

Notes to the Group Financial Statements

ACCOUNTING REGULATIONS

As a publicly listed company, UNIQA is obligated to prepare its Consolidated Financial Statements according to internationally accepted accounting principles. In accordance with Section 245a of the Austrian Commercial Code, the company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements exclusively in agreement with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applied within the European Union. These Consolidated Financial Statements and the Group Management Report therefore do not follow the accounting principles according to the Insurance Supervisory Act, rather the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Accounting Standards (IAS) in the versions applicable to this reporting period. No early application of modified standards was performed.

Since 2005, UNIQA Versicherungen AG has applied IFRS 4 published in 2004 for insurance policies. This standard demands that the methods of accounting and valuation be largely unaltered with regard to the actuarial items.

The present Consolidated Financial Statements were therefore prepared, as in previous years, in compliance with IFRS 4 and in accordance with the regulations of the US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US-GAAP). For balancing the accounts and evaluation of the insurance-specific entries of the life insurer with profit participation, FAS 120 was observed; FAS 60 was applied for specific items in health, property and casualty insurance and FAS 113 in the area of reinsurance. The unit-linked life insurance, where the policyholder bears the investment risk, is stated according to FAS 97.

The financial instruments were balanced in accordance with IAS 39, including the information required by IFRS 7, as most recently amended in November 2009. Aside from recording the securities under “Held to maturity”, “Available for sale”, “At fair value through profit or loss” and “Derivative financial instruments (held for trading)”, additional disclosures for securities available for sale are reported in the following investment categories, which were utilised for the internal risk reports:

- Shares in affiliated companies
- Shares
- Equity funds
- Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed
- Other variable-yield securities
- Participating interests and other investments
- Fixed-interest securities

In the 2012 financial year, the following new and modified IFRS became mandatory for the first time:

Modifications to IFRS 7 (revised 10/2010), Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Improved Disclosures on Financial Instruments, includes expanded disclosure requirements for the transfer of financial assets. This should create additional transparency with regard to the influence of such transactions on risk exposure and the financial situation of companies. The new regulations must be applied to all financial years that begin on or after 1 July 2011; they were integrated into European law in November 2011. This will not have a significant impact on UNIQA.

Standards and modifications to standards that are not yet in effect

Due to modifications of IAS 1 (revised 06/2011), Presentation of Financial Statements, Presentation of Items in Other Comprehensive Income, items in other comprehensive income that are reclassified at a later time into the income statement, as well as those items for which this is not the case, must be presented separately. This is designed to improve the presentation of these items and to further align IFRS and US GAAP standards. Modifications must be applied for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

Modifications to IAS 19 are intended to improve the understanding of users of financial statements with regard to the way in which defined benefit plans affect a company's net assets, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The objective of the standard is to prescribe accounting and disclosure requirements for employee benefits. Following endorsement in EU law, the modification to IAS 19 is applicable to users of EU IFRSs in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, applies to IFRSs that require or permit fair value measurement or disclosures. The standard provides a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. The standard defines fair value on the basis of an "exit price" notion and uses a fair value hierarchy, which results in a market-based, rather than entity-specific, measurement. IFRS 13 is a new IFRS standard published in May 2011. It applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Modifications made to IFRS 1 as of March 2012 with regard to government loans with a below-market rate of interest were amended and are expected to apply to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Changes for countries with high inflation enter into force on 1 January 2013.

The modification to IFRS 7 (revised 12/2011) prescribes additional quantitative information in order to enable users to better compare and coordinate IFRS disclosures and disclosures according to US GAAP. The IASB also amended IAS 32 in order to specify additional guidelines with the aim of reducing incoherent application of standards in practice. Modifications relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities released in December 2011 come into force on 1 January 2013.

Modifications to IAS 12 (revised 12/2010), Income Tax, Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets, address the dependency of deferred tax valuation on whether the book value of an asset is realised through use or through sale. This distinction is frequently vague in practice. The introduction of a rebuttable presumption clarifies that the realisation of book value is normally attained via sale. The binding date of application for the original standard was postponed to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013 for EU companies. This modification does not affect UNIQA.

CONSOLIDATION

Scope of consolidation

In addition to the Annual Financial Statements of UNIQA Versicherungen AG, the Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of all subsidiaries at home and abroad. 33 affiliated companies did not form part of the scope of consolidation. They were of only minor significance, even if taken together, for the presentation of a true and fair view of the Group's assets, financial position and income. Therefore, the scope of consolidation contains, in addition to UNIQA Versicherungen AG, 56 domestic and 72 foreign subsidiaries in which UNIQA Versicherungen AG has the majority voting rights.

The scope of consolidation was extended in the reporting period by the following companies:

	Date of initial inclusion	Net profit/loss	Acquired shares percentage	Acquisition costs	Goodwill
Figures in € thousand					
"Graben 27-28" Besitzgesellschaft m.b.H.	30.09.2012	200	100.0	1,741	0
Hotel Burgenland Betriebs GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	35	0
R-FMZ Immobilienholding GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	36,225	0
Neue Marktgasse Einkaufspassage Stockerau GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	8,609	0
DEVELOP Baudurchführungs- und Stadtentwicklungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	31.12.2012	0	100.0	24,102	0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum Mercurius GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	11,933	0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum ZWEI GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	24,817	0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum Ivesis GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	10,471	0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum VIER GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	30,991	0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum SIEBEN GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	7,585	0
R-FMZ "MERCATUS" Holding GmbH	31.12.2012	0	100.0	48,246	0

The effects of these additions on the main asset and debt positions can be found under Note 5.

In June 2012, UNIQA entered into an agreement with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) on the acquisition of the minority interests held by EBRD in the subsidiaries in Croatia (20 per cent), Poland (30 per cent) and Hungary (15 per cent). The acquisition of these minority interests is already legally effective. The carrying amount of the net assets of these companies was €112,512 thousand as at the time of acquisition. The Group recognised a reduction in non-controlling interests of €25,391 thousand and in retained earnings of €50,023 thousand. The effects of the acquisition are presented below:

	UNIQA osiguranje d.d.	UNIQA Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń S.A.	UNIQA Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie S.A.	UNIQA Biztosító Zrt.	Total
Figures in € thousand					
	Croatia	Poland	Poland	Hungary	
Share in net assets as at 1.1.2012	7,029	27,511	8,314	28,141	70,995
Effect of increase of participation quota	2,207	11,863	4,062	7,259	25,391
Capital increase	2,332	0	0	0	2,332
Share in comprehensive income	3,607	23,863	1,580	- 3,225	25,825
Share in net assets as at 31.12.2012	15,175	63,238	13,957	32,175	124,544

On 16 April 2012, the UNIQA Group entered into agreements to sell Mannheimer AG Holding, including its subsidiaries and the associated real estate holdings. These transactions were conducted in the 2nd quarter of 2012 and related to 91.68 per cent of the shares of Mannheimer AG Holding, its subsidiaries Mannheimer Versicherung AG, Mannheimer Krankenversicherung AG and mamax Lebensversicherung AG, and the real estate companies MV Augustaanlage Verwaltungs-GmbH and MV Augustaanlage GmbH & Co. KG. The result from discontinued operations is composed as follows:

Figures in € thousand	Property and casualty		Health		Life		Consolidation		Group	
	1-12/2012	1-12/2011	1-12/2012	1-12/2011	1-12/2012	1-12/2011	1-12/2012	1-12/2011	1-12/2012	1-12/2011
Gross premiums written	197,613	304,065	72,739	124,785	9,933	19,737	0	0	280,285	448,588
Premiums earned (retained)	152,640	296,650	69,788	124,043	7,299	14,668	115	5,155	229,842	440,516
Income from fees and commissions	422	2,092	30	30	1,273	2,111	-41	-1,683	1,684	2,549
Net investment income	7,482	10,894	12,098	13,503	1,231	359	1	1	20,811	24,757
Other income	18,363	35,821	402	856	194	550	-43,203	-22,323	-24,244	14,904
Insurance benefits (net)	-105,777	-205,563	-71,306	-115,476	-5,916	-10,657	384	-2,462	-182,616	-334,157
Operating expenses	-57,896	-114,230	-9,218	-19,167	-2,776	-4,672	0	0	-69,890	-138,069
Other expenses	-16,690	-34,227	-2,249	-2,219	-1,680	-3,374	41,417	26,054	20,798	-13,766
Amortisation of goodwill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating profit/loss	-1,456	-8,563	-455	1,571	-376	-1,016	-1,328	4,742	-3,615	-3,266
Financing costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit/loss on ordinary activities	-1,456	-8,563	-455	1,571	-376	-1,016	-1,328	4,742	-3,615	-3,266
Income taxes	-518	4,161	69	-409	-161	247	0	0	-610	3,998
Current result from discontinued operations (after taxes)	-1,974	-4,402	-386	1,161	-537	-769	-1,328	4,742	-4,225	733
Disposal proceeds from discontinued operations	14,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,098	0
Result from discontinued operations (after taxes)	12,124	-4,402	-386	1,161	-537	-769	-1,328	4,742	9,873	733
of which consolidated profit/loss	12,603	-3,495	-354	1,396	-492	-714	-1,328	4,742	10,429	1,930
of which minority interests	-478	-908	-32	-234	-45	-55	0	0	-555	-1,197

In the 3rd quarter of 2012, the UNIQA Group resolved to sell the companies of Austria Hotels. Until this transaction is completed, the assets and liabilities of these companies will be presented as separate items in the balance sheet. Details on this can be found under Note 8.

Nine associated companies were domestic companies consolidated at equity; 13 companies were of minor significance and were listed at current market value.

In applying IAS 39 and in terms of the present interpretation of this statement by the IASB (SIC 12), fully controlled investment funds will be included in the consolidation insofar as their fund volumes were not of minor importance when viewed singularly and in total.

Changes in the 1st quarter of 2013

There have been no significant changes to the scope of consolidation.

Consolidation principles

Capital consolidation follows the acquisition method. The costs of acquiring shares in the subsidiaries are written as the proportional equity of the subsidiary that was first revalued. The conditions at the time of acquiring the shares in the consolidated subsidiary are taken into consideration for the initial consolidation. To the extent other (non-Group) shareholders hold shares in the subsidiary's equity at the reporting date, these are dealt with under minority interests.

If the shareholding was acquired before 1 January 1995, the differences are set off against profits carried forward in line with the applicable transitional provisions.

Negative differences from mergers consummated after 31 March 2004 must be credited with an effect on income immediately after reappraisal.

In compliance with IFRS 3, the goodwill is not subject to any scheduled depreciation. The value of existing goodwill resultant from the acquisition of holdings is appraised in an annual impairment test. A fall in value is written off where necessary.

Shares in associated companies

Shares in associated companies are, as a general rule, valued according to the equity method using the equity held by the Group. Differences are determined according to the principles of capital consolidation and the amounts are recorded under shares in associated companies. The updating of the development of the associated companies is based on the most recent financial statements available.

In establishing the value of shares in associated companies, an IFRS report is generally required. Where no IFRS reports are presented, the adjustment of the entries for these companies to the uniform Group valuation benchmarks must be dispensed with due to a lack of available documentation; however, this does not have any significant impact on the present Consolidated Financial Statements.

Debt consolidation

For debt consolidation, the receivables from Group companies are set off against the payables to Group companies. As a rule, any differences have an effect on income. Group-internal results from deliveries and services are eliminated if they are of minor significance for giving a true and fair view of the Group's assets, financial position and income. Proceeds and other income from deliveries and services within the Group are set off against the corresponding expenditure.

Presentation of balance sheet and income statement

The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) allow a shortened version of the balance sheet and income statement. Summarising many individual items into units enhances the informative quality of the financial statements. Explanatory notes to these items are contained in the Group Notes. Because of formatting to thousand €, there may be rounding differences.

Segment reporting

The primary segment reports depict the main business segments of property and casualty insurance, life insurance and health insurance. The consolidation principles are applied here to transactions within a segment. In addition, the main items of the income statement are also broken down by regional perspectives.

Foreign currency conversion

The reporting currency of UNIQA Versicherungen AG is the euro. All Annual Financial Statements of foreign subsidiaries that are not reported in euro are converted at the rate on the balance sheet closing date according to the following guidelines:

- Assets, liabilities and transition of the annual net profit/deficit at the middle rate on the balance sheet closing date
- Income statement at the average rate for the year
- Equity capital (except for annual net profit/deficit) at the historic exchange rate

Resulting exchange rate differences are set off against the shareholders' equity without affecting income.

The most important exchange rates are summarised in the following table:

€ rates on balance sheet closing date	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Swiss franc CHF	1.2072	1.2156
Czech koruna CZK	25.1510	25.7870
Hungarian forint HUF	292.3000	314.5800
Croatian kuna HRK	7.5575	7.5370
Polish zloty PLN	4.0740	4.4580
Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark BAM	1.9558	1.9558
Romanian leu (new) RON	4.4445	4.3233
Bulgarian lev (new) BGN	1.9558	1.9558
Ukrainian hrywnja UAH	10.6208	10.3708
Serbian dinar RSD	112.3722	107.0795
Russian ruble RUB	40.3295	41.7650
Albanian lek ALL	140.1400	138.5500
Macedonian denar MKD	62.2353	61.7613

Estimates

For creation of the Consolidated Financial Statements according to IFRS, it is necessary to make assumptions for the future within various items. These estimates can have a considerable influence on the valuation of assets and debts on the balance sheet closing date as well as the amount of expenses and income in the financial year. The items below carry a not insignificant level of risk that considerable adjustments to asset or debt values may be necessary in the following year:

- Deferred acquisition costs
- Current value and goodwill
- Shares in associated companies/investments – insofar as the valuation does not take place based on stock exchange prices or other market prices
- Technical provisions
- Pensions and similar provisions

METHODS OF ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION

The Annual Financial Statements of the companies in Austria and abroad included in the Consolidated Financial Statements were predominantly prepared up to the reporting date of UNIQA Versicherungen AG, i.e. 31 December. For recording in the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Annual Financial Statements of UNIQA Versicherungen AG and its included subsidiaries are unified to conform to the accounting and valuation principles of IFRS/IAS and, as far as actuarial provisions, acquisition costs and actuarial expenses and income are concerned, according to the provisions of US-GAAP.

Securities transactions are recorded using the settlement date. As a rule, the fair values are derived from an active market.

Intangible assets

These include goodwill, deferred acquisition costs, the current value of life, property and casualty insurance contracts, and other items.

Goodwill is the difference between the purchase price for the stake in a subsidiary and the Group's share in the equity after the disclosure of hidden reserves at the time of acquisition.

Deferred acquisition costs for insurance activities that are directly related to new business and/or to extensions of existing policies and that vary in line with that business are capitalised and written off over the term of the insurance contracts to which they refer. If they are attributable to property and casualty insurance, they are written off over the probable policy term, with a maximum of five years. For life insurance, the acquisition costs are amortised over the duration of the policy at the same proportion as the actuarial profit margin of each individual year is realised in comparison to the total margin to be expected from the policies. For long-term health insurance policies, the depreciation of acquisition costs is measured in line with the proportionate share of earned premiums in the present value of expected future premium income. The changes in deferred acquisition costs are shown as operating expenses.

With regard to life insurance business acquired, the updating of the current value follows the progression of the estimated gross margins.

The other intangible assets include both purchased and self-developed software which is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life of two to five 5 years.

Land and buildings, including buildings on third-party land

Land and buildings that are held as long-term investments are recognised according to IAS 40 at acquisition or construction costs, reduced by the amounts of scheduled amortizations and depreciation. Self-used land and buildings are shown at book value (IAS 16). The scheduled depreciation term generally corresponds to the useful life, up to a maximum of 80 years. Real estate is depreciated on a straight-line basis over time.

The list of fair values can be found under Notes 1 and 3.

Shares in affiliated and associated companies

To the extent that the Annual Financial Statements of affiliated and associated companies are not consolidated for being of minor significance and/or included at equity, these companies are valued as available for sale in accordance with IAS 39.

Investments

With the exception of securities held to maturity, mortgage loans and other loans, the investments are listed at the current fair value, which is established by determining a market value or stock market price. In the case of investments for which no market value can be determined, the fair value is determined through internal valuation models or on the basis of estimates of what amounts could be achieved under current market conditions in the event of proper liquidation.

Securities held to maturity, mortgage loans and other loans

These are recognised at amortised cost in the balance sheet. This means that the difference between the acquisition costs and the repayment amount changes the book value with an effect on income in proportion to time and/or equity. The items included under other loans are recognised at their nominal amount less any redemptions made in the interim.

Securities available for sale

These are recognised in the financial statements at their fair value on the reporting date. Differences between the fair value and historical acquisition costs are dealt with under equity with a neutral effect on income, after deduction of the provisions for latent profit sharing in life insurance and deferred taxes. Depreciation that affects income (impairment) is undertaken only where we anticipate a lasting fall in value. This uses the fluctuations in fair value over the last nine months as well as the absolute difference between acquisition costs and the fair value on the reporting date as the basis for assessing a necessary impairment. A sustained impairment is assumed for variable-yield securities if the highest quoted price within the last nine months lies below the acquisition costs or the difference of acquisition costs less fair value is greater than 20 per cent. These same selection criteria are also applied for fixed-interest securities in order to perform a precise credit-related evaluation of a sustained impairment per security for the items in question. In addition, foreign exchange differentials resulting from fixed-interest securities are recognised with an effect on income. Foreign exchange differentials resulting from variable-yield securities are recognised as equity with no effect on income to the extent that these are not securities which are written off as the result of an impairment test. The fair value of other investments is based in part on external and internal company ratings.

Investments held for trade (trading portfolio)

Derivatives are used within the limits permitted by the Austrian Insurance Supervisory Act, for hedging investments and for increasing earnings. All fluctuations are recognised in the income statement.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Structured products are not split between the underlying transaction and derivative, but are accounted for as a unit. All the structured products can therefore be found in the “Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” item of the balance sheet. Unrealised profits and losses are dealt with in the income statement. In accordance with IAS 39 (11A), ABS bonds, structured bonds, hedge funds and a special annuity fund with a high share of derivatives are also dealt with under the items for securities at fair value through profit or loss.

Valuation methods and assumptions on which the current market valuation was based

The current market value of assets traded on the active markets is determined with respect to the listed market prices (includes government bonds, corporate bonds, listed shares).

The current market value of other financial assets (excluding derivative instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted valuation models, based on discounted cash flow analyses and using prices of observable current market transactions and trader listings for similar instruments.

The current market value of derivative instruments is calculated using listed prices. If such prices are not available, discounted cash flow analyses are performed with application of the corresponding interest yield curves for the term of the instruments in the case of derivatives without optional components as well as option price models in the case of derivatives with optional components. Currency futures are valued based on listed forward rates and interest yield curves that are derived from listed market interest rates in consideration of the contract maturity dates. Interest swaps are valued with the cash value of the estimated future payment flows. The discounting took place using the pertinent interest yield curves, which were derived from listed interest rates.

Deposits with credit institutions and other investments

These are recognised at fair value.

