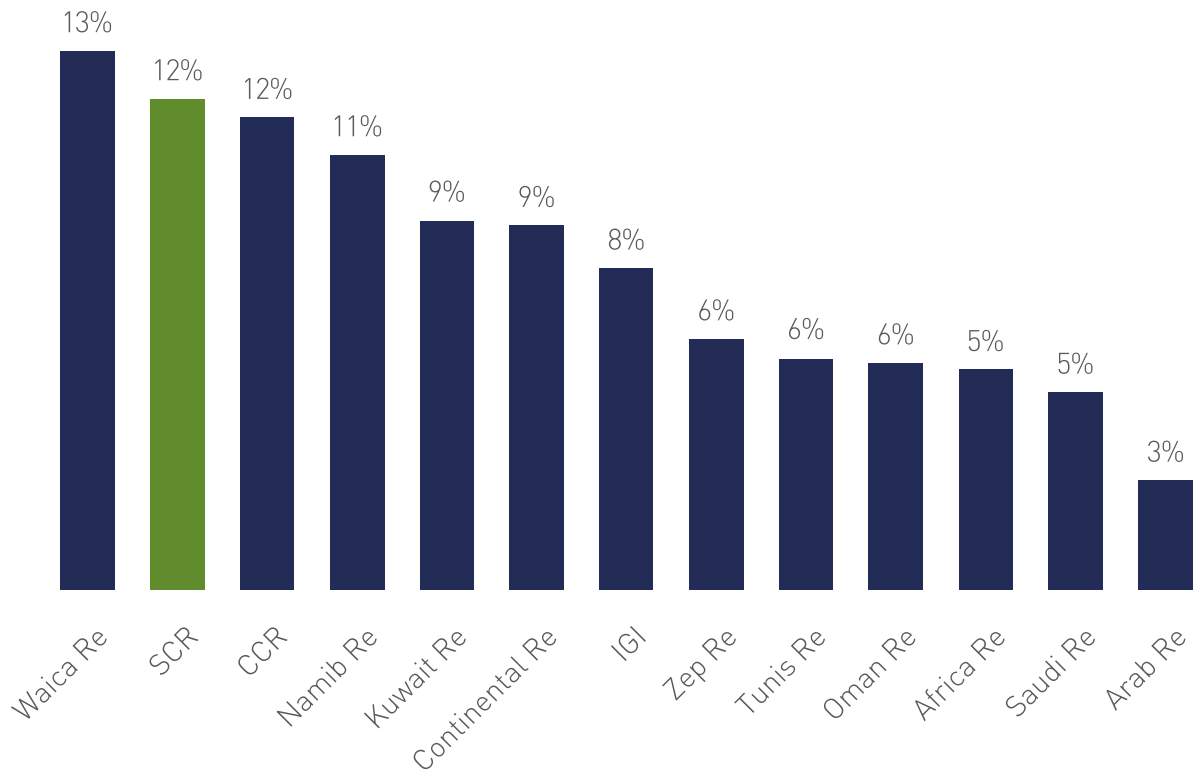


Combined ratio 2020



- On a regional scale, SCR is positioned in the first positions in terms of business profitability over the 2020 period despite a reinsurance market in the MENA zone marked by the health crisis as well as a high loss ratio.

SCR ranking by ROE in the Middle East and Africa region



SCR is in 2nd position compared to African and Arab Middle Eastern reinsurers despite a difficult context marked by the Covid-19 pandemic

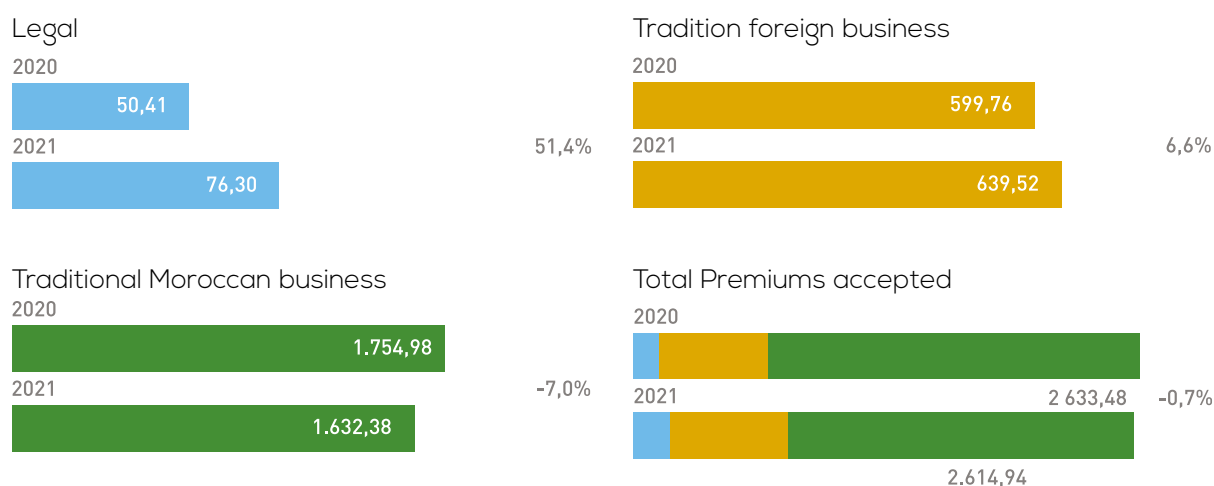
Source: Standard & Poor's, sign year 2020