Capital investments held for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policyholders

These investments concern life insurance policies whose value or profit is determined by investments for which the policyholder carries the risk, i.e. the unit-linked or index-linked life insurance policies. The investments in question are collected in asset pools, balanced at their current market value and kept separately from the remaining investments of the company. The policyholders are entitled to all income from these investments. The amount of the balanced investments strictly corresponds to the actuarial provisions (before reinsurance business ceded) for life insurance, to the extent that the investment risk is borne by the policyholders. The unrealised profits and losses from fluctuations in the current values of the investment pools are thus counterbalanced by the appropriate changes in these reserves.

Shares of reinsurers in the technical provisions

These are recognised on the assets page, taking the reinsurance contracts into consideration.

Receivables

These are recognised at their nominal value, taking into account redemptions made and reasonable value adjustments.

Liquid funds

Liquid funds are valued at their nominal amounts.

Other tangible assets

The tangible assets and inventories included on the balance sheet under other assets are recognised at acquisition and production costs, net of depreciation. Tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lifetime (up to a maximum of 10 years).

Equity

The *subscribed capital* corresponds to the calculated nominal value per share that was achieved upon issuing of the shares.

The *capital reserves* represent the amount earned over and above the calculated nominal value upon issue of the shares.

The *revaluation reserve* contains unrealised profits and losses from market valuations of securities available for sale.

The *revenue reserves* include the withheld profit of the UNIQA Group.

Thus, the amount of the actuarial gains and losses from the provisions for pensions and similar obligations will be reported in the shareholders' equity, after deducting deferred taxes and deferred profit participation and without affecting income under the item *actuarial gains and losses from defined retirement benefits*.

The *portfolio of UNIQA shares* is deducted from the equity (revenue reserves).

The *minority interests* in shareholders' equity represent the proportional minority shares in equity.

Technical provisions***Unearned premiums***

Unearned premiums are in principle calculated for each individual policy and exactly to the day. If they are attributable to life insurance, they are included in the premium reserves.

Actuarial provision

Actuarial provisions are established in the casualty, life and health insurance lines. Their recognition value on the balance sheet is determined according to actuarial principles on the basis of the present value of future benefits to be paid by the insurer less the present value of future net premiums the insurer expects to receive. The actuarial provision of the life insurer is calculated by taking into account prudent and contractually agreed calculation bases.

For policies of a mainly investment character (e.g. unit-linked life insurance), the regulations in FAS 97 are used to value the actuarial provision. The actuarial provision is arrived at by combining the invested amounts, the change in value of the underlying investments and the withdrawals under the policy. For unit-linked insurance policies in which the policyholder carries the sole risk of the value of the investment rising or falling, the actuarial provision is listed as a separate liability entry under “Technical provisions for life insurance where the investment risk is carried by policyholders”.

The actuarial provisions for health insurance are determined on a calculation basis of “best estimate”, taking into account safety margins. Once a calculation basis has been determined, these basically have to be applied to the corresponding part portfolio for the whole duration (locked-in principle).

Provision for outstanding claims

The provision for outstanding claims in the property insurance contains the actual and the expected amounts of future financial obligations, including the claims settlement expenses appertaining thereto, based on accepted statistical procedures. This applies to claims already reported as well as to claims incurred but not yet reported. In insurance lines in which past experience does not allow the application of statistical procedures, individual loss provisions are made.

Life insurance is calculated on an individual loss basis with the exception of the provision for unreported claims.

As for health insurance, the provisions for outstanding claims are estimated on the basis of past experience, taking into consideration the known arrears in claim payments.

The provision for the assumed reinsurance business generally complies with the figures of the cedents.

Provision for premium refunds and profit sharing

The provision for premium refunds includes, on the one hand, the amounts for profit-related and profit-unrelated profit sharing to which the policyholders are entitled on the basis of statutory or contractual regulations, and on the other hand, the amount resulting from the valuation of assets and obligations of life insurers deviating from valuation under commercial law. The amount of the provision for latent profit sharing amounts to generally 85 per cent of the valuation differentials before tax. These valuation differences can also give rise to net positive items, which are also listed here.

Other technical provisions

This item basically contains the provision for contingent losses for acquired reinsurance portfolios as well as a provision for expected cancellations and premium losses.

Technical provisions for unit- and index-linked life insurance policies

This item concerns the actuarial provisions and the remaining technical provisions for obligations from life insurance policies where the value or income is determined by investments for which the policyholder bears the risk or for which the benefit is index-linked. As a general rule, the valuation corresponds with the investments of the unit-linked and index-linked life insurance written at current market values.

Other provisions for pensions and similar obligations

For the performance-oriented old age provision systems of the UNIQA Group, pension provisions are calculated in accordance with IAS 19 using the projected-unit-credit method. Future obligations are spread over the whole employment duration of the employees. The calculation is based on current mortality, disability and fluctuation probabilities, expected increases in salaries, pension entitlements and pension payments as well as a realistic technical interest rate. The technical interest rate, which is determined in conformity with the market and on the basis of the reporting date, is in line with the market yield of long-term, high-quality industrial or government bonds.

From now on, the amount of the actuarial gains and losses will therefore be reported as shareholders' equity in accordance with IAS 19.93A ff, after deducting deferred taxes and deferred profit participation and without affecting income.

The amount of *other provisions* is determined by the extent to which the provisions will probably be made use of. *Payables* and *other liabilities* are shown at the amount to be repaid.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are to be created according to IAS 12 for temporary differences arising from the comparison of a stated asset or an obligation using the respective taxable value. This results in a probable tax burden affecting cash flow in the future. These are to be accounted for independent of the date of their release. Moreover, according to IAS, deferred taxes for accumulated losses brought forward and not yet used are to be capitalised to the extent that they can be used in the future with adequate probability.

Value adjustments (impairments)

In principle, the carrying amounts of assets on the balance sheet are checked at least once a year with regard to possible impairment. Securities with an expected lasting and/or major decrease in value are depreciated with an effect on income. The entire real estate inventory is subject to recurrent valuation through external reports prepared by legally sworn experts. If there is a foreseeable durable impairment of assets, their carrying amount is reduced.

Premiums

Of the premiums written in the area of unit- and index-linked life insurance, only those parts calculated to cover the risk and costs are allocated as premiums.

Classes of insurance

(Direct business and partly accepted reinsurance business)

- Life insurance
- Unit-linked and index-linked life insurance
- Health insurance
- Casualty insurance
- General liability insurance
- Motor liability insurance, vehicle and passenger insurance
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance
- Legal expense insurance
- Fire and business interruption insurance
- Housebreaking, burglary and robbery insurance
- Water damage insurance
- Glass insurance
- Storm insurance
- Household insurance
- Hail insurance
- Livestock insurance
- Machinery and business interruption insurance
- Construction insurance
- Credit insurance
- Other forms of insurance

MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IFRS/IAS AND AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTING REGULATIONS

Goodwill

In the case of sustained impairment, the entire goodwill is written off to its market value. The valuation is performed at least once a year by applying a valuation model (impairment test). No ordinary amortisation of goodwill is performed.

Intangible assets

According to IFRS, self-developed intangible assets have to be capitalised, whereas they cannot be capitalised under the Austrian Commercial Code.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings, including buildings on third-party land, are valued according to IAS 16, and by exercising the respective choice, also according to IAS 40 at book value minus scheduled amortisation. These are based on the actual duration of use; in accordance with the Austrian Commercial Code, they are mostly also influenced by tax regulations.

Shares in affiliated and associated companies

Affiliated and associated companies that are not consolidated fully or at equity due to their minor significance are recognised at fair value.

As a general rule, participating interests are valued at equity insofar as the company has the opportunity to exercise considerable influence. This is assumed, as a matter of principle, for shares between 20 per cent and 50 per cent. The actual exercising of considerable influence has no bearing on these figures.

Financial assets

According to IAS 39, a different classification system is applicable to financial assets. It classifies other securities into the following categories: held to maturity, available for sale, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and trading portfolio (derivative financial instruments). The main valuation difference that applies to the other securities available for sale, which account for the majority of financial assets, as well as the other securities recorded with effect on income is that these are stated at fair value on the balance sheet date. According to the Austrian Commercial Code, the acquisition costs constitute the maximum valuation limit.

With regard to the other securities available for sale, the difference between book value and fair value is treated within the shareholders' equity without affecting income, whereas in the case of the other securities at fair value through profit or loss, the difference fully affects income. In contrast, when applying the strict lower-of-cost-or-market principle in the Austrian Commercial Code, depreciation always affects income, even in the case of a temporary reduction in value and appreciations in line with the requirement to reinstate original values. In the case of the mitigated lower-of-cost-or-market principle, the write-off is not obligatory if the depreciation is only temporary. Expected permanent impairments, posted as depreciation, affect income according to both the IFRS and the Austrian Commercial Code.

Reinsurance

The shares of reinsurers in actuarial provisions are shown on the assets page of the balance sheet in accordance with IFRS 4.

Acquisition costs

Commission as well as other variable costs which are directly related to the acquisition or extension of existing policies are deferred and distributed over the insurance contract terms and/or the premium payment period. The deferred acquisition costs also replace the administrative expense deductions allowed under the Insurance Supervisory Act for premiums brought forward in property and casualty insurance.

Actuarial provision

For the calculation of the actuarial provisions in life and health insurance, regulations deviating from Austrian law apply, which affect valuation variances as well as the allocation between actuarial provisions and provisions for premium refunds. This especially refers to the non-application of the zillmerisation of acquisition costs as well as the integration of the revalued unearned premiums and real final bonus in the life insurance.

Health insurance is mainly affected by the deviating interest rate as well as the application of the most recent parameters, including safety margins.

Provision for premium refunds and profit sharing

Because of the difference in valuation of the assets and liabilities in the area of life insurance, a provision has to be made for deferred profit participation which complies with the national legal or contractually regulated profit sharing and is assessed in favour of the policyholder. The change of the provision for deferred premium refunds compensates to a large extent for the effects of revaluation on the income statement and thus on the results for the year.

Provisions for outstanding claims

In accordance with US-GAAP, provisions for outstanding claims in the property insurance line are basically no longer established using the principle of caution and on a single-loss basis, but rather using mathematical procedures based on probability of future compliance amounts.

Provision for claims equalisation and catastrophes

The establishment of a provision for claims equalisation and catastrophes is not permitted under IFRS or US-GAAP regulations, because it does not represent any current obligations to third parties on the balance sheet date. Accordingly, additions or reversals do not influence the profit for the year.

Pension commitments

The accounting principles used to calculate the pension provision under IFRS are different from those of the Austrian Commercial Code. These are listed in detail in IAS 19. Overall, the individual differences result in greater detail than under the Austrian Commercial Code. This is most notably the result of the stronger weighting of future salary increases and the use of the projected-unit-credit method, anticipating future demographic and economic developments.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are to be created according to IAS 12 for temporary differences arising from the comparison of a stated asset or an obligation using the respective taxable value. This results in an anticipated future tax burden or relief on taxes on income (temporary differences), which are to be reported regardless of the day of the revaluation. According to Austrian business law, deferred taxation is only permissible as a result of a temporary difference between the commercial balance sheet profit and the income calculated according to the tax regulations.

Moreover, according to IAS, deferred taxes for accumulated losses brought forward and not yet used are to be capitalised to the extent that they can be used in the future with adequate probability.

RISK REPORT

1. Overview – risk management framework

The UNIQA Group defines all risks that endanger the financial strength and thereby the needs of its customers, as well as the long-term growth of shareholder value, as major risks.

Therefore, the management of the UNIQA Group places particular focus on regular monitoring of risk-bearing capacity in order to ensure that it can react quickly, adequately and with foresight to changes in the business environment.

The risk-bearing capacity concept therefore always takes into account the following requirements:

- 1) Compliance with adequate, prudential capital resource requirements as a minimal requirement
- 2) Valuation by third parties, such as ratings agencies
- 3) Internal company goals
- 4) Accounting purposes

The Group's management has declared its primary objective to be a balance between turnover, profit and risk. The required organisational measures were undertaken in the reorientation of the UNIQA Group.

UNIQA was the first insurer in Austria to define risk management as an independent department in the Management Board at holding Group level. Numerous projects have been drawn up in the department of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) aimed at establishing a new, modern and value-oriented risk culture in the UNIQA Group.

2. Risk management system

Risk management is an important part of the UNIQA Group's core business and is therefore a significant component of its business process. The focus of risk management with management structures and defined processes is the attainment of the strategic goals of the UNIQA Group and its subsidiaries by minimising the likelihood of non-attainment.

The UNIQA Group's Risk Management Guidelines form the basis for a uniform standard at various company levels. The guidelines are approved by the CRO and Management Board and describe the minimum requirements in terms of organisational structure and process structure. They also provide a framework for all risk management processes for the most important risk categories.

In addition to Group Risk Management Guidelines, a set of Risk Management Guidelines have also been prepared and approved for the company's subsidiaries. The Risk Management Guidelines at subsidiary level were approved by the Management Board of the UNIQA subsidiaries and are consistent with the UNIQA Group Risk Management Guidelines.

These aim to ensure that risks relevant to the UNIQA Group are identified in advance and evaluated. If necessary, proactive measures are introduced to transfer or minimise the risk.

Intensive training on the content and utilisation of these guidelines is required in order to enshrine risk management in everyday business activities. Very extensive information and training measures were therefore implemented in 2012, which will be continued in 2013 and extended to stakeholders.

2.1. Organisational structure (governance)

The UNIQA governance model approved in September 2012 and the repositioning of the compliance organisation are outlined in section 8. Risk management aims for 2013.

The detailed set-up of the risk management process and organisational structure is set out in the UNIQA Group's Risk Management Guidelines. These reflect the principles of "three lines of defence" and the clear differences between the individual "lines of defence".

First line of defence: risk management within the business activity

Those responsible for business activities must build up and embody a reasonable monitoring environment to identify and monitor the risks that arise in connection with such business processes.

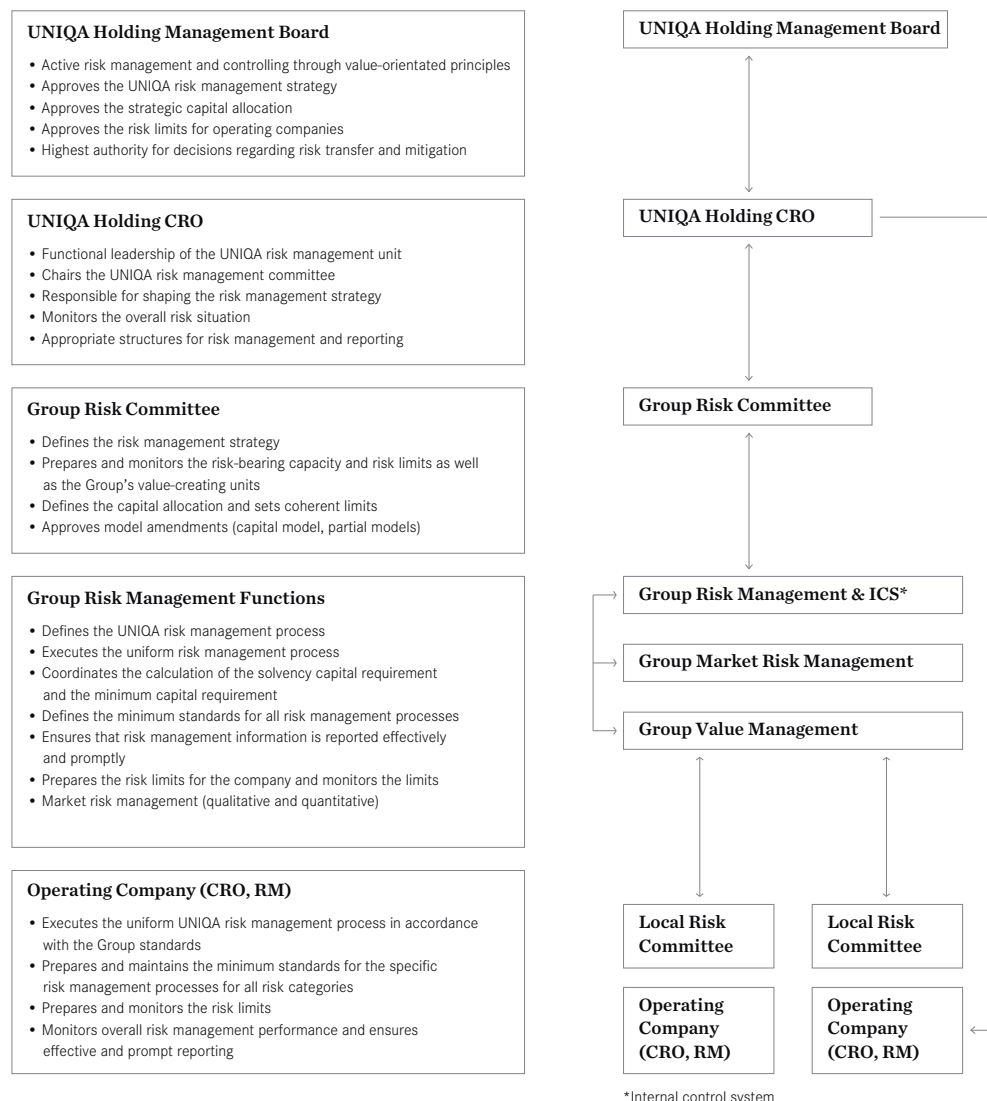
Second line of defence: supervisory functions, including risk management functions

The risk management function and the supervisory function, such as controlling, must monitor business activities without encroaching on operational activities.

Third line of defence: internal and external auditing

This enables an independent review of the formation and effectiveness of the entire internal control system, which comprises risk management and compliance (e.g. internal auditing).

The following describes the organisational structure and the most essential process responsibilities within the UNIQA Group. Functional tasks and obligations are described precisely in the Risk Management Guidelines.



The UNIQA Group Management Board is responsible for establishing business policy targets.

The position of Chief Risk Officer (CRO) has been introduced at holding Group Management Board level. This ensures that the topic of risk management is represented on the Management Board. In his risk management activities, the CRO is supported in the implementation and fulfilment of his duties in particular by the departments of risk management & internal control system, market risk management, and value-based management & compliance.

Furthermore, CRO and risk manager functions were also established at Management Board level in the operating insurance companies. This ensures a continuous and uniform risk management system within the Group.

The risk management committees constitute a central element in the risk management organisation (see Holding committees in the committee structure, page 24), at both Group level and in every UNIQA company. The risk management committee is the management body for

controlling and both short- and long-term steering of the risk profile for UNIQA companies. The risk management committee establishes the risk strategy and monitors and steers compliance with risk-bearing capacity and limits and therefore plays a central role in the UNIQA Group's risk management system steering process.

The Supervisory Board of the UNIQA Group is informed in depth of the preparation of the risk report at Supervisory Board meetings.

2.2. Risk management process

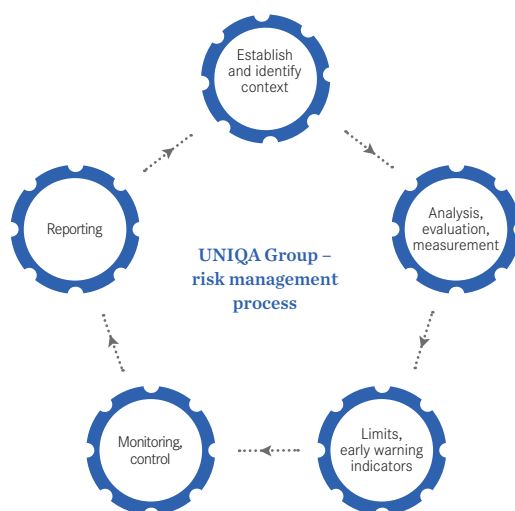
The risk management process in the UNIQA Group (UNIQA ORSA process) delivers periodic information about the risk situation across the UNIQA Group and enables the top management to set governing measures to attain and/or retain long-term strategic aims.

The process concentrates on risks relevant to the company and is defined for the following risk categories:

- Actuarial risk (property and casualty insurance, health and life insurance)
- Market risk, asset/liability mismatch risk
- Credit risk, default risk
- Liquidity risk
- Concentration risk
- Strategic risk
- Reputation risk
- Operational risk
- Risk of contagion

A Group-wide, standardised risk management process regularly identifies, evaluates and reports on risks to the UNIQA Group and its subsidiaries within these risk categories.

UNIQA Group – risk management process



Risk identification

Risk identification is the starting point for the risk management process, systematically recording all major risks and describing them in as much detail as possible. In order to conduct as complete a risk identification process as possible, parallel different approaches are used, and all risk categories, subsidiaries, processes and systems are included.

Evaluation/measurement

The risk categories of market risk, actuarial risks, counterparty default risk and concentration risk are evaluated in the UNIQA Group framework by means of a quantitative method based on the standard approach of Solvency II. Furthermore, risk drivers are identified for the results from the standard approach and analysed to assess whether the risk situation is adequately represented (in accordance with ORSA).

All other risk categories are evaluated with their own risk scenarios.

Scenario analysis in UNIQA risk management

One essential element of the risk management process is the derivation and development of risk scenarios based on the economic, internal and external risk situation of the UNIQA Group.

A scenario is a possible internal or external event that causes a short-term or medium-term effect on the Group profit, solvency position or sustainability. The scenario is formulated in accordance with its expression (e.g. the start of Greek insolvency) and evaluated in terms of its financial effect on the UNIQA Group. The likelihood that the scenario will actually occur is also considered.

These scenarios are developed, assessed and constantly monitored by the experts in the UNIQA risk management department. Risk mitigation procedures are developed on a proactive basis for potential threats.

Limits and early warning indicators

The limit and early warning system determines risk-bearing capacity (available equity according to IFRS, financial equity) and capital requirements on the basis of the risk situation at ongoing intervals, thereby deriving the level of coverage. If critical coverage thresholds are reached, then a precisely defined process is set in motion, the purpose of which is to reduce the level of solvency coverage to a non-critical level.

Reporting

A risk report is prepared twice a year for each operational company and for the UNIQA Group on the basis of detailed risk analysis and monitoring. The risk report for each individual UNIQA subsidiary and the UNIQA Group itself has the same structure, providing an overview of major risk indicators such as risk-bearing capacity, solvency requirements and risk profile.

A reporting form is also available for the UNIQA Group and all subsidiaries which provides the management with a monthly update regarding the most significant risks.

3. The greatest challenges in the coming year (internal and external)

3.1. Low interest rates

A constant decline in the interest rate curve has been observed since 2009. This effect has had a particularly severe impact on life insurance.

Depending on the investment strategy adopted, these persistently low interest rates may lead to a situation where the income generated is not sufficient to finance policyholders' guarantees.

Measures to be implemented as a priority in order to minimise this risk are the reorientation of the life strategy and stringent implementation of an ALM approach.

UNIQA 2.0 life insurance strategy

A programme was developed in 2011 and 2012 as part of a project aimed at ensuring "value-oriented management of the UNIQA Group" which set out a strategy for how the life insurance business model could be safeguarded on a sustainable basis in the future. Based on analyses focusing on traditional life insurance in Austria – due to the high proportion this represents in market risk – a range of work packages were adopted aimed at improving the risk and earning situation:

3.2. European sovereign debt crisis and stability of the euro

The largest systemic risk in the first six months of 2012 was the European sovereign debt crisis potentially turning into a currency crisis (crisis in the European Monetary Union). As a result of the haircut and elections in Greece in June 2012, there was increasingly serious discussion of a euro zone country leaving the European Monetary Union (EMU). Due to economic contagion effects, the possibility of a chain reaction of further peripheral euro zone countries leaving the currency area could no longer have been ruled out in this extreme scenario. In the worst case scenario, this could have resulted in huge devaluation affecting a core euro in some cases (with Austria as a member of a core union) and a series of defaults in countries leaving the union.

Provision was already made in the UNIQA Group for the risk of potential defaults by reducing corresponding risk portfolios in the first quarter of 2012. Austria would be a member of the core euro zone as a traditional hard-currency country. Converting balance sheets into new currencies (e.g. Italy) on both the assets and liabilities side would absorb the effect on the insurance group to a certain extent in the relevant countries.

Governments made relatively large efforts over the course of 2012 to stabilise the euro zone in the long term and restore economic convergence among the euro zone countries. The European Fiscal Compact was signed in March 2012, which aims to secure the countries' debt sustainability on a long-term basis. The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) came into force in the second half of the year. The recapitalisation of the Spanish banking sector with an approved credit line of €100 billion in July set the precedent for a direct bank rescue package from the ESM. EU finance ministers agreed in December to establish a standardised supervision mechanism for European banks. The decision made by the European Central Bank in the middle of the year to support euro zone countries where necessary as a "lender of last resort" by means of an unlimited bond-buying programme (OMT) brought considerable relief and extra time to implement further structural reforms in the member states.

Despite intense effort on the part of governments and the central banks, overcoming the debt crisis still harbours significant risks. Events such as the outcome of parliamentary elections in Italy and Germany constitute very uncertain factors with regard to the further development of the euro zone and peripheral nations.

3.3. Solvency II

The introduction of Solvency II has been delayed further. The date scheduled for its entry into force was postponed to 1 January 2014 in September 2012 by means of a quick-fix directive. However, there is already speculation that this deadline will not be retained either. A long-term guarantee assessment must be concluded in order for Solvency II to be implemented. This assessment must be performed in order for the Omnibus II Directive to be adopted. This study will determine the impact of assumptions used in the valuation of long-term guarantees on the solvency of insurance companies – in particular, what impact adjusting the interest rate curve will have, which is used to discount technical provisions.

EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authorities) is currently examining the introduction of “phasing-in”, where parts of Solvency II would come into force ahead of schedule. The following are currently being discussed:

- Risk management – governance and risk management process issues
- ORSA (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment) and
- Sections of Solvency II reporting

Despite the delays, the UNIQA Group is continuing with all projects it has initiated with the same level of intensity, as the management believes that the processes and tools implemented and adapted Group control processes (ORSA) will make a significant contribution to implementing the UNIQA 2.0 strategy.

4. Capitalisation

The UNIQA Group is sufficiently capitalised.

The solvency ratio based on supervisory provisions was 214.9 per cent as at 31 December 2012. This figure is considerably higher than the minimum solvency ratio of 135 per cent set out in the internal capital policy.

4.1. Risk strategy disclosures

The primary objective of the UNIQA Group is to remain sufficiently capitalised at all times. In order to ensure this, the risk strategy sets out the extent to which risks will be entered into on behalf of customers and shareholders. The risk appetite derived from this defines tolerance limits for a range of risk criteria and classes (e.g. for market and credit risk).

These tolerances are based on the capital and liquidity base and UNIQA's profit target within predefined volatility thresholds.

In order to ensure a risk strategy is implemented successfully, the relevant targets become part of the annual planning cycle and are therefore embedded in the business strategy.

4.2. Statutory requirements

Risk capital requirements and available equity are currently calculated according to Solvency I regulations in the UNIQA Group, which will be replaced following the entry into force of Solvency II provisions. As the method of calculating risk capital requirements and available equity is set to change, parallel calculations have been performed in the UNIQA Group since 2008 in order to ensure it is well prepared for this changeover.

To this end, it is necessary to implement the required processes across the Group, to have data available with the required level of granularity, and to identify risk drivers at an early stage and introduce measures where necessary.

4.3. Standard & Poor's Model

Both regulatory capital requirements and the capital requirements associated with ratings are of central importance to the UNIQA Group.

In addition to the regulatory capital models for Solvency I and Solvency II, the Standard & Poor's capital model is therefore regularly applied and requirements are calculated oriented towards a target rating.

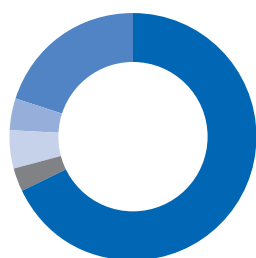
This information is incorporated in the capital planning process.

The UNIQA Group currently has a BBB+ rating according to Standard & Poor's.

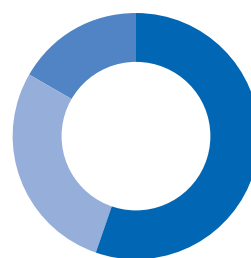
5. Risk profile

5.1. General risk profile

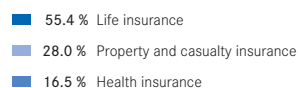
A standard methodical approach was used to determine the risk profile in the UNIQA Group. The last assessment produced the following risk profile for the UNIQA Group:



Risk profile of the UNIQA Group



Capital allocation by segment



The risk profile of the UNIQA Group is very strongly influenced by life insurance and health insurance holdings in the Austrian life and health insurance companies UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG and Raiffeisen Versicherung AG. This situation means that market risk plays a

central role in the UNIQA Group's risk profile. The composition of market risk is described in the section "Market risk".

The subsidiaries in Central Europe (CE: Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland) operate insurance businesses in the property and casualty segment and the life and health insurance segment.

In the Southeastern European (SEE) and Eastern European (EE) regions, insurance business is currently primarily in the property and casualty segment and particularly in motor vehicle insurance.

This situation is important to the UNIQA Group because it creates a high level of diversification for the life and health insurance lines, which are dominated by the Austrian companies.

The risk-specific particularities of the regions are also manifested in the risk profiles ascertained by the internal measurement approach.

After every calculation for life, non-life and composite insurers in the UNIQA Group, reference profiles are created and compared with the risk profile for the respective companies.

The reference profiles show that, for composite insurers, the relationship between market and actuarial risk is balanced. In addition, the highest diversification effect was achieved among the composite insurers.

5.2. Risk categories

5.2.1. Market risk

Market risk is powerfully influenced by the risk of changing interest rates, particularly in the life insurance line. This is primarily the result of duration matching between assets and liabilities – the "duration gap". The course has already been successfully set in the past year for a substantial reduction in the duration gap by establishing an ALM process and implementing an ALM-based asset allocation.

Spread risk represents another major risk. This is the risk of price volatility due to changes in credit risk premiums. On the basis of equity requirements under Solvency II, structured securitisations constitute a particularly significant risk. In the case of bonds, it is primarily securities with lower ratings and longer durations that contribute to a heightened spread risk.

The UNIQA Group's share risk mainly comprises alternative investment classes such as hedge funds and private equity, whereas risk associated with land and buildings and other market risks such as currency and concentration risk tend to play a minimal role.

Several measures were implemented in the previous year with regard to the methods and processes for managing these risks. This included the introduction of quarterly ALM committee meetings at the top management level and the restructuring of investment limits. In terms of the methods used to measure risk, automated calculation of Solvency II standardised approach modules was added to the functions performed by the SimCorp Dimension portfolio management system.

Description of market risk categories:

Interest risk: due to the investment structure and the high proportion of interest-bearing titles, the interest rate risk forms a very important component of the financial risks. The following table shows the interest-bearing securities and the average interest coupons arranged by the most important investment categories and their average coupon interest rate on the reporting date.

Average interest coupon	€		USD		Other	
Figures in per cent	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Fixed-interest securities						
High-grade bonds	3.43	3.76	3.09	3.55	5.18	5.34
Bank/company bonds	3.74	3.89	5.22	4.28	4.12	4.14
Emerging markets bonds	3.71	5.13	5.60	7.49	6.27	8.39
High-yield bonds	7.47	8.74	5.25	9.48	4.45	4.45
Other investments	3.08	3.36	2.37	0.00	1.56	0.00
Fixed-interest liabilities						
Subordinated liabilities	5.34	5.34				
Guaranteed interest life insurance	2.66	2.71				

Long-term policies and life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing

Insurance policies with guaranteed interest and additional profit sharing contain the risk that the guaranteed interest rate will not be achieved over a sustained period of time. Capital income produced over and above the guaranteed interest rate will be shared between the policyholder and the insurance company, with the policyholder receiving an appropriate share of the profit. The following table shows the comparison of assets and debts for such insurance policies.

Investments for long-term life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Annuities	10,492,471	9,278,517
Shares	393,948	479,685
Alternatives	506,641	636,199
Holdings	397,019	399,464
Loans	781,614	1,019,325
Real estate	1,292,474	1,198,798
Liquidity	1,192,161	770,381
Deposits receivable	128,078	127,334
Total	15,184,406	13,909,702
Difference between book value and market value		
Real estate	508,041	478,042
Loans	15,277	- 96,541

Provisions and liabilities from long-term life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Actuarial provision	13,493,296	13,521,141
Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	2,388	2,084
Provision for profit-related premium refunds, i.e. policyholder profit sharing	511,310	- 62,826
Other technical provisions	25,563	23,516
Provision for outstanding claims	129,117	108,152
Deposits payable	426,886	441,620
Total	14,588,559	14,033,687

The following table shows the structure of the remaining terms of interest-bearing securities and loans.

Remaining term	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Up to 1 year	861,944	689,448
More than 1 year up to 3 years	1,503,088	1,067,439
More than 3 years up to 5 years	2,225,739	1,932,150
More than 5 years up to 7 years	1,381,584	2,159,205
More than 7 years up to 10 years	3,112,406	2,289,454
More than 10 years up to 15 years	864,415	859,164
More than 15 years	1,324,909	1,300,982
Total	11,274,086	10,297,842

The capital-weighted average remaining term of technical liabilities is around 9.1 years (2011: 9.0 years).

Long-term unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies

In the segment of unit-linked and index-linked life insurance, the interest income and all fluctuations in value of the dedicated investments are reflected in the technical provisions. There is therefore no financial risk from the point of view of the insurer. The following table shows the investment structure of financial investments that are used to cover the technical provisions arising from unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies.

Investments in unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Share-based funds	1,069,691	951,241
Bond funds	3,846,087	3,274,938
Liquidity	66,904	89,318
Other investments	84,145	80,519
Total	5,066,828	4,396,016

Long-term health insurance policies

The actuarial interest rate for the actuarial provision in health insurance lines, which is selected depending on the type of life insurance, is 3 per cent. However, this interest rate is not guaranteed and can, upon presentation of proof to the insurance supervisory authority, be reduced to any lower capital income that may be expected. The following table shows the investment structure available to cover insurance liabilities.

Investments for long-term health insurance policies	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Annuities	1,466,342	1,094,340
Shares	38,076	85,793
Alternatives	92,450	88,812
Holdings	201,955	207,349
Loans	193,036	732,758
Real estate	311,661	331,258
Liquidity	188,717	387,256
Total	2,492,237	2,927,567
Difference between book value and market value		
Real estate	86,477	119,825
Loans	6,106	- 9,931

Provisions and liabilities from long-term health insurance policies	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Actuarial provision	2,218,575	2,693,400
Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	10,298	17,264
Provision for profit-related premium refunds, i.e. policyholder profit sharing	43,927	63,495
Other technical provisions	885	574
Provision for unearned premiums	20,395	16,338
Provision for outstanding claims	168,322	177,139
Deposits payable	1,091	1,204
Total	2,463,495	2,969,414

Property and casualty insurance policies

Most property and casualty insurance policies are short-term. The technical provisions are not discounted, meaning that no interest is calculated for the short-term investment. The average terms of interest-bearing securities and loans invested to cover technical provisions are shown in the following table.

Remaining term	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Up to 1 year	325,267	170,561
More than 1 year up to 3 years	506,506	374,618
More than 3 years up to 5 years	446,859	362,919
More than 5 years up to 7 years	266,051	416,044
More than 7 years up to 10 years	372,516	430,192
More than 10 years up to 15 years	72,932	100,386
More than 15 years	146,623	169,504
Total	2,136,754	2,024,224

Credit risk: when investing in securities, we invest in debt securities of varying quality, taking into consideration the yield prospects and risks. The following table shows the quality structure of fixed-interest investments.

Rating	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
AAA	4,072,974	3,516,927
AA	2,528,971	1,826,334
A	3,137,296	3,156,654
BBB	3,309,737	2,722,147
BB	858,631	875,010
B	548,974	461,888
CCC	101,431	262,460
Not rated	328,990	227,397
Total	14,887,004	13,048,817

The values as at 31 December 2012 also include the securities reclassified to the category of loans in the 3rd quarter of 2008 with a value of €906,435 thousand (2011: €1,089,093 thousand).

Share risk: when investing in stock markets, the risk is diversified by using various management styles (total return approach, benchmark-oriented approach, value growth approach and industry- and region-specific and fundamental title selection). For the purpose of securing the investment, the effective investment ratio is controlled through the use of derivative financial instruments. The following table shows the investment structure of the share portfolios by asset classes.

Share portfolio composition	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Shares in Europe	391,321	475,699
Shares in America	26,964	32,778
Shares in Asia	9,091	11,051
Shares international ¹⁾	18,224	22,153
Shares in emerging markets	10,270	12,485
Shares total return ²⁾	179,200	217,840
Other shares	17,532	21,313
Total	652,603	793,319

¹⁾ Share-based funds with globally diversified investments

²⁾ Share-based funds with the management goal of achieving an absolute return by including less risky investments (liquidity, bonds) in difficult market phases

Currency risk: the UNIQA Group invests in securities in a wide range of currencies. Although the insurance business is operated in different countries, the foreign currency risks of the investments do not always correspond to the currency risks of the technical provisions and liabilities. Investments in US dollars bring about the greatest amount at risk. The following table shows a breakdown of assets and debts by currency.