Technical Management as of December 31, 2021

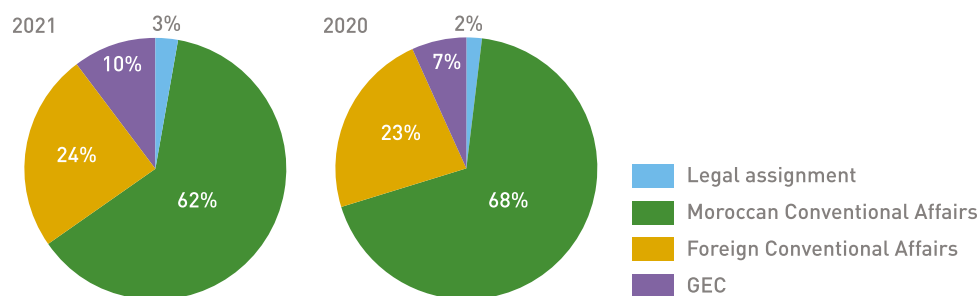
The Central Reinsurance Company posted a turnover of MAD 2,614.94 million for the year 2021 against MAD 2,633.48 million at the end of December 2020, thus recording a decrease of MAD 18.54 million, i.e. -0.7%. Accepted premiums are broken down by type of business as follows:

(In MDH)

The turnover (2020 - 2021) is broken down by type of business as follows



Breakdown of revenues



Summary Statements

Balance sheet financial year ended 31/12/2020 (IN DIRHAMS)

ASSET	FISCAL YEAR 2021			FISCAL YEAR 2020
	BRUT	Amort & Prov.	NET	NET
FIXED ASSET	10,577,780,642,74	531,916,985,98	10,045,863,656,76	9,652,526,992,82
NON VALUE FIXED ASSET	12,145,602,89	4,750,993,69	7,394,609,20	7,758,899,16
Preliminary Costs				
Expenses to be allocated over several years	12,145,602,89	4,750,993,69	7,394,609,20	7,758,899,16
Premiums for bonds repayment				
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	41,297,495,97	29,551,355,78	11,746,140,19	12,034,022,93
Capital investment in research and development				
Patents, trademarks, rights and similar securities/ assets	35,794,281,09	29,551,355,78	6,242,925,31	9,892,324,95
Commercial Funds				
Other intangible assets	5,503,214,88		5,503,214,88	2,141,697,98
CAPTIAL TANGIABLE ASSETS	46,807,603,55	39,981,645,63	6,825,957,92	7,501,435,44
Land				
Constructions/ building				
Technical installations, equipment and tools				
Transport equipment	820,124,04	409,773,06	410,350,98	550,869,12
Furniture, office equipment and miscellaneous furnishings	45,523,334,07	39,571,872,57	5,951,461,50	4,741,396,16
Other tangible capital assets	464,145,44		464,145,44	
Other assets in progress				2,209,170,16
FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS	28,198,974,91	1,680,941,75	26,518,033,16	19,797,612,93
Fixed Loans	28,031,696,68	1,680,941,75	26,350,754,93	19,635,990,47
Other financial obligations	167,278,23		167,278,23	161,622,46
Equity securities/Share investments				
Other fixed assets				
INVESTMENTS ALLOCATED TO REINSURANCE OPERATIONS	10,443,229,228,58	455,952,049,13	9,987,277,179,45	9,593,238,527,84
Real estate investment	254,445,900,32	200,347,362,28	54,098,538,04	56,221,211,17
Marketable bonds, bills and debt instruments	2,109,268,338,04		2,109,268,338,04	1,817,531,266,12
Stocks and Shares	6,250,975,128,29	255,604,686,85	5,995,370,441,44	5,994,438,916,40
Loans and similar instruments				
Deposits in unavailable funds	269,775,320,00		269,775,320,00	241,647,740,00
Investments allocated to contracts in units of account				
Deposits with cedants (ceding undertakings)	1,558,764,541,93		1,558,764,541,93	1,483,399,394,15
Other investments				
ACTIVE CONVERSION RATE ADJUSTMENT	6,101,736,84		6,101,736,84	12,196,494,52
Decrease in fixed assets and investments	6,101,736,84		6,101,736,84	12,196,494,52
Increase in financing debts and technical provisions				
CURRENT ASSETS (excluding liquid assets)	5,867,182,337,50	382,667,114,29	5,484,515,223,21	5,462,874,258,17
SHARES OF RETROCESSIONAIRES IN TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	3,492,361,755,17	1,606,424,73	3,490,755,330,44	3,379,491,962,39
Provisions for unearned premiums	488,220,731,97		488,220,731,97	491,780,250,42
Provisions for to be paid claims	2,981,069,057,86	1,606,424,73	2,979,462,633,13	2,868,528,357,82
Provisions for life insurance				
Other technical provisions	23,071,965,34		23,071,965,34	19,183,354,15
CURRENT ASSETS RECEIVABLES	2,284,990,666,46	381,060,689,56	1,903,929,976,90	2,004,637,330,85
Assignees and related accounts receivable	305,304,786,96	108,366,927,56	196,937,859,40	190,717,402,14
Insured persons, intermediaries, assignors, co-insurers and related debtor accounts	1,769,152,383,33	257,626,316,82	1,511,526,066,51	1,576,133,583,25
Staff debtors	374,219,01		374,219,01	380,220,90
State debtors	130,839,595,77		130,839,595,77	158,388,355,13
Accounts of debtor partners				
Other receivables	23,166,362,83	15,067,445,18	8,098,917,65	13,319,540,26
Transitory accounts -Assets	56,153,318,56		56,153,318,56	65,698,229,17
INVESTMENT SECURITIES (not allocated to reinsurance operations)				
CONVERSION RATE ADJUSTMENT - ASSETS (Circulating elements)	89,829,915,87		89,829,915,87	78,744,964,93
Liquid assets	88,864,703,26		88,864,703,26	204,196,384,56
Liquid assets - ASSETS	88,864,703,26		88,864,703,26	204,196,384,56
Cheques and values to cash	13,533,90		13,533,90	13,533,90
Banks,TG et CCP	88,809,287,99		88,809,287,99	204,147,974,00
Fund , imperest funds and letter of credits	41,881,37		41,881,37	34,876,66
GRAND TOTAL	16,533,827,683,50	914,584,100,27	15,619,243,583,23	15,319,597,635,55

(IN DIRHAMS)

LIABILITIES	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2020
PERMANENT FUNDING	14,087,519,194,38	13,851,488,032,12
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	2,663,900,259,51	2,590,678,650,72
Share Capital	2,200,000,000,00	1,500,000,000,00
To be deducted: shareholders, uncalled subscribed capital		
Called up Capital, (of which paid.....)		
Issue, merger, transfer premiums		
Deviations from re-evaluation		
Legal reserve	150,000,000,00	150,000,000,00
Other reserve	3,141,585,04	622,365,753,91
Carry over	242,321,62	554,585,48
Net income pending allocation		
Net profit for the financial year	310,516,352,85	317,758,311,33
EQUITY EQUIVALENT CAPITAL		
Regulated provisions		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	2,234,246,74	2,217,682,43
Bond Loans		
Loans for institutional funds		
Other financing liabilities	2,234,246,74	2,217,682,43
SUSTAINABLE PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES	22,101,736,84	28,196,494,52
Provisions for risks	6,101,736,84	12,196,494,52
Provisions for expenses	16,000,000,00	16,000,000,00
GROSS TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR LEGAL CASES	3,262,158,772,72	3,359,833,561,59
Provisions for unearned premiums	24,005,23	84,758,74
Provisions for to be paid claims	1,120,686,095,81	1,157,954,779,06
Provisions for life insurance	2,137,610,547,04	2,197,955,899,15
Provisions for fluctuations in claims		
Provisions for financial contingencies		
Technical provisions of contracts in units of account		
Provisions for profit sharing		
Technical provisions on investments	3,838,124,64	3,838,124,64
Other technical provisions		
GROSS TECHNICAL PROVISIONS OF CONVENTIONAL BUSINESS	8,133,825,617,44	7,870,237,296,68
Provisions for unearned premiums	713,491,121,86	747,820,874,81
Provisions for to be paid claims	6,955,059,629,60	6,709,699,017,33
Provisions for life insurance	79,312,315,08	94,947,341,46
Provisions for fluctuations in claims	188,439,187,83	111,477,463,11
Provisions for financial contingencies		
Technical provisions of contracts in units of account		
Provisions for profit sharing		
Technical provisions on investments	1,197,521,36	1,197,521,36
Other technical provisions	196,325,841,71	205,095,078,61
CONVERSION DEVIATIONS- LIABILITIES	3,298,561,13	324,346,18
Increase in fixed assets and investments	3,298,561,13	324,346,18
Reduction of financing debts and technical provisions		
CURRENT LIABILITIES (excluding cash)	1,531,724,388,85	1,468,109,603,43
DEBTS FOR CASH REMITTED BY THE RETROCESSIONAIRES	333,517,203,90	319,466,945,80
Debts for cash remitted by RETROCESSIONAIRES	333,517,203,90	319,466,945,80
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES	1,077,556,892,76	1,042,453,055,01
Assignees and associated accounts payable	492,547,437,11	490,689,152,50
Insured people, intermediaries, assignors, co-insurers and related accounts payable	341,587,020,80	292,828,086,71
Staff creditors	12,378,417,60	12,754,199,41
Social Organizations Creditors	5,709,293,61	5,672,104,44
State creditors	183,860,454,88	137,847,159,62
Accounts of credit partners		52,105,906,55
Other creditors	26,647,204,47	39,295,584,10
Accrued income and prepaid expenses -Liabilities	14,827,064,29	11,260,861,68
OTHER PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	89,829,915,87	78,744,964,93
CONVERSION RATE ADJUSTMENT - LIABILITIES (Current elements)	30,820,376,32	27,444,637,69
TREASURY LIABILITIES		
TREASURY - LIABILITIES		
GRAND TOTAL	15,619,243,583,23	15,319,597,635,55