31.12.2012	€	USD	Other	Total
Figures in € thousand				
Assets				
Investments	23,845,492	444,210	2,017,941	26,307,644
Other tangible assets	90,682		21,922	112,604
Intangible assets	1,268,572		145,835	1,414,406
Share of reinsurance in the technical provisions	945,169		69,495	1,014,665
Other assets	899,503		288,403	1,187,905
Total	27,049,418	444,210	2,543,596	30,037,224
Provisions and liabilities				
Subordinated liabilities	450,000		0	450,000
Technical provisions	22,931,199		1,842,751	24,773,950
Other provisions	885,115		30,522	915,637
Liabilities	1,696,632		183,424	1,880,055
Total	25,962,945	0	2,056,697	28,019,642

31.12.2011	€	USD	Other	Total
Figures in € thousand				
Assets				
Investments	21,923,947	791,089	1,886,053	24,601,090
Other tangible assets	108,794		22,467	131,261
Intangible assets	1,370,121		130,210	1,500,331
Share of reinsurance in the technical provisions	1,022,996		66,663	1,089,658
Other assets	1,009,404		235,913	1,245,318
Total	25,435,263	791,089	2,341,306	28,567,658
Provisions and liabilities				
Subordinated liabilities	575,000		0	575,000
Technical provisions	22,654,008		1,552,434	24,206,442
Other provisions	761,816		26,294	788,109
Liabilities	1,751,991		150,531	1,902,522
Total	25,742,815	0	1,729,259	27,472,074

The fair value of securities investments in US dollars amounted to €2,176 million as at 31 December 2012 (2011: €1,766 million). The exchange rate risk decreased through derivative financial instruments to €444 million (2011: €791 million), and the safeguard ratio was 61.6 per cent (2011: 71.0 per cent). This decline is based on a deliberate reduction of the foreign currency risk.

Additional market risks that are being handled in the context of the ORSA process:

Liquidity risk: as the UNIQA Group is required to satisfy its payment obligations on a daily basis, a precise liquidity schedule is prepared for a period of one year. A minimum liquidity holding is defined by the Management Board and made available as a cash reserve on a daily basis. In addition, the majority of the securities portfolio is listed on liquid stock exchanges and can be sold quickly in the case of liquidity burdens without significant liquidity deductions.

When the remaining maturities stipulated by contract for investing fixed-interest securities (see Note 9) are chosen, the existing remaining contractual maturities (see 4.2.1, Interest rate risk) are taken into consideration in the various business segments.

Additional payment obligations exist for private equity investments in the amount of €61 million (2011: €72 million).

Sensitivities: risk management for investments takes place in a structured investment process, in which the various market risks are controlled at the levels of the selection of a strategic asset allocation, the tactical weighting of the individual asset classes depending on market opinion and in the form of timing and selection decisions. In particular, stress tests and sensitivity analyses are used as key figures for measuring, observing and actively controlling the risk.

The table below shows the most important market risks in the form of key sensitivity figures; the information is presented as available on the reporting date, meaning that only rough figures can be offered for future losses of fair value. Depending on the assessment principle to be applied, if there are any future fair value losses, they can lead to different fluctuations in equity that are with or without an effect on the income statement. The key figures are calculated theoretically on the basis of actuarial principles and do not take into consideration any diversification effects between the individual market risks or counter-controlled measures taken in the various market scenarios.

Interest rate risk	31.12.2012		31.12.2011	
	+ 100 basis points	- 100 basis points	+ 100 basis points	- 100 basis points
Figures in € thousand				
High-grade bonds	- 494,579	566,752	- 350,679	375,014
Bank/company bonds	- 92,036	99,447	- 64,335	68,799
Emerging markets bonds	- 59,715	66,150	- 42,649	45,609
High-yield bonds	- 1,575	1,728	- 372	397
Total	- 647,905	734,077	- 458,034	489,819

Equity risk	31.12.2012		31.12.2011	
	+ 10 %	- 10 %	+ 10 %	- 10 %
Figures in € thousand				
Shares in Europe	28,359	- 28,364	31,158	- 31,158
Shares in America	3,405	- 3,405	4,526	- 4,526
Shares in Asia	3,145	- 3,145	1,587	- 1,587
Shares international	135	- 135	2,288	- 2,288
Shares in emerging markets	2,911	- 2,911	1,404	- 1,404
Shares total return	1,515	- 1,515	16,128	- 16,128
Derivative financial instruments and other shares	195	- 195	2,195	- 2,210
Total	39,665	- 39,671	59,286	- 59,300

Currency risk	31.12.2012		31.12.2011	
	+ 10 %	- 10 %	+ 10 %	- 10 %
Figures in € thousand				
€	0	0	0	0
USD	44,390	- 44,390	83,052	- 83,052
Other	159,981	- 159,981	123,712	- 123,712
Total	204,371	- 204,371	206,765	- 206,765

Credit risk		31.12.2012		31.12.2011	
Figures in € thousand		+	-	+	-
AAA	0 basis points	0	0	0	0
AA	25 basis points	- 23,691	24,314	- 71,134	71,134
A	50 basis points	- 72,696	76,358	- 125,820	125,820
BAA	75 basis points	- 99,814	107,158	- 103,462	103,462
BA	100 basis points	- 26,255	28,594	- 34,066	34,066
B	125 basis points	- 16,613	18,580	- 17,494	17,494
CAA	150 basis points	- 1,771	2,740	- 6,575	6,575
Not rated	100 basis points	1,006	24,324	- 9,085	9,085
Total		- 239,834	282,069	- 367,635	367,635

Value at Risk (VaR): the overall market risk of the investment portfolio is determined on the basis of the value-at-risk approach. The key figure is calculated for a confidence interval of 95 per cent and a holding term of one year. The basic data is in the form of historical figures from the last calendar year with a balancing of the individual values (decay factor of 1).

The following table shows the key value-at-risk figures for the last financial year as reporting date values, annual average and maxima/minima for the year.

Value at Risk	Total value at risk	Equity risk	Currency risk	Interest rate risk	Diversification
Figures in € thousand					
31.12.2012	959,523	236,108	219,466	940,800	- 436,851
31.12.2011	1,026,235	389,567	282,699	751,008	- 397,039
Lowest	959,523	236,108	231,017	940,679	- 373,855
Average	1,121,370	348,880	351,561	1,094,370	- 559,996
Highest	1,384,416	432,059	444,628	1,368,648	- 834,913

Evaluation of the stock of asset-backed securities

The UNIQA Group held 2.3 per cent (2011: 2.5 per cent) of its investments in asset-backed securities (ABS). Model risks are associated with the valuation of ABS securities.

The securities held in the direct portfolio and fund portfolio are mostly valued using a mark-to-model method.

The individual transactions vary with regard to structure, risk profile, interest claims, rating and other parameters.

UNIQA is of the view that it will not be possible to ascertain a fair value for these securities on the basis of market prices or market transactions for the year 2012 due to low liquidity. So-called market prices, insofar as these can even be identified in individual cases, pertain only in the rarest of cases to securities that are held directly in the portfolio or even to securities from the same issuer, but rather generally to another paper that is similar in terms of rating and securitisation category.

Direct transfer of such prices does not appropriately take into account either the complexity or the heterogeneity of the different structures. For these reasons, UNIQA has decided to set the fair value of the specified papers by means of a model approach.

ABS papers are noted for being highly complex and are therefore extensively documented. Due to its longstanding activity in the area of securitisation, UNIQA has developed various models on its own or with others that permit high-quality analyses at acceptable expense.

The main parameters of the model for assessing the value of ABS are estimates of the future development of the (financial) economic environment, especially the speed of repayment, the failure frequency, the failure severity and the discount rate.

All parameters refer to the assets used to collateralise the transaction, i.e. to the corporate credits, bonds, preferential shares, etc. The future payments are calculated using external forecasts for failure rates. The modelling system of SCDM, which represents a widely accepted market standard, serves as the basis for the analysis. UNIQA now uses the forecasts of Moody's Investors Service for forecasting the failure rates of companies. These forecasts encompass a period of five years each. Other parameters besides the failure rates are calibrated with the help of the data history. Objective and predetermined values are used for the discounting.

To this extent, the losses expected by an investor on a transaction are already taken into consideration when the payment streams are generated. In order to represent an additional risk discount, a risk premium above the pure interest rate was added to the applied discount rate. This premium corresponds to the surcharge originally applied on execution of the individual transaction.

The sensitivity analysis of the ABS portfolio with regard to a rise or a fall in the failure rates in the investments underlying the ABS structures is also based on the forecast values from Moody's Investors Service.

The sensitivities for these securities subjected to model-based analysis are also determined using Moody's failure scenarios. According to Moody's, these failure scenarios correspond to the 10 per cent quantile or the 90 per cent quantile of the distribution function of the failures.

Sensitivity analysis	Upside	Downside
Figures in € million		
Total profit/loss	8.1	- 77.2
on P&L	0.3	- 46.6
on equity	7.8	- 30.6

Valuation of STRABAG SE

UNIQA has a participating interest in STRABAG SE of 14.88 per cent as at the reporting date of 31 December 2012 (31 December 2011: 14.97 per cent). Even following the reentry of a major investor, UNIQA retained a significant influence over the business activity of STRABAG SE. UNIQA is therefore continuing the participating interest in STRABAG SE as an associated share. In the fourth quarter of 2010, a purchase option was conceded to a strategic investor for an additional 1.4 million individual shares of STRABAG SE. It can be exercised between July 2012 and July 2014. In 2012, 0.1 million of these options were exercised.

The valuation on the reporting date takes place in consideration of the option agreement and the expected proportional equity on the reporting date. The current market value of the option was determined as the difference between the current book value and the price for exercising the option.

Book value STRABAG SE	2012
Figures in € thousand	
As at 1.1.	461,521
Disposal	- 2,113
Updating affecting income ¹⁾	21,196
Updating not affecting income	- 2,241
Dividends	- 9,410
As at 31.12.	468,953
Value in € per share	27.64

¹⁾ The estimate for the as-yet-unpublished 4th quarter of 2012 was also worked on during the financial year.

Information about investments in the PIIGS nations

Issuer	Current market value 31.12.2012
Figures in € thousand	
Spain	68,302
Greece	0
Ireland	197,277
Italy	671,819
Portugal	0
Total	937,398

Various risk exposures in the investment segment were reduced in the course of an extensive de-risking programme during 2012. For example, the portfolio of the UNIQA Group no longer held Portuguese or Greek government bonds as at 31 December 2012. Other peripheral nations were reduced from €1,224 million to €937 million. The comparatively high proportion of Italian government bonds, most of which is invested in the Italian subsidiaries, is worth noting because we assume that changes in the value of Italian government bonds due to adjustments made to the regulatory framework are highly correlated to obligations on the liabilities side.

The remaining exposure to PIIGS countries is within our risk-bearing capacity and is covered by our strategic expectation that governments will take all necessary measures to stabilise the euro and resolve the debt crisis.

The difference between the amortised cost and the market value of the Irish, Italian and Spanish debt instruments – reduced by the deferred profit participation (in life insurance) and deferred taxes – predominantly affects the revaluation reserves. After taking into account the different aspects of the European rescue packages, there is currently no evidence that the return of future cash flows in connection with these debt instruments will be jeopardised over the long term.

Asset liability management (ALM)

The financial risks have different weightings and various degrees of seriousness, depending on the investment structure. However, the effects of the financial risks on the value of the investments also influence the level of technical liabilities to some extent. A partial dependence therefore exists between the growth of assets and liabilities from insurance policies. UNIQA monitors the income expectations and risks of assets and liabilities arising from insurance policies as part of an asset liability management (ALM) process that was newly defined in 2012. The aim is to achieve a return on capital that is sustainably higher than the updating of the technical liabilities while retaining the greatest possible security. Here, assets and debts are allocated to different accounting groups. The following table shows the main accounting groups generated by the various product categories.

Investments	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Long-term life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing	15,184,406	13,909,702
Long-term unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies	5,066,828	4,396,016
Long-term health insurance policies	2,492,237	2,927,567
Short-term property and casualty insurance policies	3,564,173	3,367,805
Total	26,307,644	24,601,090

These values refer to the following balance sheet items:

- A. I. Self-used land and buildings
- B. Land and buildings held as financial investments
- D. Shares in associated companies
- E. Investments
- F. Investments in unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies
- L. Liquid funds

Technical provisions and liabilities (retained)	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Long-term life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing	14,588,559	14,033,687
Long-term unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies	4,983,029	4,318,331
Long-term health insurance policies	2,463,495	2,969,414
Short-term property and casualty insurance policies	2,561,018	2,655,562
Total	24,596,101	23,976,994

These values refer to the following balance sheet items:

- C. Technical provisions
- D. Technical provisions for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance
- G.I. Reinsurance liabilities (only deposit liabilities held under reinsurance business ceded)
- G. Share of reinsurance in technical provisions
- H. Share of reinsurance in technical provisions for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance

5.2.2. Actuarial risks

Actuarial risk “non-life”

Actuarial risk in non-life includes premium, reserve and catastrophic risk.

Premium risk is defined as the risk of future benefits from insured events exceeding the assumptions of the premium calculation. The result is incorrect pricing for an insurance product that leads to a loss.

The reserve risk is defined as the risk that actuarial provisions for damage claims that have already occurred were not sufficient.

Catastrophic risk is defined as the risk that financial losses may occur due to natural disaster events such as storms, hail, flooding or earthquakes. These events affect a number of policyholders at once, yet do not occur on a constant basis. These events are described as low-frequency/high-severity claims.

The greatest actuarial risk in non-life in the Group is held by UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG and UNIQA Re AG. In CEE, SEE and EE, non-life business, particularly motor vehicle insurance, is in the foreground; this means that the actuarial risk of non-life is foremost in these companies.

A major risk for the UNIQA Group is the risk of natural disasters. Storm-related catastrophes are especially relevant for the north Austrian and Czech regions.

The risk of catastrophic flooding is of major significance for markets in Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

This risk is managed accordingly with analyses of exposure to catastrophes and inclusion of such considerations in product and price formation, as well as the provisioning of appropriate reinsurance capacity.

Profitability in the core business is a decisive factor.

In the risk management process for actuarial risks in the non-life segment, standardised monitoring systems supervise Group risk management, and Group actuaries monitor actuarial risks of premium risk and reserve risk on a periodic basis.

The Group segments for risk management and Group actuaries support the local companies by providing Group-wide standardised tools and professional training and education.

Use of the internal non-life partial model will represent an essential element in risk assessment and further risk management in the medium term. This risk model quantifies premium, reserve and catastrophic risk by means of a Monte Carlo simulation procedure. This quantification is conducted at insurance branch level (sector), at company level and Group level.

In addition to risk figures relevant for risk management, this risk model also delivers the economic earnings figures (RoRAC: return of risk adjusted capital) and an EVA (economic value added), which are then indispensable for goal- and value-oriented company management.

These economic figures provide information about how much capital expenditure is necessary for the underwriting of various insurance products and how much profit is earned on the required risk capital.

Actuarial risk “life”

The risk of an individual insurance contract lies in the occurrence of the insured event. The occurrence is considered random and therefore unpredictable. The risk in life insurance outside of Austria is of minor importance due to the low volume (approximately 20 per cent). Various risks exist in Austria, particularly in classic life insurance. The insurance company takes on this risk for a corresponding premium paid by the policyholder. When calculating the premium, the actuary refers to the following carefully selected bases of calculation:

Interest: the actuarial interest is set so low that it can be produced with certainty in each year.

Mortality: the probabilities of dying are deliberately and carefully calculated for each type of insurance.

Costs: the costs are calculated in such a way that the costs incurred by the policy can always be covered by the premium.

The careful selection of the bases of calculation gives rise to scheduled profits, an appropriate amount of which is credited to the policyholders as part of profit sharing.

The calculation of the premium is also based on the acceptance of a large, homogeneous inventory of independent risks, so that the randomness inherent in an individual insurance policy is balanced out by the law of large numbers.

The following risks exist for a life insurance company:

- The bases of calculation prove to be insufficient despite careful selection.
- Random fluctuations prove disadvantageous for the insurer.
- The policyholder exercises certain implicit options to his advantage.

The risks of the insurer can be roughly divided into actuarial and financial risks.

Long-term life insurance policies with guaranteed interest and profit sharing	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Austria	12,197,791	11,728,935
Western Europe (WE)	1,864,220	1,839,412
Central Europe (CE)	314,393	303,801
Eastern Europe (EE)	18,238	10,041
Southeastern Europe (SEE)	152,716	132,179
Russia (RU)	41,200	19,318
	14,588,559	14,033,687

Long-term unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies		
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Austria	4,050,543	3,495,077
Western Europe (WE)	564,641	525,952
Central Europe (CE)	366,938	296,562
Eastern Europe (EE)	0	0
Southeastern Europe (SEE)	907	740
Russia (RU)	0	0
	4,983,029	4,318,331

Capital and risk insurance

UNIQA's portfolio consists primarily of long-term insurance policies. Short-term assurances payable at death play a minor role.

In the following table, the number of insurance policies is divided into rate groups and insured sum categories. Here, the analysis relates to Austrian life insurance companies that manage the majority of the life insurance portfolio.

Number of insurance policies as at 31.12.2012 Category ¹⁾	Capital insurance	Retirement annuity deferred	Retirement annuity in payment	Risk insurance
€ 0 to € 20,000	762,686	83,330	8,121	128,855
€ 20,000 to € 40,000	164,000	33,815	3,363	38,656
€ 40,000 to € 100,000	70,993	20,526	2,428	129,731
€ 100,000 to € 200,000	8,079	5,766	742	72,207
More than € 200,000	1,908	2,178	261	9,818

¹⁾ For capital assurance and risk insurance, the insurance total is used as basis; for deferred retirement annuities, the redemption capital at the start of the pension payment phase is used. For liquid pension annuities, the category refers to ten times the annuity.

Mortality

Insurance policies with an assurance character implicitly include a safety surcharge on the risk premium in that the premium calculation is based on an accounting table (the Austrian Mortality Table for 1990/92 or for 2000/02).

Using risk selection (health examinations) means that the mortality probabilities of the portfolio are consistently smaller than those of the overall population; in addition, the gradual advancement of mortality means that the real mortality probabilities are consistently smaller than the values shown in the accounting table.

Homogeneity and independence of insurance risks

An insurance company takes great pains to compose a portfolio of the most homogeneous, independent risks possible, in accordance with the classic, deterministic approach to calculating premiums. Because this is virtually impossible in practice, a considerable risk arises for the insurer due to random fluctuations, in particular from the outbreak of epidemic illnesses, because not only could the calculated mortality probabilities prove to be too low, the independence of the risks can also no longer be assumed.

Cumulative risks contained in the portfolio can be reduced by using reinsurance contracts. As the first reinsurer, UNIQA Versicherungen AG operates with a retained risk of € 200,000 per insured life; the excesses are mostly re-insured with Swiss Re, Münchener Rück and Gen Re. A catastrophic excess (CAT-XL) contract is also held with Swiss Re, although it excludes losses resulting from epidemics.

Antiselection

The portfolios of Raiffeisen Versicherung AG and UNIQA Personenversicherung AG contain large inventories of risk insurance policies with a premium adjustment clause. This allows the insurer to raise the premiums in case of a (less probable) worsening of the mortality behaviour. However, this presents the danger of possible antiselection behaviour, meaning that policies for good risks tend to be terminated while worse ones remain in the portfolio.

Retirement annuities**Mortality**

The reduction of mortality probabilities represents a large uncertainty for retirement annuities. The gradual advancement of mortality as a result of medical progress and changed lifestyles is virtually impossible to extrapolate.