Income and expenses account (cpc)

Financial year from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020

(IN DIRHAMS)

CPC Life technical

LABEL	FISCAL YEAR 2021			FISCAL YEAR 2020
	Brut	Rétrocession	Net	Net
1.PREMIUMS	167.833.880,45	24.309.350,70	143.524.529,75	98.880.413,35
Accepted premiums	167.833.880,45	24.309.350,70	143.524.529,75	98.880.413,35
2.TECHNICAL OPERATING income	4.673.654,52		4.673.654,52	4.110.049,83
Technical operating income				
Takeovers, transfers of expenses	4.673.654,52		4.673.654,52	4.110.049,83
3.SERVICES AND FEES	312.911.906,46	8.092.908,45	304.818.998,01	198.707.760,47
Services and fees paid	273.968.797,57	3.709.926,02	270.258.871,55	257.104.795,83
Change in provisions for claims payable	80.023.233,87	1.752.012,86	78.271.221,01	17.060.906,53
Change in life insurance provisions	-75.980.378,49		-75.980.378,49	-77.073.846,46
Change in provisions for fluctuations in claims	27.102.496,83		27.102.496,83	3.887.191,49
Change in provisions for financial contingencies				
Change in provisions for profit sharing				
Change in other technical provisions	7.797.756,68	2.630.969,57	5.166.787,11	-2.271.286,92
4.TECHNICAL CHARGES FOR OPERATIONS	18.655.477,17		18.655.477,17	16.572.762,53
Contract acquisition expenses				
Purchases of materials and supplies	15.128,24		15.128,24	26.234,67
Other external charges	3.906.935,98		3.906.935,98	4.159.825,96
Taxes and levies/ duties	863.939,69		863.939,69	660.520,29
Personnel costs	8.065.157,84		8.065.157,84	6.936.185,10
Other operating expenses	118.457,28		118.457,28	46.401,24
Operating allowances	5.685.858,14		5.685.858,14	4.743.595,27
5.INVESTMENT INCOME ALLOCATED TO REASSURANCE OPERATIONS	301.144.677,17		301.144.677,17	281.109.693,86
Income from investments	113.780.503,00		113.780.503,00	102.230.427,30
Foreign exchange gains	1.035.896,15		1.035.896,15	31.157,21
income of differences on refund prices to be collected	209.420,87		209.420,87	287.982,76
Profits on realisation of investments	185.704.638,87		185.704.638,87	118.626.332,85
Interest and other investment income	51.982,39		51.982,39	
writeback of investment charges and transfers of costs	362.235,89		362.235,89	59.933.793,74
6.INVESTMENT EXPENSES ALLOCATED TO REASSURANCE OPERATIONS	12.343.411,28		12.343.411,28	80.883.635,62
Interest payments				
Investment management fees	7.510.832,08		7.510.832,08	6.184.280,79
Loss on exchange	74.995,18		74.995,18	36.547,00
Amortization of differences on redemption prices	2.840.906,40		2.840.906,40	1.442.402,35
Losses on realisation of investments	501.599,43		501.599,43	72.323.444,96
Other investment expenses				
Allocations on investment	1.415.078,19		1.415.078,19	896.960,52
TECHNICAL RESULTS (1+2-3-4+5-6)	129.741.417,23	16.216.442,25	113.524.974,98	87.935.998,42