Attempts to predict this effect were made when producing the generation tables. However, such tables only exist for the Austrian population, and this data cannot be applied to other countries. Moreover, the past shows that the effect of these changes was seriously underestimated, which meant that subsequent reservations had to be made for retirement annuity contracts. With the exception of Austrian life insurance companies, no other relevant longevity risks exist within the UNIQA Group as barely any pension products are underwritten in regions where international business activities take place.

Antiselection

The right to choose pensions for deferred retirement annuities also results in antiselection. Only those policyholders who feel very healthy choose the annuity payment; all others choose partial or full capital payment. In this way, the pension portfolio tends to consist of mostly healthier people, i.e. worse risks than the population average.

This phenomenon is countered by corresponding modifications to the retirement mortality tables. A further possibility exists in the requirement that the intention to exercise the right to choose annuity payments must be announced no later than one year in advance of the expiration.

Financial risks

In most UNIQA companies, the actuarial interest that may be used in the calculation for writing new business is based on the maximum interest rate ordinance of the respective local supervisory authority. In any countries where the highest permitted actuarial interest is not governed by an ordinance, prudent and market-appropriate assumptions are made accordingly by the actuaries responsible. The maximum interest rate in the core market of Austria is currently 1.75 per cent per annum. However, the portfolio also contains older contracts with actuarial interest rates. These are up to 4.0 per cent per annum in the UNIQA Group's relevant markets.

The following table gives an indication of average actuarial interest rates in each region.¹⁾

Region	Actuarial interest rate
Figures in per cent	
WE	2.45
CE	3.50
EE	3.40
SEE	3.25
Russia	3.55
AT	2.62

¹⁾ Definition of regions:
 WE – Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein
 CE – Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia
 EE – Romania, Ukraine
 SEE – Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia
 AT – UNIQA Austria, Raiffeisen Insurance, Salzburger Landes-Versicherung

The average actuarial interest rate in the portfolio of Austrian companies is 2.62 per cent (2011: 2.66 per cent) per annum.

Since these interest rates are guaranteed by the insurance company, the financial risk lies in not being able to generate these returns. Since classic life insurance predominantly invests in interest-bearing titles (loans, credits, etc.), the unpredictability of long-term interest rate trends is the most significant financial risk for a life insurance company. The interest risk weighs especially heavily on retirement annuities, because these are extremely long-term policies.

The interest risk functions in the following ways:

Investment and reinvestment risk

Premiums received in the future must be invested at an interest rate guaranteed at the time the policy was taken out. However, it is entirely possible that no corresponding titles are available at the time the premium is received. In the same way, future income must be reinvested at the actuarial interest rate.

Ratio of assets to liabilities

For practical reasons, the goal of duration matching cannot be fully achieved on the investment and liability side. The duration of the assets is 5.1 years (2011: 4.0 years), while for liabilities it is considerably longer. This creates a duration gap, which means that the ratio of assets to liabilities reduces as interest rates fall.

Value of implicit options

Life insurance policies contain implicit options that can be exercised by the policyholder. While the possibilities of partial or full buy-back or the partial or full release of premiums in fact represent financing options, these options are not necessarily exercised as a consequence of correct, financially rational decisions. However, in the case of a mass buy-back, for example due to an economic crisis, this represents a considerable risk to the insurance company.

The question of whether a capital or an annuity option should be exercised is, in addition to subjective motives of the policyholder, also characterised by financially rational considerations; depending on the final interest level, a policyholder will opt for the capital or the annuity, which means that these options represent a considerable (cash) value for the policyholder and therefore a corresponding risk for the insurer.

The guarantee of an annuitising factor represents another financial risk. Here, the insurance company guarantees to annuitise a sum unknown in advance (namely the value of the fund shares at maturity or, for classic life insurance, the value of the insured sum, including profit sharing) in accordance with a mortality table (the risk involved is not exclusively financial) and an interest rate set at the time the policy is taken out.

Besides these actuarial and financial risks, the cost risk must also be specified. The insurer guarantees that it will deduct only the calculated costs for the entire term of the policy. The business risk here is that the cost premiums are insufficient (e.g. due to cost increases resulting from inflation).

The capital-weighted average remaining term of technical liabilities is around 9.1 years (2011: 9.0 years).

Actuarial risk “health”

The health insurance business is operated primarily in Austria (92 per cent domestic and 8 per cent international). As a result, the focus lies on risk management in Austria.

Health insurance is a loss insurance calculated under consideration of biometric risks and is operated in Austria “similar to life insurance”.

Terminations by the insurer are not possible except in the case of obligation violations by the insured. Premiums must therefore be calculated in such a way that the premiums are sufficient to cover the insurance benefits that generally increase with age, assuming probabilities that remain constant. The probabilities and cost structures can change frequently over time. For this reason, it is possible to adjust the premiums for health insurance as necessary to the changed bases of calculation.

When taking on risks, the existing risk of the individual is also evaluated. If it is established that an illness already exists for which the cost risk is expected to be higher than for the calculated portfolio, then either this illness is excluded from the policy, an adequate risk surcharge is demanded or the risk is not underwritten.

In health insurance, assurance coverage (“ageing provision”) is built up through calculation according to the “type of life insurance” and reduced again in later years because this is used to finance an ever larger part of the benefits that increase with age.

The actuarial interest rate for this actuarial provision is 3 per cent. If 3 per cent are not achieved by the investment, premiums contain safety margins that may be used in the event of insufficient investment results.

The legal risks arise primarily from the effects that changes to legislation have on the existing private health insurance business model. This includes, in particular, changes to the legal framework that make it harder or impossible to adapt to changed circumstances or that sharply reduce the income opportunities. Developments in this area will be observed by the insurance association, and an attempt will be made where necessary to react to negative developments from the perspective of the private health insurer.

The EU Directive on the equal treatment of men and women in insurance, which is implemented in Austria by the Insurance Amendment Act 2006, was also taken into account in the calculation of premiums at the end of the second quarter of 2007. This means that the costs of birth and pregnancy had to be distributed across both sexes. No significant risk to profit has been identified here.

In the meantime, a decision reached by the European Court of Justice regarding insurance policies resulted in a new situation as of 21 December 2012. By this point in time, only completely identical premiums are allowed for men and women, excluding considerations such as age and individual preexisting conditions. Because new business in fully unisex tariffs to date represents barely any share in the overall portfolio in this sector, we do not currently anticipate a risk of miscalculation from this angle. It is more difficult to assess the problem of converting existing female policies to the new unisex tariff, but we can expect, based on our experience with the (partial) unisex tariff since 2007, that this risk will remain within a limited range.

The risk of the health insurance business outside Austria is dominated primarily by UNIQA Assicurazioni in Milan (approximately €33.4 million in annual premiums). This company currently has stable holdings, meaning that actuarial risk scarcely changes. For tariffs with an outdated calculation basis, with aging holdings, the insured will be converted to tariffs with a modern calculation basis in the coming years. Because this affects tariffs that are not life-long, the conversion problem is less significant than it is for life-long tariffs.

The remaining premiums (approximately €38.4 million) are divided among multiple companies and are of only minor importance there. Only in Switzerland (Geneva) is health insurance the primary business (approximately €7.4 million); however, the Swiss Solvency Test resulted in sufficient risk capital.

Life-long health insurance policies without termination options by the insurer rarely exist outside of Austria, meaning that the risk can be considered low for this reason as well.

5.2.3. Other risks

Operational risks

Operational risks include losses that are caused by insufficient or failed internal processes, as well as losses caused by systems, personnel resources or external events.

Operational risk includes legal risk, but not reputation and strategic risk. Legal risk is the risk of uncertainty due to complaints or uncertainty in the applicability or interpretation of contracts, laws or other legal requirements.

The UNIQA Group's risk management process also defined the risk process for operational risks in terms of methodology, expiration and responsibilities. The risk manager is responsible for compliance in all subsidiaries.

The particularity of operational risks is that they can surface in all processes and departments. This is why operational risks are identified and evaluated in every operational company at a very broad level in the UNIQA Group. Risk identification is carried out with the aid of a standardised risk catalogue that is regularly checked for completeness. Scenarios are defined for evaluating these risks; these scenarios are designed to convey the likelihood of occurrence and the amount of damages. The results are then presented by the risk manager in the form of an aggregated risk report.

This process is conducted twice a year on a standard basis.

Reputation and strategic risks

Reputation risk describes the risk of loss that arises due to possible damage to the company's reputation, deterioration in prestige, or a negative overall impression due to negative perception by customers, business partners, shareholders or supervisory agencies.

Reputation risks that occur during the course of core processes such as claims processing or advising and service quality are identified, evaluated and managed as operational risks in our subsidiaries.

The most important reputation risks are presented, like operational risks, in an aggregated form in the risk report.

Group risk management then analyses whether the risk observed in the Group or in another unit may occur, and whether the danger of "contagion" within the Group is possible.

Strategic risk describes the risk that results from management decisions or insufficient implementation of management decisions that may influence current/future income or solvency. This includes the risk that arises from management decisions that are inadequate because they ignore a changed business environment.

Like operational and reputation risks, strategic risks are evaluated twice a year. Furthermore, important decisions in various committees, such as the Risk Committee, are discussed with the Management Boards. As outlined in the explanation of the risk management process, the management receives a monthly update regarding the most significant risks in the form of a heat map.

6. Impairment test

Goodwill arises from company mergers and acquisitions. It represents the difference between the acquisition costs and the proportional and current corresponding net market value of identifiable assets, debts and specific contingent liabilities. In accordance with IAS 36, the goodwill is not subject to scheduled depreciation but listed as the acquisition costs less any accrued impairments.

For the purpose of the impairment test, the UNIQA Group has apportioned the goodwill into cash-generating units (CGUs). These CGUs are the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash which is to the greatest possible extent independent from the cash-generating units of other assets or other groups of assets. The impairment test implies a comparison between the amount that can be generated by selling or using each CGU and its book value, consisting of the stock value and goodwill and the proportional net assets. If the book value of the CGU exceeds the realisable value of the unit based on the earning power method, impairment is performed.

The UNIQA Group has apportioned goodwill into the following CGUs:

- Albania/Kosovo/Macedonia as subgroup (SEE)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (SEE)
- Bulgaria (SEE)
- Italy as subgroup (WE)
- Croatia (SEE)
- Liechtenstein (WE)
- Poland as subgroup (CE)
- Romania (EE)
- Russia (RU)
- Switzerland (WE)
- Serbia (SEE)
- Montenegro (SEE)
- Slovakia (CE)
- Czech Republic (CE)
- Ukraine (EE)
- Hungary (CE)

Split of goodwill:

Region	31.12.2012
Figures in € thousand	
Austria	40,513
Western Europe (WE)	124,385
Central Europe (CE)	59,041
Eastern Europe (EE)	151,559
Southeastern Europe (SEE)	99,062
Russia (RU)	87
Total	474,646

The UNIQA Group calculates the recoverable amount by applying generally accepted valuation principles by means of the earning power method (discounted cash flow – DCF). The budget projections (based on the detailed planning phase) of the CGUs and the estimate of the long-term results achievable by the CGUs (perpetuity) are used as the starting point for determination of the earning power.

The earning power is determined through discounting of the future profits with a suitable capitalisation interest rate. The earning power values here are separated by balance sheet segments, which are then totalled to yield the value for the entire company.

Taxes on profit were set at the average effective tax rate of the past three years.

The assumptions with regard to risk-free interest rate, market risk premium and segment betas made for determination of the capitalisation interest rate are consistent with the parameters used in the UNIQA planning and controlling process and are based on the capital asset pricing model.

In order to reflect the economic situation and the financial crisis in the income values as accurately as possible in consideration of the volatility on the markets, the capitalisation interest rate was calculated as follows:

- A uniform, risk-free interest rate according to the Svennson method was used (term: 30 years) as a base interest rate.
- The beta factor was based on the levered betas of European + emerging markets according to Damodaran, whereby a differentiation was made between betas for life and health insurance and betas for property insurance.
- The market risk premium was figured based on countries with AAA ratings according to Damodaran.
- The country risk premium was defined based on calculations according to Damodaran. The calculation was performed as follows: starting with the rating of the respective country (Moody's), the yield spread of corporate bonds with the same rating to risk-free government bonds is determined and adjusted by the volatility difference between the stock and bond markets. In addition, a rating improvement by one level within four to five years is assumed.
- The inflation differential was also taken into consideration. In general, the inflation differential represents inflation trends in different countries and is used as a key indicator in assessing competitiveness. In order to calculate the inflation differential, the deviation of the inflation forecast for the country of the CGU in question in relation to the inflation forecast for a risk-free environment (Germany in this case) was used.

The capitalisation interest rate is listed below for all CGUs:

Cash-generating unit	Discount factor		Discount factor perpetuity	
	Property and casualty	Life & Health	Property and casualty	Life & Health
Figures in per cent				
Albania	13.9	15.3	13.7	15.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14.1	15.5	14.9	16.5
Bulgaria	10.5	11.4	9.2	10.1
Italy	8.2	8.9	8.2	9.1
Kosovo	12.9	14.1	12.4	13.7
Croatia	10.0	10.9	9.7	10.7
Liechtenstein	7.3	7.9	6.3	6.9
Macedonia	12.9	14.1	12.4	13.7
Montenegro	12.9	14.1	12.4	13.7
Austria	7.3	7.9	6.3	6.9
Poland	9.5	10.4	8.5	9.4
Romania	10.4	11.3	11.5	12.8
Russia	12.6	13.8	9.2	10.1
Switzerland	7.3	7.9	6.3	6.9
Serbia	12.9	14.1	12.4	13.7
Slovakia	8.9	9.6	8.2	9.1
Czech Republic	8.4	9.1	7.9	8.7
Ukraine	17.2	18.9	13.7	15.2
Hungary	11.6	12.7	11.5	12.8

Source: Damodaran and derived factors

The following interest rates were applied in the previous year:

Cash-generating unit	Discount factor		Discount factor perpetuity	
	Property and casualty	Life & Health	Property and casualty	Life & Health
Figures in per cent				
Albania	13.2	16.4	11.2	14.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15.6	19.5	12.1	15.2
Bulgaria	9.2	11.1	7.6	9.3
Germany	6.3	7.4	5.3	6.4
Italy	8.2	9.8	6.9	8.3
Kosovo	12.8	15.8	10.1	12.7
Croatia	10.0	12.2	8.0	9.9
Liechtenstein	6.3	7.4	5.3	6.4
Macedonia	12.8	15.8	10.1	12.7
Montenegro	12.8	15.8	10.1	12.7
Austria	6.3	7.4	5.3	6.4
Poland	8.4	10.1	7.1	8.6
Romania	11.6	14.2	9.4	11.7
Russia	9.2	11.1	7.6	9.3
Switzerland	6.3	7.4	5.3	6.4
Serbia	12.8	15.8	10.1	12.7
Slovakia	8.2	9.8	6.9	8.3
Czech Republic	7.9	9.4	6.6	8.0
Ukraine	13.2	16.4	11.2	14.0
Hungary	11.6	14.2	9.4	11.7

Source: Damodaran and derived factors

Cash flow forecast (multi-phase model)

Phase 1: five-year company planning

The detailed company planning generally encompasses a period of five years. The company plans used for the calculation are the result of a structured and standardised management dialogue between the UNIQA headquarters, Vienna, and the operational units in combination with the reporting and documentation process integrated into this dialogue.

Phase 2: extended seven-year planning phase

The phases of the earning power model with no operational or strategic planning were extended to a seven-year period in order to avoid giving too much weight and influence to the perpetuity.

Phase 3: perpetuity

The cash flows determined at the end of phase 2 were used as the basis for the perpetuity and therefore correspond to results that can be realistically achieved and sustained over the long term. Insurance markets that are at a similar stage of development measured against key indicators such as insurance density and insurance penetration have been pooled in categories and have an identical expected value for perpetuity.

Scenarios

The earning power of the individual CGUs is determined by a weighted probability scenario. Three scenarios were calculated:

Scenario 1 “base case” reflects detailed five-year Group planning.

Scenario 2 “best case” is the result of positive expectations with regard to the achievement of objectives contained in detailed Group planning and includes the over-fulfilment of detailed Group planning by plus 15 per cent.

Scenario 3 “worst case” is the result of negative expectations with regard to the achievement of objectives contained in detailed Group planning and includes a negative deviation from detailed Group planning by minus 35 per cent.

In scenarios 1 and 2, the discount factor applied decreases over the years, as a slight decline in country risk is assumed. In addition, the cash value of the perpetuity was calculated with a growth deduction of 1 per cent in scenario 1 and a deduction of 2 per cent in scenario 2. It is assumed in the third scenario that the credit spreads also remain at the same level in the future and no rating improvement takes place relative to the current situation.

Expected value

The company value was calculated individually based on the discounting of the cash flow forecasts and the individual weighting of the probability of occurrence of the various scenarios based on the business development of the individual CGUs.

Uncertainty and sensitivity

Various studies and statistical analyses were used as sources to provide a basis for determining the growth rates in order to consistently and realistically reflect the market situation and macroeconomic development.

The following studies and materials served as reference sources:

- Raiffeisen Research
- Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche
- Österreichische Nationalbank
- Economist Intelligence Unit
- Business Monitor International
- Damodaran – country risks, growth rate estimations, multiples

Sensitivity analyses with regard to the capitalisation interest rate and the main value drivers are performed in order to verify the results from the calculation of value in use and the assessment of these results.

These analyses show that sustained surpluses on the part of the individual CGUs are highly dependent on the actual development of these assumptions within the individual national or regional economies (GDP, insurance density, purchasing power parities), particularly in the CEE markets, as well as the associated implementation of the individual profit goals. These forecasts and the related assessment of how the situation in the markets will develop in the future, under the influence of the continuing economic crisis, constitute the greatest uncertainty in connection with measurement results.

For the event that the intensity and duration of the recovery from the economic crisis turns out to be much slower than assumed in the business plans and fundamental forecasts, unscheduled depreciations may result for the individual CGUs. Despite slower economic growth, income expectations have not changed significantly compared to previous years. The amortisation of goodwill from the Romanian company in the amount of €15 million is a precautionary risk measure in order to ensure future goodwill potential.

The following table shows key GDP developments in markets of relevance to UNIQA. As such, no loss of these core markets for UNIQA is expected over the long term.

	2010	2011	2012e	2013e	2014e
Poland					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	3.8	4.3	2.1	1.2	2.7
Hungary					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	1.3	1.6	-1.0	-0.5	1.5
Czech Republic					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	2.7	1.7	-0.9	-0.2	1.8
Slovakia					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	4.0	3.2	2.4	0.9	2.5
Croatia					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	1.2	0.0	-1.8	0.5	1.5
Bosnia-Herzegovina					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	0.7	1.3	-1.0	0.5	2.0
Serbia					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	1.0	1.6	-2.0	1.0	2.0
Bulgaria					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.5
Romania					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	-1.9	2.2	0.1	1.5	3.0
Ukraine					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	4.2	5.2	0.5	2.5	3.0
Albania					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	3.9	3.1	2.0	3.0	4.0
Russia					
GDP (% in annual comparison)	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.0

Source: Raiffeisen Research, January 2013

7. Reinsurance

The Management Board of the holding company determines, directly and indirectly, the strategic contents of reinsurance policy with its decisions regarding risk and capital policy. The following principles can be derived from external reinsurance to inform purchasing. Reinsurance structures sustainably support the optimisation of required risk capital and management of the use of this risk capital. Major significance accrues to the maximum use of diversification effects. Decisions regarding all reinsurance business ceded are taken with special consideration of their effects on required risk capital. Continuous analysis of reinsurance purchasing for efficiency characteristics is an essential component of internal risk management processes.