Income and expenses account (cpc)

Financial year from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020

(IN DIRHAMS)

CPC Non-life technical

LABEL	FISCAL YEAR 2021			FISCAL YEAR 2020
	Brut	Rétrocession	Net	Net
1. PREMIUMS	2,067,855,275.89	1,140,666,896.80	927,188,379.09	760,527,810.83
Accepted premiums	2,033,464,769.43	1,137,107,378.35	896,357,391.08	837,737,054.02
Change in provisions for unearned premiums	-34,390,506.46	-3,559,518.45	-30,830,988.01	77,209,243.19
2. TECHNICAL OPERATING INCOME	94,582,033.06		94,582,033.06	75,920,296.19
Technical operating income	2,585,097.81		2,585,097.81	2,464,502.34
Takeovers, transfers of expenses	91,996,935.25		91,996,935.25	73,455,793.85
3. SERVICES AND FEES	1,050,907,968.06	389,569,630.88	661,338,337.18	522,439,997.31
Services and paid costs	889,547,038.60	279,129,726.81	610,417,311.79	554,125,117.78
Change in provisions for loss reserves	128,068,695.15	109,182,262.45	18,886,432.70	-58,755,929.15
Change in provisions for fluctuations in claims	49,859,227.89		49,859,227.89	8,791,634.62
Change in provisions for financial contingencies				
Change in provisions for profit sharing				
Change in other technical provisions	-16,566,993.58	1,257,641.62	-17,824,635.20	18,279,174.06
4. TECHNICAL CHARGES FOR OPERATIONS	254,334,876.70		254,334,876.70	216,375,478.32
Contract acquisition expenses				
Purchases of materials and supplies	208,977.60		208,977.60	217,746.52
Other external charges	30,953,263.06		30,953,263.06	29,556,785.92
Taxes	10,456,031.02		10,456,031.02	10,772,782.53
Personnel costs	70,765,758.68		70,765,758.68	64,360,386.09
Other operating expenses	949,329.02		949,329.02	299,073.37
Operating allowances	141,001,517.32		141,001,517.32	111,168,703.89
5. INVESTMENT INCOME ALLOCATED TO REASSURANCE OPERATIONS	342,771,451.87		342,771,451.87	634,062,692.85
Investment income	197,185,084.96		197,185,084.96	177,256,551.40
Foreign exchange gains	48,836,544.75		48,836,544.75	19,345,009.59
income difference on redemption prices to be collected	77,811.16		77,811.16	127,756.75
Profits on realisation of investments	83,139,485.83		83,139,485.83	151,519,425.92
Interest and other investment incomes	1,698,266.54		1,698,266.54	2,800,146.12
upturn on investment charges; transfers of charges	11,834,258.63		11,834,258.63	283,013,803.07
6. INVESTMENT EXPENSES ALLOCATED TO REASSURANCE OPERATIONS	74,395,164.55		74,395,164.55	375,120,289.09
Interest payments				
Investment management costs	14,194,152.59		14,194,152.59	15,132,620.65
Exchange rate losses	20,899,194.19		20,899,194.19	30,113,303.35
Amortization of differences on redemption prices	1,052,748.21		1,052,748.21	639,887.75
Losses on realisation of investments	9,870,817.85		9,870,817.85	310,227,917.59
Other investment expenses				
Investment allocations	28,378,251.71		28,378,251.71	19,006,559.75
TECHNICAL RESULT (1+2-3-4+5-6)	1,125,570,751.51	751,097,265.92	374,473,485.59	356,575,035.15

(IN DIRHAMS)