UNIQA Re AG in Zurich is responsible for the operational implementation of these tasks. It is responsible for and guarantees the implementation of reinsurance policies issued by the Management Board of the holding company. It is responsible for central guideline expertise on all activities, organisation and questions regarding internal and external reinsurance relationships. UNIQA Re AG is available to all Group companies as the risk carrier for their reinsurance needs. Internal risk transfers, of course, are subject to the same requirements and valuation processes in terms of efficiency measurement, risk capital optimisation and diversification as retrocessions to external reinsurance partners.

The assessment of the risk check of the portfolios assumed by the Group companies is of central importance. Periodic risk assessments have been performed for years in order to facilitate value-oriented management of capital expenditure. Extensive data are used to assess risk capital requirements for affected units. Reinsurance programmes are constantly structured in a goal-oriented manner in accordance with their influence on the assignor's risk situation.

For the property and casualty insurer, promises of performance for protection against damages from natural disasters represent by far the highest stress on risk capital due to the volatile nature of such claims and the conceivable amount of catastrophic damages. The UNIQA Group has set up a specialised unit within UNIQA Re AG in order to deal with this problem. Exposure is constantly monitored and evaluated at country and Group level in cooperation with internal and external bodies. With goal-oriented use of all applicable diversification effects and the positioning of a highly efficient retrocession programme, the UNIQA Group achieves a substantial relief of the load on risk capital.

UNIQA Re AG has assumed almost all of the UNIQA Group's required reinsurance business ceded in the reporting period. Only in the life insurance line was a portion of the necessary cessions given directly to external reinsurance partners. The Group's retrocessions in the non-life insurance line were done on a non-proportional basis. The Group assumes moderate excesses in the affected programmes according to risk- and value-oriented approaches.

8. Risk management aims for 2013

8.1. Internal monitoring system

Finalising the implementation of a Group-wide internal control system is a major project for the risk management process in 2013. The objective of an internal control system is to secure efficient process workflows, as well as availability and reliability in financial and non-financial reporting.

In addition to prudential requirements, the UNIQA Group places a particularly high value on transparent and efficient processes, which are a prerequisite for attaining the strategic goals defined in the course of the UNIQA Group's reorientation.

The ICS guidelines, which were adopted at both the Group and company level, define the minimum requirements of an internal control system in terms of methods and scope. Central elements of these guidelines are in accordance with the framework that was developed by COSO ("Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission").

The ICS guidelines stipulate that the internal control system must be implemented for the following core processes (and their subprocesses):

- Accounting
- Asset management
- Product development
- Collection/disbursement
- Underwriting
- Processing of claims
- Risk management process
- Reinsurance
- IT processes

The objective is to recognise in a timely manner risks that can occur during a process and prevent them. After the risk identification phase, key controls should be defined for all major risks, and these controls should reduce or eliminate risks. In addition to accounting processes, in which we want to minimise the risk of errors in the consolidated statements by means of appropriate controls, we also place great emphasis on error-free process procedures from the core business.

Our aim for 2013 is to embed the internal control system in everyday processes on the basis of documentation which is already available. In order to ensure this happens, a monitoring system has been established at all process and organisational levels, which is to be used regularly to check the quality of controls. Furthermore, our ICS system is audited each year and adjusted as necessary.

Description of the most important features of the internal control system (ICS) with regard to the accounting process according to Section 243a paragraph 2 of the Austrian Commercial Code

In terms of accounting processes, an ICS process has been defined and in operation since 2009.

The goal of the accounting process internal control system is to implement controls to ensure that a proper report can be reliably produced despite the identified risks. In addition to the risks described in the risk report, the RMS also deals with additional risks as well as those in operational processes, compliance, internal reporting, etc.

Organisational structure and controlling scope

The accounting process of the UNIQA Group is standardised throughout the Group. Compliance guidelines, operational organisation manuals, balance sheet and consolidation manuals exist to ensure a reliable process. Processing is largely centralised for domestic affiliated companies. For international Group companies, the accounting process is largely decentralised.

Identification and controlling of risks

An inventory of the existing risks was taken and appropriate monitoring measures were defined for the identification of existing risks. The most important checks were defined in guidelines and instructions and coupled with an authorisation concept. The checks cover both manual coordination and reconciliation routines as well as acceptance inspections of system configurations for connected IT systems. Identified risks and weak points in monitoring the accounting process are reported quickly to management so that corrective measures can be taken. The procedure for identifying and monitoring the risks is regularly evaluated by an independent external consultant.

8.2. ORSA (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment)

The UNIQA Group will complete the ORSA developments in 2013 that were commenced in 2012. Own Risk and Solvency assessments form a key aspect of governance under Solvency II and consist of an intense focus on the business strategy and the capital this requires, followed by optimisation of capital expenditure, in addition to the Group's own adequate risk assessment.

In order to be able to implement these requirements, it is necessary to integrate this perception of the development of the equity position and capital requirements situation into the planning process.

This requires the methodical development of corresponding projection approaches and concerted integration into the UNIQA Group's system landscape. A well-founded stress testing and sensitivity system forms a component of ORSA, which is used to examine risk-bearing capacity in potential extreme situations.

These are to be applied as part of corresponding complex company processes, which are set out in a Group ORSA policy.

8.3. Asset liability management (ALM)/market risk management

ALM is an essential tool for UNIQA for providing the core business with efficient support by means of asset management. In the past year, strategic and tactical asset allocations that are tailored to the respective business models of the Austrian Group companies were approved and implemented by establishing an interdepartmental ALM process. The aim of these provisions is to ensure adequate duration matching between assets and liabilities. This required the further development of limit systems and the migration of associated calculations to a new system, as well as the creation of a Group-wide concept for efficient liquidity management. The plan for 2013 is to expand the ALM process to include targeted capital allocations for certain risk types. The development of central ALM skills for international subsidiaries represents a further key milestone.

The projects commenced in 2012 to overhaul and automate the market and credit risk models will also be implemented finally, as well as being rolled out to the international subsidiaries. A key component of this will be redesigning measurement methods, particularly for more complex financial instruments. To this end, as well as building up the necessary staff resources, an extensive project has been undertaken that will be completed in 2013. Implementing this new system will significantly help to improve the presentation of the current financial risk situation and considerably expand the range of options for risk and scenario calculations, particularly in terms of the further implementation of ALM.

In addition to the limit system for financial risks, the IT tools used to review limits were replaced, modernised and standardised in 2012. On the basis of these newly created options for calculating and reviewing limits, the limit system will be geared towards economic indicators and risk-bearing capacity to an even greater degree in 2013.

8.4. Reinsurance

In the past year, EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) published recommendations for the European Union's local supervisory authorities in accordance with its mission. These concern the use of external models in internal group models that are used to calculate capital requirements according to Solvency II. For UNIQA, this applies particularly to the measurement of exposure to natural hazards.

In 2013, as well as Risk Management, UNIQA Re AG's natural hazard specialists and employees from local companies participating in corresponding projects will also be occupied with the new requirements arising from this. Knowledge databases will be compiled first of all, then external tools and models must be fully understood, and finally, time and care must be taken to analyse and assess the evaluations arising from these. The knowledge acquired in this process, which must go far beyond standard basic knowledge given the EIOPA requirements, is then to be communicated to all Group bodies concerned with this topic during training sessions. UNIQA will not limit this to companies in countries of the European Union to which these requirements are actually addressed. The newly defined quality requirements will become standard for all of our Group companies.

8.5. Actuarial practice – Group actuarials

Products and profitability

Based on analyses aimed at safeguarding the sustainability of the life insurance business, the UNIQA Group began to define standardised profitability analyses in the context of Group guidelines in 2011. Since 1 January 2012, all companies in the UNIQA Group which perform life insurance business activities have been obliged to subject products to profit testing before they are launched. Profit testing is firmly established in each company's defined product development process and now follows a standardised procedure.

The product acceptance process and minimum profitability requirements represent the cornerstones of the specified guideline. The product acceptance process governs the involvement of the relevant core functions of actuarials and risk management and interaction between operational units and the UNIQA Group's holding function. Information obligations exist for the Group function in each instance. In cases where the minimum criteria are not met, this must be approved by the Group function. The minimum criteria are designed in such a way that only products that will make a positive value contribution based both on the best estimate and in a predefined stress situation are launched.

A guideline similar to the draft guideline was developed for property and casualty insurance in 2012 and will become a compulsory component of the defined product development process as at 1 February 2013. Products from motor vehicle business segments will represent a particular focus in 2013. The objective for 2013 is to implement the defined guidelines aimed at ensuring a transparent overview of product launches in the Group on a consistent basis, thereby creating the basis for integrating value-oriented management into product development.

Actuarial monitoring of core business

In order to support one of the cornerstones of the UNIQA Group – focusing on the profitability of core business – an actuarial monitoring system has been defined which is intended to represent a technical development in the areas of life insurance and property and casualty insurance in the form of a standardised surveillance system. The reporting system defined will come into use for the first time as at 31 December 2012, will bring together previous analyses into a compact overall instrument, and is expected to provide a comprehensive insight into key actuarial indicators on a quarterly basis. As well as a break-even analysis broken down into business segments and movement statistics, an analysis of sources of income in life insurance and a detailed analysis of reserve run-offs will form the central component of this monitoring system.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Development of asset items

Figures in € thousand	Balance sheet values previous year	Currency differences	Additions	Unrealised capital gains and losses
A. Tangible assets				
I. Self-used land and buildings	252,288	2,605	3,587	0
II. Other tangible assets				
1. Tangible assets	67,591	546	20,947	0
2. Inventories	5,872		0	
3. Other assets	57,798		0	
Total A. II.	131,261	546	20,947	0
Total A.	383,549	3,151	24,533	0
B. Land and buildings held as financial investments	1,566,958	4,123	226,149	0
C. Intangible assets				
I. Deferred acquisition costs	899,732	3,376	227,865	0
II. Goodwill				
1. Purchased positive goodwill	87	0	0	0
2. Positive goodwill	513,798	- 968	0	0
3. Value of insurance policies	56,163	- 524	0	0
Total C. II.	570,048	- 1,493	0	0
III. Other intangible assets				
1. Self-developed software	2,005	- 153	4,314	0
2. Acquired intangible assets	28,545	546	14,660	0
Total C. III.	30,551	393	18,974	0
Total C.	1,500,331	2,277	246,839	0
D. Shares in associated companies	530,485	0	10,590	- 2,241
E. Investments				
I. Variable-yield securities				
1. Shares, investment shares and other variable-yield securities, including holdings and shares in associated companies	1,636,133	1,523	509,410	91,450
2. At fair value through profit or loss	549,296	0	17,442	0
Total E. I.	2,185,429	1,523	526,852	91,450
II. Fixed-interest securities				
1. Debt securities and other fixed-interest securities	11,215,448	29,812	9,288,029	1,051,662
2. At fair value through profit or loss	389,645	- 162	64,437	0
Total E. II.	11,605,094	29,650	9,352,466	1,051,662
III. Loans and other investments				
1. Loans				
a) Debt securities issued by and loans to associated companies	121	0	1,439	0
b) Debt securities issued by and loans to participating interests	552	0	0	0
c) Mortgage loans	77,042	0	0	0
d) Loans and advance payments on policies	13,697	2	4,301	0
e) Other loan receivables and registered bonds	2,098,026	252	44,859	11,642
Total E. III. 1.	2,189,439	254	50,599	11,642
2. Cash at credit institutions/cash at banks	1,023,133	6,382	587,273	1,495
3. Deposits with ceding companies	140,657	0	3,180	0
Total E. III.	3,353,229	6,636	641,053	13,137
IV. Derivative financial instruments	28,498	31	17,123	0
Total E.	17,172,249	37,840	10,537,493	1,156,249
F. Investments held on account and at risk of life insurance policyholders	4,396,016	19,156	1,798,609	16,278
Aggregate total	25,549,588	66,547	12,844,213	1,170,286

Amortisation	Transfers	Disposals	Appreciation	Depreciation	Book value financial year
0	-5,308	50,707	0	8,314	194,151
0	-8,725	5,396	0	16,620	58,342
		407			5,465
		9,002			48,796
0	-8,725	14,805	0	16,620	112,604
0	-14,033	65,512	0	24,934	306,755
0	14,191	71,360	2,816	52,114	1,690,763
0	0	0	0	262,171	868,802
0	0	0	0	87	0
0	0	23,184	0	15,000	474,646
0	0	0	0	9,850	45,789
0	0	23,184	0	24,937	520,435
0	0	3,198	0	508	2,460
0	-158	11,495	0	9,389	22,709
0	-158	14,693	0	9,897	25,170
0	-158	37,877	0	297,006	1,414,406
0	0	14,339	16,038	10,931	529,602
0	-1	829,802	13,088	25,900	1,395,902
0	0	211,098	56,642	41,020	371,262
0	-1	1,040,899	69,730	66,919	1,767,164
8,940	-116	8,343,638	57,765	121,280	13,186,622
301	0	49,375	54,377	17,600	441,623
9,242	-116	8,393,013	112,141	138,880	13,628,244
0	0	128	4	15	1,421
0	0	0	0	0	552
0	0	25,618	0	25	51,399
0	0	4,989	6	6	13,011
348	0	1,130,185	308	1,984	1,023,265
348	0	1,160,920	317	2,031	1,089,649
0	0	422,783	663	6,945	1,189,217
0	0	14,082	0	0	129,755
348	0	1,597,785	980	8,977	2,408,621
0	0	23,036	75,070	35,479	62,206
9,590	-117	11,054,734	257,921	250,255	17,866,236
91	117	1,525,869	376,945	14,516	5,066,828
9,681	0	12,769,692	653,721	649,756	26,874,588

1. Self-used land and buildings

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Book values for		
Property and casualty	74,501	77,066
Health	11,836	11,415
Life	107,814	163,808
	194,151	252,288
Market values for		
Property and casualty	104,669	101,030
Health	14,749	13,903
Life	149,852	208,023
	269,269	322,955
Acquisition values	287,231	379,396
Cumulative depreciation	- 93,080	- 127,108
Book values	194,151	252,288
Useful life for land and buildings	10-80 years	10-80 years
Additions from company acquisition	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Self-used land and buildings	0	0

The market values are derived from expert reports.

2. Other tangible assets

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Tangible assets	58,342	67,591
Inventories	5,465	5,872
Other assets	48,796	57,798
Total	112,604	131,261
Tangible assets		
Development in financial year		
Figures in € thousand		
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2011		242,014
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2011		- 174,424
Book values as at 31.12.2011		67,591
Currency translation changes		546
Additions		20,947
Disposals		- 5,396
Transfers		- 8,725
Appreciation and depreciation		- 16,620
Book values as at 31.12.2012		58,342
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2012		215,534
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2012		- 157,192
Book values as at 31.12.2012		58,342

Tangible assets refer mainly to office equipment. They are depreciated over a useful life of four to ten years. The amounts of depreciation are recognised in the income statement on the basis of allocated operating expenses under the items insurance benefits, operating expenses and net investment income.

Additions from company acquisition	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Other tangible assets	696	29

3. Land and buildings held as financial investments

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Book values for		
Property and casualty	224,654	282,815
Health	299,825	294,744
Life	1,166,284	989,399
	1,690,763	1,566,958
Market values for		
Property and casualty	352,562	455,630
Health	383,390	412,081
Life	1,613,554	1,423,226
	2,349,505	2,290,937
Acquisition values	2,228,217	2,135,243
Cumulative depreciation	- 537,454	- 568,284
Book values	1,690,763	1,566,958
Useful life for land and buildings	10-80 years	10-80 years
Additions from company acquisition	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Land and buildings held as financial investments	173,324	112,960

The market values are derived from expert reports.

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012
Change in impairment for current year	6,714
of which reallocation affecting income	6,714

4. Deferred acquisition costs

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
Property and casualty		
As at 1.1.	169,364	162,092
Currency translation changes	2,051	- 2,920
Change in consolidation scope	- 31,457	0
Capitalisation	119,545	114,921
Depreciation	- 105,400	- 104,729
As at 31.12.	154,103	169,364
Health		
As at 1.1.	232,680	227,185
Currency translation changes	114	- 121
Change in consolidation scope	- 18,875	0
Capitalisation	18,432	18,138
Interest surcharge	9,041	8,833
Depreciation	- 20,027	- 21,356
As at 31.12.	221,365	232,680
Life		
As at 1.1.	497,687	501,854
Currency translation changes	1,211	- 987
Change in consolidation scope	0	0
Capitalisation	113,799	107,064
Interest surcharge	17,381	14,605
Depreciation	- 136,744	- 124,848
As at 31.12.	493,334	497,687
In the Consolidated Financial Statements		
As at 1.1.	899,732	891,131
Currency translation changes	3,376	- 4,028
Change in consolidation scope	- 50,332	0
Capitalisation	251,776	240,123
Interest surcharge	26,421	23,438
Depreciation	- 262,171	- 250,932
As at 31.12.	868,802	899,732

5. Goodwill

Figures in € thousand		
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2011		761,677
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2011		- 191,629
Book values as at 31.12.2011		570,048
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2012		680,964
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2012		- 160,529
Book values as at 31.12.2012		520,435

There were no major additions in 2012 (see also the Notes on the scope of consolidation, page 187).

Figures in € thousand

Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2012	160,529
of which relating to impairment	58,767
of which current depreciation	101,762

Figures in € thousand

31.12.2012

Change in impairment for current year	15,000
of which reallocation affecting income	15,000

The values mentioned above include the goodwill and the purchase price paid for the total acquired insurance policies.

Company acquisitions 2012

Figures in € thousand

	Amounts placed at the time of acquisition	Book values of the acquired companies
Assets	318,588	318,587
Tangible assets	696	696
Land and buildings held as financial investments	173,324	173,324
Intangible assets	85	85
Shares in associated companies	132,621	132,621
Investments	0	0
Investments held on account and at risk of life insurance policyholders	0	0
Share of reinsurance in technical provisions	0	0
Receivables, including receivables under insurance business	1,993	1,993
Receivables from income tax	0	0
Deferred tax assets	1,933	1,933
Liquid funds	7,936	7,936
Equity and liabilities	318,588	318,587
Total equity	204,754	204,753
Subordinated liabilities	0	0
Technical provisions	0	0
Technical provisions held on account and at risk of life insurance policyholders	0	0
Financial liabilities	59,624	59,624
Other provisions	430	430
Payables and other liabilities	38,561	38,561
Liabilities from income tax	193	193
Deferred tax liabilities	15,026	15,026
Currency differences	0	0

6. Other intangible assets

Figures in € thousand	Self-developed software	Acquired intangible assets
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2011	38,230	179,796
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2011	- 36,224	- 151,251
Book values as at 31.12.2011	2,005	28,545
Acquisition values as at 31.12.2012	39,160	153,009
Cumulative depreciation up to 31.12.2012	- 36,700	- 130,300
Book values as at 31.12.2012	2,460	22,709

The other intangible assets are composed of:

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Computer software	21,405	26,865
Copyrights	0	0
Licences	1,417	1,276
Other intangible assets	2,348	2,410
	25,170	30,551

Useful life

Self-developed software	2-5 years	2-5 years
Acquired intangible assets	2-5 years	2-5 years

The intangible assets include paid-for and self-produced computer software as well as licenses and copyrights.

The depreciation of the other intangible assets was recognised in the income statement on the basis of allocated operating expenses under the items of insurance benefits, operating expenses and net investment income.

The intangible assets are depreciated using the straight-line method.

Additions from company acquisition	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Self-developed software	0	0
Acquired intangible assets	86	653

Figures in € thousand	2012
Research and development expenditure recorded as an expense during the period under review	2,360

7. Shares in affiliated companies and companies valued at equity

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Current market values for		
Shares in affiliated companies of minor importance ¹⁾	10,594	21,845
Shares in associated companies of minor importance	3,450	3,574
Book values for		
Shares in associated companies valued at equity	526,151	526,911
Equity for		
Shares in affiliated companies of minor importance	8,108	22,959
Annual net profit/loss for the year		
Shares in affiliated companies of minor importance	547	1,189

¹⁾ The shares in affiliated companies of minor importance are shown on the balance sheet as available for disposal at any time under variable-yield securities (Assets E. I. 1.).

Shares in associated companies	31.12.2012
Figures in € thousand	
Current market value of associated companies listed on a public stock exchange	345,021
Profits/losses for the period	19,058
Unrecorded, proportional loss, ongoing, if shares of loss are no longer recorded	2,029
Unrecorded, proportional loss, cumulative, if shares of loss are no longer recorded	2,029
Proportional asset value of shares in associated companies valued at equity	1,716,381
Proportional liabilities of shares in associated companies valued at equity	1,236,879

8. Assets in disposal groups available for sale

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Assets		
A. Tangible assets		
II. Other tangible assets	2,485	0
B. Land and buildings held as financial investments	48,885	0
C. Intangible assets		
III. Other intangible assets	40	0
D. Shares in associated companies	82	0
E. Investments		
I. Variable-yield securities		
1. Available for sale	6	0
II. Fixed interest securities		
1. Available for sale	280	0
I. Receivables, including receivables under insurance business		
II. Other receivables	4,537	0
III. Other assets	214	0
K. Deferred tax assets	-434	0
L. Liquid funds	7,565	0
M. Assets in disposal groups available for sale	63,661	0

Figures in € thousand		31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Equity and liabilities			
E. Financial liabilities			
I. Liabilities from loans		2,480	0
F. Other provisions			
I. Pensions and similar provisions		2,301	0
II. Other provisions		2,008	0
G. Payables and other liabilities			
II. Other payables		3,913	0
H. Liabilities from income tax			
		44	0
I. Deferred tax liabilities			
		445	0
J. Liabilities in disposal groups available for sale			
		11,191	0

Figures in € thousand		Balance sheet values previous year	Currency differences	Additions	Transfers	Disposals	Depreciation	Balance sheet values financial year
A. Tangible assets		3,477	11	587	- 110	31	1,448	2,485
B. Land and buildings held as financial investments		57,488	534	327	110	25	9,551	48,885
C. Intangible assets		54	0	6	0	0	20	40

9. Securities available for sale

Type of investment	Acquisition costs		Fluctuation in value not affecting income		Accumulated value adjustments		Foreign currency differences affecting income		Market values	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Shares in affiliated companies	10,594	21,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,594	21,845
Shares	480,863	505,854	201,576	216,309	- 74,656	- 149,916	0	0	607,783	572,247
Equity funds	217,458	480,823	13,832	1,929	- 15,333	- 27,881	0	0	215,957	454,871
Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed	234,122	251,826	3,718	2,733	- 14,403	- 19,994	- 2,790	- 2,812	220,647	231,753
Other variable-yield securities	33,750	48,278	0	- 1,143	- 7,300	- 5,350	0	0	26,450	41,785
Participating interests and other investments	302,841	314,233	65,917	53,362	- 54,287	- 53,964	0	0	314,471	313,631
Fixed-interest securities	12,874,825	12,375,993	619,638	- 501,848	- 247,182	- 629,291	- 60,659	- 29,405	13,186,622	11,215,448
Total	14,154,453	13,998,852	904,680	- 228,658	- 413,161	- 886,395	- 63,449	- 32,218	14,582,524	12,851,581

Valuations based on internal calculations are included in the market values of shares. The effect of the internal valuation for 2012 results in no value increase not affecting income (2011: value increase €53,500 thousand).

Type of investment	Accumulated value adjustments		Of which accumulated from previous years		Of which from current year	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Shares in affiliated companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shares	- 74,656	- 149,916	- 66,219	- 108,381	- 8,437	- 41,535
Equity funds	- 15,333	- 27,881	- 12,064	- 23,792	- 3,268	- 4,089
Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed	- 14,403	- 19,994	- 19,994	- 17,471	5,591	- 2,523
Other variable-yield securities	- 7,300	- 5,350	- 4,900	- 3,400	- 2,400	- 1,950
Participating interests and other investments	- 54,287	- 53,964	- 51,353	- 51,500	- 2,934	- 2,464
Fixed-interest securities	- 247,182	- 629,291	- 221,355	- 239,825	- 25,827	- 389,466
Total	- 413,161	- 886,395	- 375,884	- 444,369	- 37,276	- 442,027

Type of investment	Change in value adjustment current year	Of which write- down/write-up affecting income	Of which changes due to disposal	Write-up of equity
Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2012
Shares in affiliated companies	0	0	0	0
Shares	75,260	- 8,437	83,697	0
Equity funds	12,548	- 3,268	15,816	0
Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed	5,591	5,591	0	0
Other variable-yield securities	- 1,950	- 2,400	450	0
Participating interests and other investments	- 323	- 2,934	2,612	0
Fixed-interest securities	382,109	- 25,827	407,936	0
Total	473,235	- 37,276	510,511	0

Change in equity	Allocation not affecting income		Withdrawal ¹⁾ due to disposals affecting income		Change in unrealised gains/losses	
Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Other securities available for sale²⁾						
Gross	1,234,070	- 10,259	- 100,122	- 61,289	1,133,947	- 71,547
Deferred tax	- 168,733	18,984	10,948	7,757	- 157,785	26,741
Deferred profit participation	- 652,986	- 35,391	72,291	41,774	- 580,695	6,382
Minority interests	- 28,038	- 5,366	- 7,238	1,638	- 35,276	- 3,728
Net	384,312	- 32,032	- 24,121	- 10,120	360,191	- 42,152

¹⁾ Withdrawals affecting the income statement due to disposals and impairments

²⁾ Including reclassified securities

Hierarchy for instruments that are reported in the balance sheet at current market value

The table below depicts the financial instruments for which subsequent valuation is performed at the current market value. These are divided into levels 1 to 3, depending on the extent to which the current market value can be observed.

Level 1 valuations at current market value are ones that result from listed prices (unadjusted) on the active markets for identical financial assets and liabilities.

Level 2 valuations at current market value are those based on parameters that do not correspond to listed prices for assets and liabilities as in level 1 (data) and are derived either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 valuations at current market value are those arising from models using parameters for the valuation of assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable prices, assumptions).

Investments at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Group total
Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2012	31.12.2012
Securities available for sale	11,640,654	2,343,386	598,483	14,582,524
Shares in affiliated companies	36	10,558	0	10,594
Shares	432,936	174,523	324	607,783
Equity funds	193,497	22,458	1	215,957
Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed	20,048	200,599	0	220,647
Other variable-yield securities	0	26,450	0	26,450
Participating interests and other investments	1,141	313,330	0	314,471
Fixed-interest securities	10,992,996	1,595,468	598,158	13,186,622
At fair value through profit and loss	169,447	638,779	4,659	812,885
Derivative financial instruments	-346	55,082	0	54,736
Total	11,809,755	3,037,247	603,143	15,450,145

No transfers between levels 1 and 2 took place during the reporting period. The entire portfolio of asset-backed securities was classified as level 3. No other level 3 assets existed as at 31 December 2012.

Transition of the level 3 valuations at current market value of financial assets:

Level 3 Investments at fair value	Securities available for sale	At fair value through profit and loss	Derivative financial instruments	Total
Figures in € thousand				
As at 1.1.2012	647,862	10,269	0	658,131
Exchange rate differences	-32	0	0	-32
Total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss	-2,800	-1,699	0	-4,499
Total gains or losses for the period recognised in other comprehensive income (revaluation reserve)	47,254	0	0	47,254
Purchase	5,878	5	0	5,883
Sales	-99,677	-3,915	0	-103,593
Issues	0	0	0	0
Settlements	-2	0	0	-2
Transfers	0	0	0	0
As at 31.12.2012	598,483	4,659	0	603,143

Contractual remaining term	Acquisition costs		Market values	
Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Infinite	48,577	95,838	40,636	71,265
Up to 1 year	1,947,601	1,752,823	1,815,336	1,583,690
More than 1 year up to 5 years	4,329,458	4,164,715	4,405,487	3,940,069
More than 5 years up to 10 years	4,541,607	4,694,029	4,857,911	4,414,907
More than 10 years	2,275,454	1,968,691	2,314,348	1,479,056
Total	13,142,697	12,676,097	13,433,719	11,488,987

The remaining maturities stipulated by contract refer to fixed-interest securities, other variable-yield securities and bonds without capital guarantee.

Risk of default rating 31.12.2012
 Figures in € thousand

Fixed-interest securities	
Rating AAA	3,703,112
Rating AA	2,003,024
Rating A	2,479,606
Rating BBB	3,390,174
Rating < BBB	1,454,820
Not assigned	402,982
Rating total of fixed-interest securities	13,433,719

Issuer countries

Share securities

IE, NL, UK, US	326,251
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, IT	468,138
ES, FI, NO, SE	11,371
Remaining EU	74,574
Other countries	130,969

Issuer countries total of share securities **1,011,303**

Other shareholdings 126,909

Total variable-yield securities **1,138,211**

10. Derivative financial instruments

Figures in € thousand

	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Market values		
Equity price risk	-2,216	2,097
Interest rate risk	0	0
Currency risk	31,600	-22,057
Structured risk	25,351	21,861
Total	54,736	1,900
Structured risk, of which:		
Equity price risk	10,970	7,022
Interest rate risk	-5,896	1,258
Currency risk	13,570	13,581
Credit risk	0	0
Commodity risk	6,708	0
Balance sheet values		
Investments	62,206	28,498
Financial liabilities	-7,471	-26,598

11. Loans

	Book values	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Loans to affiliated companies	1,421	121
Loans to participating interests	552	552
Mortgage loans	51,399	77,042
Loans and advance payments on policies	13,011	13,697
Other loans	112,436	619,015
Registered bonds	4,394	389,918
Reclassified bonds	906,435	1,089,093
Total	1,089,649	2,189,439

On 1 July 2008, securities previously available for sale were reclassified according to IAS 39/50E as other loans. Overall, fixed-interest securities with a book value of €2,129,552 thousand were reclassified. The corresponding revaluation reserve as at 30 June 2008 was minus €98,208 thousand.

Reclassified bonds	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Figures in € thousand					
Book value as at 31.12.	906,435	1,089,093	1,379,806	1,796,941	2,102,704
Market value as at 31.12.	928,162	981,394	1,345,580	1,732,644	1,889,108
Change of current market value	129,426	- 73,987	30,586	149,299	- 213,596
Amortisation income/expense	348	332	473	5,917	- 61
Impairment	0	- 25	- 8,043	0	0

Contractual remaining term	Book values	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Infinite	15,592	5,797
Up to 1 year	470,866	655,397
More than 1 year up to 5 years	325,659	524,064
More than 5 years up to 10 years	174,812	781,837
More than 10 years	102,720	222,344
Total	1,089,649	2,189,439

Figures in € thousand	Market values	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Loans to affiliated companies	1,421	121
Loans to participating interests	552	552
Mortgage loans	51,399	77,042
Loans and advance payments on policies	13,011	13,697
Other loans	112,436	621,135
Registered bonds	4,394	389,918
Reclassified bonds	928,162	981,394
Total	1,111,376	2,083,860

Contractual remaining term Figures in € thousand	Market values	
	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Infinite	15,592	5,797
Up to 1 year	442,338	556,906
More than 1 year up to 5 years	348,756	536,068
More than 5 years up to 10 years	193,334	766,164
More than 10 years	111,355	218,926
Total	1,111,376	2,083,860

Impairment Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Change in impairment for current year	774	5,288
of which reallocation affecting income	774	5,288

12. Other investments

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Deposits with credit institutions	1,189,217	1,023,133
Deposits with ceding companies	129,755	140,657
Total	1,318,972	1,163,790

13. Receivables, including receivables under the insurance business

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
I. Reinsurance receivables		
1. Accounts receivables under reinsurance operations	42,623	58,825
	42,623	58,825
II. Other receivables		
Receivables under the insurance business		
1. from policyholders	303,466	271,784
2. from intermediaries	73,186	83,461
3. from insurance companies	19,171	15,227
	395,824	370,472
Other receivables		
Accrued interest and rent	219,255	241,553
Other tax refund claims	57,113	50,976
Receivables due from employees	3,653	4,079
Other receivables	169,342	203,687
	449,363	500,295
Total other receivables	845,186	870,767
Subtotal	887,810	929,592
of which receivables with a remaining term of		
up to 1 year	849,324	904,334
more than 1 year	38,486	25,257
	887,810	929,592
of which receivables with values not yet adjusted		
up to 3 months overdue	15,051	47,240
more than 3 months overdue	5,257	12,657
III. Other assets		
Accruals	48,369	58,404
	48,369	58,404
Total receivables, including receivables under insurance business	936,179	987,996

14. Receivables from income tax

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Receivables from income tax	54,561	51,156
of which receivables with a remaining term of		
up to 1 year	52,496	51,156
more than 1 year	2,065	0

15. Deferred tax assets

Cause of origin	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Actuarial items	2,063	6,194
Social capital	69,504	61,345
Investments	7,536	60,516
Loss carried forward	33,254	52,737
Other	21,147	25,374
Total	133,504	206,166
of which not affecting income	31,566	13,548

For losses carried forward in the amount of €32,973 thousand, the deferred tax of €5,978 thousand was not capitalised because utilisation will not be possible in the foreseeable future.

16. Subscribed capital

	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Number of authorised and issued no-par shares	214,247,900	142,985,217
of which fully paid up	214,247,900	142,985,217

The subscribed capital and capital reserves correspond to values from the individual financial statements of UNIQA Versicherungen AG.

According to a resolution made by the Annual General Meeting on 31 May 2010, the Management Board is authorised, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by a total of up to €71,492,608 through the issue of up to 71,492,608 bearer or registered shares with voting rights in return for cash contributions or contributions in kind on one or more occasions up to and including 30 June 2015.

Partial use was made of this authorisation during the financial year, whereby the share capital was increased to €190,604,265 by means of a cash capital increase of €47,619,048. The subscription price was €10.50 per share. The cost of the capital increase, less tax effects, amounting to €7,244 thousand was deducted directly from the capital reserves.

In order to create a streamlined Group structure that is conducive to stock exchange activities in preparation for the planned re-IPO, Austria Versicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit Privatstiftung (Austria Privatstiftung) and Collegialität contributed their shareholdings in UNIQA Personenversicherung AG to UNIQA Versicherungen AG, which is listed on the stock exchange, as part of a non-cash capital increase in September 2012. These companies received 23,643,635 new shares with voting rights in return.

Unrealised capital gains and losses from the revaluation of investments available for sale affected the revaluation reserve, with deferred participation in profits (for life insurance) and deferred taxes taken into consideration.

Actuarial profit and loss from pension and severance payment provisions was posted as “actuarial profit and loss from performance-based pension commitments” after deducting deferred policyholder profit participation and deferred taxes.

On 21 September 2010, the Management Board made use of its authorisation in accordance with the decision of the 11th Annual General Meeting on 31 May 2010 and decided on a share repurchase programme. The Supervisory Board of the company confirmed the decision of the Management Board in its meeting on 21 September 2010 according to which the Management Board is authorised to purchase up to 14,298,521 notional no-par shares made out to the bearer. The programme for repurchasing shares entered into effect on 19 November 2010. During the financial year, none of the company’s own shares were acquired through the stock exchange.

Capital requirement

The business development due to organic growth and acquisitions influences the capital requirement of the UNIQA Group. In the context of Group controlling, the appropriate coverage of the solvency requirement on a consolidated basis is constantly monitored.

As at 31 December 2012, the adjusted equity amounted to €2,433,546 thousand (2011: €1,404,065 thousand). In ascertaining the adjusted equity, non-tangible economic goods (especially goodwill) and shares in banks and insurance companies are deducted from the equity and various forms of hybrid capital (especially supplemental capital) and latent reserves in investments (especially in real estate) are added. With a statutory requirement for adjusted equity of

€1,132,671 thousand (2011: €1,145,813 thousand), the statutory requirements were exceeded by €1,300,875 thousand (2011: €258,252 thousand), resulting in a coverage rate of 214.9 per cent (2011: 122.5 per cent). With the change to Section 81h paragraph 2 of the Insurance Supervisory Act, the volatility reserve was added as part of the available capital as of the 3rd quarter of 2008. This increased the adjusted equity by €142,564 thousand (2011: €277,882 thousand).

The adjusted equity base is ascertained on the basis of the available Consolidated Financial Statements (produced in accordance with Section 80b of the Insurance Supervisory Act).

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Adjusted equity without deduction acc. to Section 86h paragraph 5 of the Insurance Supervision Act	2,433,546	1,404,065
Adjusted equity with deduction acc. to Section 86h paragraph 5 of the Insurance Supervision Act	2,290,981	1,126,184

At the reporting date, own shares are accounted for as follows:

	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Shares held by:		
UNIQA Versicherungen AG		
Acquisition costs in € thousand	10,857	10,857
Number of shares	819,650	819,650
Share of subscribed capital in per cent	0.38	0.57

In the figure for “earnings per share”, the consolidated profit is set against the average number of ordinary shares in circulation.

Earnings per share	2012	2011
Consolidated profit in € thousand	130,225	-245,614
of which accounts for ordinary shares in € thousand	130,225	-245,614
Own shares as at 31 December	819,650	819,650
Average number of shares in circulation	169,599,813	142,165,567
Earnings per share (in €) ¹⁾	0.77	-1.73
Dividend per share ²⁾	0.25	0.00
Dividend payment in € thousand ²⁾	53,357	0

¹⁾ Calculated on the basis of the consolidated profit of the year

²⁾ Subject to the decision to be taken in the Annual General Meeting

The diluted earnings per share are equal to the undiluted earnings per share in the financial year and in the previous year.