Non technical

LABEL	OPERATIONS		TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2020
	FISCAL YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR		
1. CURRENT NON-TECHNICAL INCOME	571,581,89	37,927,00	609,508,89	433,120,20
CURRENT non-technical operating INCOME				
Interest and other current non-technical income	571,581,89	37,927,00	609,508,89	433,120,20
Other non-technical products/INCOME				
Non-technical UPTURN, transfers of charges				
2. CURRENT NON-TECHNICAL EXPENSES	8,428,290,25		8,428,290,25	7,650,984,79
Current non-technical operating expenses				
Current non-technical financial charges				
Other current non-technical charges				
Non-technical allocations	8,428,290,25		8,428,290,25	7,650,984,79
3. NON-TECHNICAL CURRENT RESULT (1-2)	-7,856,708,36		-7,818,781,36	-7,217,864,59
4. NON-TECHNICAL and NON-CURRENT PRODUCTS	201,752,84	189,994,99	391,747,83	618,946,31
Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	110,067,15		110,067,15	13,160,00
Balance subsidies				
Other non-current products	31,595,01	189,994,99	221,590,00	507,318,73
Non-TECHNICAL UPTURN, transfers of expenses	60,090,68		60,090,68	98,467,58
5. NON-CURRENT NON-TECHNICAL EXPENSES	11,112,875,63	1,383,912,56	12,496,788,19	11,912,939,96
Net depreciation of assets sold	10,826,85		10,826,85	4,124,95
Grants awarded				
Other non current expenses	11,102,048,78	1,383,912,56	12,485,961,34	11,492,933,47
Non-current allocations				415,881,54
Recall and reduction of income taxes				
RESULTAT NON TECHNIQUE NON COURANT (3-4)	-10,911,122,79	-1,193,917,57	-12,105,040,36	-11,293,993,65
RESULTAT NON TECHNIQUE (1-2+3-4)	-18,767,831,15	-1,155,990,57	-19,923,821,72	-18,511,858,24

Recapitulation

	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2020
LIFE INSURANCE TECHNICAL RESULTS	113,524,974,98	87,935,998,42
NON-LIFE INSURANCE TECHNICAL RESULTS	374,473,485,59	356,575,035,15
TOTAL TECHNICAL RESULT	487,998,460,57	444,511,033,57
TOTAL NON-TECHNICAL RESULT	-19,923,821,72	-18,511,858,24
RESULTS BEFORE TAX	468,074,638,85	425,999,175,33
INCOME TAXES	157,558,286,00	108,240,864,00
NET RESULT	310,516,352,85	317,758,311,33
TOTAL LIFE INSURANCE INCOME	449,342,861,44	384,100,157,04
TOTAL NON-LIFE INSURANCE INCOME	1,364,541,864,02	1,470,510,799,87
TOTAL TECHNICAL INCOME	1,813,884,725,46	1,854,610,956,91
TOTAL NON-TECHNICAL INCOME	1,001,256,72	1,052,066,51
TOTAL OF INCOME	1,814,885,982,18	1,855,663,023,42
TOTAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSES	335,817,886,46	296,164,158,62
TOTAL NON-LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSES	990,068,378,43	1,113,935,764,72
TOTAL TECHNICAL EXPENSES	1,325,886,264,89	1,410,099,923,34
TOTAL NON-TECHNICAL EXPENSES	20,925,078,44	19,563,924,75
TAXES ON RESULTS	157,558,286,00	108,240,864,00
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,504,369,629,33	1,537,904,712,09
NET RESULT	310,516,352,85	317,758,311,33

I - Breakdown of earnings

	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2020
1 Earned premiums (1a - 1b)	2,235,689,156,34	2,124,559,117,19
1a Issued premiums	2,201,298,649,88	2,241,643,286,83
1b Change in provisions for unearned premiums	-34,390,506,46	117,084,169,64
2 Change in policy liabilities (60311+60317 + 6032 + 6033 + 60261+60267)	-75,980,378,49	-77,073,846,46
3 VARCUC adjustment		
4 Benefits expenses (4a + 4b)	1,439,800,253,01	1,509,596,101,28
4a Benefits and expenses paid (excluding item 9)	1,163,515,836,17	1,298,411,228,26
4b Change in provisions for benefits and other	276,284,416,84	211,184,873,02
A - Subscription balance (Gross margin) (1 - 2- 3 -4)	871,869,281,82	692,036,862,37
5 Acquisition expenses		
6 Other technical operating expenses	272,990,353,87	232,948,240,85
7 Underwriting operating income	99,255,687,58	80,030,346,02
B - Net acquisition and management expenses (5 + 6 - 7)	173,734,666,29	152,917,894,83
C - Operating margin (A - B)	698,134,615,53	539,118,967,54
8 Net investment income (73 - 63) (excluding VARCUC adjustment)	557,177,553,21	459,168,462,00
9 Investments and interest expense credited (60115, 60316, 60125, 60266, 607)		
D - Financial balance (8 - 9)	557,177,553,21	459,168,462,00
E - Gross underwriting earnings (C + D)	1,255,312,168,74	998,287,429,54
10 Reinsurers' share of earned premiums	1,164,976,247,50	1,265,150,893,01
11 Reinsurers' share of benefits paid	282,839,652,83	487,181,314,65
12 Reinsurers' share of reserves	114,822,886,50	224,193,182,39
F - Reinsurance balance (11 + 12 - 10)	-767,313,708,17	-553,776,395,97
G - Net underwriting earnings (E + F)	487,998,460,57	444,511,033,57
13 Current non-underwriting earnings	-7,818,781,36	-7,217,864,59
14 Non-current non-underwriting earnings	-12,105,040,36	-11,293,993,65
H - Non-underwriting earnings (13 + 14)	-19,923,821,72	-18,511,858,24
I - Pre-tax income (G + H)	468,074,638,85	425,999,175,33
15 Corporate income tax	157,558,286,00	108,240,864,00
J - Net earnings (I - 15)	310,516,352,85	317,758,311,33
16 C' - Operating margin net of reinsurance (C + F)	-69,179,092,64	-14,657,428,43

II - cash flow (CFS) - self-financing

	FISCAL YEAR 2021	FISCAL YEAR 2020
1 Net earnings for the year Profit +	310,516,352,85	317,758,311,33
Loss -		
2 + Operating allowances (1)		
3 + Allowances on investments (1)	29,793,329,90	19,903,520,27
4 + Current non-underwriting allowances	8,428,290,25	7,650,984,79
5 + Non-current non-underwriting allowances		415,881,54
6 - Operating reversals (2)		
7 - Reversals on investments (2)	12,196,494,52	342,947,596,81
8 - Current non-underwriting reversals		
9 - Non-current non-underwriting reversals (2) (3)	60,090,68	98,467,58
10 - Profits from revaluation		
11 + Losses from revaluation		
12 - Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	110,067,15	13,160,00
13 + Net depreciation value of assets sold	10,826,85	4,124,95
= CASH FLOW	336,382,147,50	2,673,598,49
14 - Distribution of profits	237,294,744,06	214,666,452,88
= SELF-FINANCING	99,087,403,44	-211,992,854,39

(1) Excluding provisions for current assets and liabilities and cash.

(2) Excluding reversals of current assets and liabilities and cash.

(3) Including reversals of grants.

Income and expenses account (CPC)

Financial year from 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020

(IN DIRHAMS)

Cash flow statement for the financial year

I. SYNTHESSES DES MASSES DU BILAN	FISCAL YEAR 2021	Previous financial year	Variation (a - b)	
	a	b	Jobs c	Resources d
(1) Permanent funding	2.691.534.804,22	2.621.417.173,85		70.117.630,37
(2) Less fixed assets	58.586.477,31	59.288.464,98		701.987,67
(3) FUNCTIONAL WORKING CAPITAL (1-2) (A)	2.632.948.326,91	2.562.128.708,87		70.819.618,04
(4) Underwriting provisions net of disposals	7.905.229.059,72	7.850.578.895,88		54.650.163,84
(5) Investments less reinsurers' deposits	9.653.759.975,55	9.273.771.582,04	379.988.393,51	
(6) = COVER REQUIREMENT (4-5) (B)	-1.748.530.915,83	-1.423.192.686,16	325.338.229,67	
(7) Current assets	1.993.759.892,77	2.083.382.295,78		89.622.403,01
(8) Less Current liabilities	1.198.207.184,95	1.148.642.657,63		49.564.527,32
(9) = FINANCING REQUIREMENTS (7-8) (C)	795.552.707,82	934.739.638,15		139.186.930,33
(10) NET CASH (ASSETS - LIABILITIES) (A + B - C)	88.864.703,26	204.196.384,56		115.331.681,30
II. CASH FLOW			2021	2020
I. NET EARNINGS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			310.516.352,85	317.758.311,33
(+) Change in underwriting reserves net of disposals			54.650.163,84	-12.872.912,64
(-) Change in deferred acquisition costs				
(-) Change in depreciation and provisions (charges less reversals)			75.810.263,05	-277.066.923,30
(-) Change in VARCUC adjustments (736 - 636)				
(-) += or - gains from revaluation of assets				
(-) gains or losses on disposal of assets				
(-) Changes in technical receivables and payables (341 + 342 - 441 - 442 - 42)			83.751.429,09	-300.586.548,77
(-) Change in receivables for cash or securities deposited (267)			-75.365.147,78	-162.858.224,08
(-) Change in other receivables and payables (343 to 348 - 443 to 448)			14.067.072,74	-135.521,12
(-) Other changes (349 - 449)			13.111.113,22	-2.671.467,08
A- OPERATING FLOWS			476.541.247,01	-438.433.285,66
(+) Acquisitions - disposals of buildings (261)			-1.635.976,77	-5.801.596,52
(+) Acquisitions - disposals of bonds (262)			-291.737.071,92	355.719.516,31
(+) Acquisitions - disposals of shares (263)			-20.864.468,20	473.337.470,60
(+) Other Acquisitions - disposals of (26)			-28.127.580,00	9.056.646,96
(+) Other Acquisitions - disposals (21 22 23 24 25 35)			-13.589.411,99	-27.556.172,82
B- NET INVESTMENT FLOW			-355.954.508,88	804.755.864,53
(-) Dividends paid			-937.294.744,06	-214.666.452,88
(+) Net issuance/(repayment) of borrowings			16.564,31	67.354,07
(+) Capital increase/(decrease) and start-up fund			700.000.000,00	
(+) Increase/(decrease) in treasury shares				
C- NET FINANCING FLOW			-237.278.179,75	-214.599.098,81
D - CURRENCY IMPACT (+17 - 27 37 + 47)			1.359.760,32	-37.591.870,82
E -NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C + D)			-115.331.681,30	114.131.609,24
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR			204.196.384,56	90.064.775,32
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR			88.864.703,26	204.196.384,56

Perspectives

SCR will continue to keep its position of Leader on the Moroccan Market while ensuring a controlled Development on the International level.

The year 2022 will be marked by the continued deployment of the various projects of the We Transform Tomorrow Together 2021-2023 strategic plan. Indeed, this plan, as it was conceived, aims to unite all of SCR's resources around a common corporate project. The deployment of these projects will give a new impetus to SCR's position at the local and international level, focusing on a business model centered on customer satisfaction and the digital transformation of the entire company.

The new strategy should enable SCR to confirm and consolidate its status at the continental level as a regional reinsurer, while taking into account the various regulatory changes underway as well as the competitive context created by the Covid-19 crisis.

In the future, SCR's sales will continue to grow at the same rate. Indeed, in 2021, SCR continued to play an important role in the management of the catastrophic risk regime, which has generated considerable business on the Moroccan market.

Also, for the Moroccan Market, the year 2022 will be marked by the continuation of Development and coverage in Reinsurance for the regime against catastrophic risks, as well as by the Development of a National Center of Research in Catastrophic Risks in collaboration with the Fund of Solidarity against Catastrophic Events (FSEC)

For the International Market, development will continue according to a strategy of controlled growth, combining revenues and profitability, in particular through the contact offices, and by continuing to penetrate new targeted markets. An opportunity and feasibility study is being finalized for the opening of a 5th Representative Office in the Middle East.

At the level of the Moroccan market, the activity of the SCR will be marked by :

- A stabilization of the turnover recorded for Moroccan Optional Business as well as for conventional Treaties (excluding GA) compared to 2022;
- Revenues related to protection against catastrophic risks of around 195 MDH.
- The entry into force of new mandatory guarantees: the All Risks Construction (TRC) and the Decennial Liability (RC). The impact of the implementation of these guarantees on SCR's revenues is expected to begin in 2023.
- The entry into force of Windows Takaful on the Moroccan market and the deployment of Retakaful on the side of SCR after having obtained the approval.

On the International Market, the activity of the SCR will be marked by :

- The turnover of the International activity which would be about 798 MDH ;
- Consolidation of the achievements linked to the Subscriptions operated from the contact offices of Abidjan, Kigali, Johannesburg and Cairo as well as a possible opening of a 5th contact office in the Middle East.
- Business Underwriting Development in New Markets in Asia;
- Business Underwriting Development in Southern Africa.

Société Centrale de Réassurance will also continue to support the supervisory authorities in the various Missions of General Interest.

Representative Offices

Cairo, Egypt
Alex Desert road
Arab Academy Building Smart Village
Office N° 119 - Ground Floor

Kigali, Rwanda
City Tower
Plot N° 6418 - 14th Floor
Avenue du Commerce

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Nogues Avenue - Plateau
CNPS Building - 2nd Floor

Johannesburg, South Africa
Regus Parktown block B
Metropolitan Building 8 Hillside Road
Parktown



CRÉATEUR DE RÉSILIENCE DEPUIS 1960
RESILIENCE BUILDER SINCE 1960

GROUPE CDG



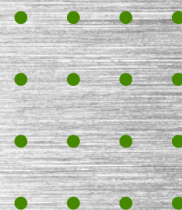
Excellence
التميز
Excellence



Citizenship
المواطنة
Citoyenneté



Responsibility
المسؤولية
Responsabilité



Limited Liability Company governed by the Dahir of Chaoual 23 - April 20, 1960
Capital of MAD 2,2 billion - fully paid up - Convention of March 9, 1960
between the State and the Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion - C.D.G.
as amended by the agreement of December 21, 2018
Company regulated by the Insurance Code

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