Change in the tax amounts included in the equity without affecting income	31.12.2012
Figures in € thousand	
Effective tax	0
Deferred tax	-132,671
Total	-132,671

17. Minority interests

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
In revaluation reserve	1,739	- 15,253
In actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	- 1	- 5,731
In balance sheet profit	1,440	112,620
In other equity	19,093	128,072
Total	22,272	219,708

18. Subordinated liabilities

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Supplementary capital	450,000	575,000

Partial debentures with a nominal value of €325,000 thousand for paid up supplementary capital were issued by Raiffeisen Versicherung AG in December 2002 and by UNIQA Versicherungen AG, UNIQA Personenversicherung AG and UNIQA Sachversicherung AG in July 2003 according to Section 73c paragraph 2 of the Austrian Insurance Supervisory Act. The partial debentures are valid for an unlimited time period. An ordinary or extraordinary notice of redemption to the issuer is not possible for at least five years. Subject to coverage in the annual net profit before the issuer's movements in reserves, the interest to July 2013 will be 5.36 per cent, except in the case of Raiffeisen Versicherung AG, where the interest to December 2012 will be 5.7 per cent, plus a bonus interest payment of between 0.2 and 0.4 per cent depending on sales profitability and the increase in premiums in comparison to the whole market.

In December 2006, UNIQA Versicherungen AG issued bearer debentures with a face value of €150,000 thousand for deposited supplementary capital according to Section 73c paragraph 2 of the Austrian Insurance Supervisory Act. According to the conditions of the bearer debentures, the deposited capital of UNIQA Versicherungen AG is agreed to remain at the company's disposal for at least five years, with no ordinary or extraordinary cancellation possible. Interest is applied only insofar as this is covered in the net profit for the year of the issuer. The interest rate up to December 2016 is 5.079 per cent.

In January 2007, UNIQA Versicherungen AG issued bearer debentures with a face value of €100,000 thousand for deposited supplementary capital according to Section 73c paragraph 2 of the Austrian Insurance Supervisory Act. According to the conditions of the bearer debentures, the deposited capital of UNIQA Versicherungen AG is agreed to remain at the company's disposal for at least five years, with no ordinary or extraordinary cancellation possible. Interest is applied only insofar as this is covered in the net profit for the year of the issuer. The interest rate up to December 2016 is 5.342 per cent.

Partial debentures issued by Raiffeisen Versicherung AG in December 2002 with a nominal value of €125,000 thousand for paid-up supplementary capital were repaid in December 2012.

19. Unearned premiums

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Property and casualty		
Gross	596,152	596,506
Reinsurers' share	- 9,250	- 15,352
	586,902	581,154
Health		
Gross	21,014	19,528
Reinsurers' share	- 619	- 3,190
	20,395	16,338
In the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Gross	617,165	616,034
Reinsurers' share	- 9,869	- 18,542
Total (fully consolidated values)	607,297	597,493

20. Actuarial provision

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Property and casualty		
Gross	12,310	36,264
Reinsurers' share	- 371	- 390
	11,939	35,874
Health		
Gross	2,219,667	2,694,604
Reinsurers' share	- 1,091	- 1,204
	2,218,575	2,693,400
Life		
Gross	13,926,212	13,975,382
Reinsurers' share	- 432,917	- 454,241
	13,493,296	13,521,141
In the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Gross	16,158,189	16,706,249
Reinsurers' share	- 434,379	- 455,835
Total (fully consolidated values)	15,723,810	16,250,414

The interest rates used as an accounting basis were as follows:

For	Health insurance	Life insurance
Figures in percent	acc. to SFAS 60	acc. to SFAS 120
2012		
For actuarial provision	3.50-5.50	1.75-4.00
For deferred acquisition costs	3.50-5.50	3.76
2011		
For actuarial provision	4.50 or 5.50	1.75-4.00
For deferred acquisition costs	4.50 or 5.50	3.88

21. Provision for outstanding claims

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Property and casualty		
Gross	2,056,950	2,157,714
Reinsurers' share	- 148,311	- 193,749
	1,908,640	1,963,965
Health		
Gross	168,349	177,169
Reinsurers' share	- 27	- 30
	168,322	177,139
Life		
Gross	140,542	121,645
Reinsurers' share	- 11,425	- 13,493
	129,117	108,152
In the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Gross	2,365,841	2,456,528
Reinsurers' share	- 159,763	- 207,271
Total (fully consolidated values)	2,206,078	2,249,257

The provisions for outstanding claims in the property and casualty insurance developed as follows:

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
1. Provisions for outstanding claims as at 1 January		
a) Gross	2,157,714	2,095,287
b) Reinsurers' share	- 193,749	- 223,336
c) Retention	1,963,965	1,871,952
2. Plus (retained) claims expenditures		
a) Losses of the current year	1,494,954	1,703,383
b) Losses of the previous year	- 78,697	- 57,977
c) Total	1,416,257	1,645,405
3. Less (retained) losses paid		
a) Losses of the current year	- 756,385	- 883,040
b) Losses of the previous year	- 547,151	- 649,498
c) Total	- 1,303,536	- 1,532,538
4. Foreign currency translation	14,507	- 22,930
5. Change in consolidation scope	- 182,674	0
6. Other changes	121	2,077
7. Provisions for outstanding claims as at 31 December		
a) Gross	2,056,950	2,157,714
b) Reinsurers' share	- 148,311	- 193,749
c) Retention	1,908,640	1,963,965

Claims payments	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Figures in € thousand							
Financial year	606,966	697,872	758,101	774,508	738,931	754,017	
1 year later	946,570	1,067,118	1,152,347	1,156,966	1,103,798		
2 years later	1,031,938	1,161,407	1,255,519	1,250,176			
3 years later	1,076,067	1,208,216	1,315,780				
4 years later	1,110,870	1,234,209					
5 years later	1,129,142						
Accumulated payments	1,129,142	1,234,209	1,315,780	1,250,176	1,103,798	754,017	
Estimated final claims payments	1,204,879	1,320,339	1,438,683	1,430,396	1,403,953	1,502,283	
Current balance sheet reserve	75,737	86,130	122,903	180,219	300,155	748,266	1,513,411
Balance sheet reserve for the claims years 2006 and before						394,713	
							1,908,124
Plus other reserve components (internal claims regulation costs, etc.)						148,826	
Provisions for outstanding claims (gross) as at 31.12.2011							2,056,950

22. Provision for premium refunds

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Property and casualty		
Gross	32,873	39,302
Reinsurers' share	0	-4
	32,873	39,298
Health		
Gross	54,225	80,759
Reinsurers' share	0	0
	54,225	80,759
Life		
Gross	513,698	-60,742
Reinsurers' share	0	0
	513,698	-60,742
In the Consolidated Financial Statements		
Gross	600,796	59,319
Reinsurers' share	0	-4
Total (fully consolidated values)	600,796	59,315
of which profit-unrelated (retention)	44,578	51,529
of which profit-related (retention)	556,218	7,786

Gross	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
a) Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	44,578	51,533
of which property and casualty insurance	31,893	32,185
of which health insurance	10,298	17,264
of which life insurance	2,388	2,084
b) Provision for profit-related premium refunds and/or policyholder profit participation	198,857	185,944
of which property and casualty insurance	981	7,117
of which health insurance	43,927	55,242
of which life insurance	153,949	123,585
Deferred profit participation	357,361	- 178,158
of which health insurance	0	8,253
of which life insurance	357,361	- 186,411
Total (fully consolidated values)	600,796	59,319

Gross	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
a) Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds, profit-related premium refunds and policyholder profit participation		
As at 1.1.	237,477	266,934
Changes due to:		
Other changes	5,958	- 29,457
As at 31.12.	243,435	237,477
b) Deferred profit participation		
As at 1.1.	- 178,158	- 47,551
Changes due to:		
Fluctuation in value, securities available for sale	589,950	- 6,645
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	- 21,084	- 451
Revaluations affecting income	- 33,347	- 123,511
As at 31.12.	357,361	- 178,158

The deferred profit participation was an asset item in 2011. Based on the business model used in life insurance and the management rules applied in the Group, this asset item will be reduced over the term of the policy. The appropriateness of the entire technical liability will also be regularly checked under a discounted cash flow model ("liability adequacy test").

The large change that took place in the previous year due to the revaluations affecting income resulted mainly from capital gains that were realised in accordance with local law, and were then eliminated in the Group as a temporary result.

23. Technical provisions

Gross	Provision for unearned premiums	Actuarial provisions	Provision for outstanding claims	Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	Provision for profit-related premium refunds and/or policyholder profit participation	Other actuarial provisions	Group total
Figures in € thousand							
Property and casualty							
As at 31.12.2011	596,506	36,264	2,157,714	32,185	7,117	26,047	2,855,832
Exchange rate differences	16,086	685	15,517	80	12	436	32,816
Change in consolidation scope	-81,417	-23,609	-214,762	-2,462	-6,271	-3,879	-332,400
Portfolio changes	1,604					0	1,604
Additions		743		2,246	2,592	31,584	37,165
Disposals		-1,773		-156	-2,470	-31,588	-35,988
Premiums written	2,058,679						2,058,679
Premiums earned	-1,995,305						-1,995,305
Claims in reporting year			1,527,103				1,527,103
Claims payments in reporting year			-764,922				-764,922
Change in claims from previous years			-69,247				-69,247
Claims payments in previous years			-594,452				-594,452
As at 31.12.2012	596,152	12,310	2,056,950	31,893	981	22,600	2,720,885
Health							
As at 31.12.2011	19,528	2,694,604	177,169	17,264	63,495	574	2,972,634
Exchange rate differences	29	62	146	20	0	2	258
Change in consolidation scope	-2,521	-616,270	-21,544	-4,728	-23,058		-668,121
Portfolio changes	170		2,404			-6	2,569
Additions		149,804		1,405	6,968	315	158,492
Disposals		-8,533		-3,662	-3,478	0	-15,673
Premiums written	872,715						872,715
Premiums earned	-868,906						-868,906
Claims in reporting year			654,152				654,152
Claims payments in reporting year			-493,800				-493,800
Change in claims from previous years			-11,242				-11,242
Claims payments in previous years			-138,936				-138,936
As at 31.12.2012	21,014	2,219,667	168,349	10,298	43,927	885	2,464,140
Life							
As at 31.12.2011	0	13,975,382	121,645	2,084	-62,826	23,362	14,059,646
Exchange rate differences		12,387	658	17	27	233	13,321
Change in consolidation scope		-60,789	-3,810		-628		-65,227
Portfolio changes		48,019	10		0	1,559	49,588
Additions		103,051		290	644,086	4,115	751,541
Disposals		-151,837		-3	-69,348	-3,824	-225,013
Premiums written							0
Premiums earned							0
Claims in reporting year			1,706,850				1,706,850
Claims payments in reporting year			-1,610,987				-1,610,987
Change in claims from previous years			48,592				48,592
Claims payments in previous years			-122,416				-122,416
As at 31.12.2012	0	13,926,212	140,542	2,388	511,310	25,444	14,605,896
Group total							
As at 31.12.2011	616,034	16,706,249	2,456,527	51,533	7,786	49,982	19,888,111
Exchange rate differences	16,114	13,134	16,320	117	40	671	46,396
Change in consolidation scope	-83,939	-700,668	-240,116	-7,190	-29,957	-3,879	-1,065,749
Portfolio changes	1,774	48,019	2,414		0	1,554	53,761
Additions		253,598		3,941	653,646	36,015	947,199
Disposals		-162,143		-3,822	-75,296	-35,413	-276,674
Premiums written	2,931,394						2,931,394
Premiums earned	-2,864,212						-2,864,212
Claims in reporting year			3,888,106				3,888,106
Claims payments in reporting year			-2,869,709				-2,869,709
Change in claims from previous years			-31,897				-31,897
Claims payments in previous years			-855,804				-855,804
As at 31.12.2012	617,165	16,158,189	2,365,841	44,578	556,218	48,929	19,790,921

Reinsurers' share	Provision for unearned premiums	Actuarial provisions	Provision for outstanding claims	Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	Provision for profit-related premium refunds and/or policyholder profit participation	Other actuarial provisions	Group total
Figures in € thousand							
Property and casualty							
As at 31.12.2011	15,352	390	193,749	4	0	2,648	212,143
Exchange rate differences	- 41	0	1,009			46	1,014
Change in consolidation scope	- 392		- 32,088	- 15		- 8	- 32,503
Portfolio changes	151		16				167
Additions		0		11		25	36
Disposals		- 19		0		- 756	- 775
Premiums written	117,321						117,321
Premiums earned	- 123,140						- 123,140
Claims in reporting year			32,012				32,012
Claims payments in reporting year			- 8,537				- 8,537
Change in claims from previous years			9,451				9,451
Claims payments in previous years			- 47,301				- 47,301
As at 31.12.2012	9,250	371	148,311	0	0	1,955	159,887
Health							
As at 31.12.2011	3,190	1,204	30	0	0	0	4,424
Exchange rate differences	- 74		2				- 72
Change in consolidation scope	- 39						- 39
Portfolio changes							0
Additions							0
Disposals		- 113					- 113
Premiums written	2,503						2,503
Premiums earned	- 4,960						- 4,960
Claims in reporting year			2				2
Claims payments in reporting year			- 3				- 3
Change in claims from previous years			- 1				- 1
Claims payments in previous years			- 2				- 2
As at 31.12.2012	619	1,091	27	0	0	0	1,737
Life							
As at 31.12.2011	0	454,241	13,493	0	0	- 154	467,579
Exchange rate differences		17	14	0			31
Change in consolidation scope		- 7,567	- 2,896				- 10,464
Portfolio changes		- 14,641	586				- 14,056
Additions		2,946				35	2,982
Disposals		- 2,079		0		0	- 2,079
Premiums written							0
Premiums earned							0
Claims in reporting year			20,322				20,322
Claims payments in reporting year			- 16,662				- 16,662
Change in claims from previous years			173				173
Claims payments in previous years			- 3,603				- 3,603
As at 31.12.2012	0	432,917	11,425	0	0	- 119	444,223
Group total							
As at 31.12.2011	18,542	455,835	207,271	4	0	2,494	684,145
Exchange rate differences	- 115	17	1,025	0		46	973
Change in consolidation scope	- 432	- 7,567	- 34,984	- 15		- 8	- 43,006
Portfolio changes	151	- 14,641	601				- 13,889
Additions		2,946		11		60	3,017
Disposals		- 2,210		0		- 756	- 2,967
Premiums written	119,823						119,823
Premiums earned	- 128,101						- 128,101
Claims in reporting year			52,336				52,336
Claims payments in reporting year			- 25,203				- 25,203
Change in claims from previous years			9,623				9,623
Claims payments in previous years			- 50,906				- 50,906
As at 31.12.2012	9,869	434,379	159,763	0	0	1,836	605,847

Retention	Provision for unearned premiums	Actuarial provisions	Provision for outstanding claims	Provision for profit-unrelated premium refunds	Provision for profit-related premium refunds and/or policyholder profit participation	Other actuarial provisions	Group total
Figures in € thousand							
Property and casualty							
As at 31.12.2011	581,154	35,874	1,963,965	32,181	7,117	23,398	2,643,689
Exchange rate differences	16,128	685	14,507	80	12	390	31,803
Change in consolidation scope	- 81,025	- 23,609	- 182,674	- 2,447	- 6,271	- 3,871	- 299,897
Portfolio changes	1,453		- 16	0		0	1,437
Additions		743		2,235	2,592	31,560	37,129
Disposals		- 1,754		- 156	- 2,470	- 30,832	- 35,213
Premiums written	1,941,358						1,941,358
Premiums earned	- 1,872,165						- 1,872,165
Claims in reporting year			1,495,091				1,495,091
Claims payments in reporting year			- 756,385				- 756,385
Change in claims from previous years			- 78,697				- 78,697
Claims payments in previous years			- 547,151				- 547,151
As at 31.12.2012	586,903	11,939	1,908,640	31,893	981	20,645	2,560,999
Health							
As at 31.12.2011	16,338	2,693,400	177,139	17,264	63,495	574	2,968,210
Exchange rate differences	102	62	144	20	0	2	330
Change in consolidation scope	- 2,482	- 616,270	- 21,544	- 4,728	- 23,058		- 668,082
Portfolio changes	170		2,404	0	0	- 6	2,569
Additions		149,804		1,405	6,968	315	158,492
Disposals		- 8,420		- 3,662	- 3,478	0	- 15,560
Premiums written	870,212						870,212
Premiums earned	- 863,946						- 863,946
Claims in reporting year			654,150				654,150
Claims payments in reporting year			- 493,797				- 493,797
Change in claims from previous years			- 11,242				- 11,242
Claims payments in previous years			- 138,934				- 138,934
As at 31.12.2012	20,395	2,218,575	168,322	10,298	43,927	885	2,462,403
Life							
As at 31.12.2011	0	13,521,141	108,152	2,084	- 62,826	23,516	13,592,067
Exchange rate differences		12,369	644	17	27	233	13,290
Change in consolidation scope		- 53,222	- 914	0	- 628		- 54,764
Portfolio changes		62,660	- 576	0	0	1,559	63,643
Additions		100,105		290	644,086	4,079	748,560
Disposals		- 149,758		- 3	- 69,348	- 3,824	- 222,934
Premiums written							0
Premiums earned							0
Claims in reporting year			1,686,528				1,686,528
Claims payments in reporting year			- 1,594,325				- 1,594,325
Change in claims from previous years			48,419				48,419
Claims payments in previous years			- 118,813				- 118,813
As at 31.12.2012	0	13,493,296	129,116	2,388	511,310	25,563	14,161,673
Group total							
As at 31.12.2011	597,493	16,250,414	2,249,257	51,529	7,786	47,488	19,203,966
Exchange rate differences	16,230	13,117	15,295	117	40	625	45,423
Change in consolidation scope	- 83,507	- 693,100	- 205,132	- 7,175	- 29,957	- 3,871	- 1,022,742
Portfolio changes	1,623	62,660	1,813	0	0	1,554	67,649
Additions		250,652		3,929	653,646	35,954	944,181
Disposals		- 159,933		- 3,822	- 75,296	- 34,656	- 273,707
Premiums written	2,811,570						2,811,571
Premiums earned	- 2,736,111						- 2,736,111
Claims in reporting year			3,835,770				3,835,770
Claims payments in reporting year			- 2,844,506				- 2,844,506
Change in claims from previous years			- 41,520				- 41,520
Claims payments in previous years			- 804,898				- 804,898
As at 31.12.2012	607,296	15,723,810	2,206,078	44,578	556,218	47,093	19,185,074

24. Technical provisions held on account and at risk of life insurance policyholders

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Gross	4,983,029	4,318,331
Reinsurers' share	-408,818	-405,513
Total	4,574,212	3,912,818

As a general rule, the valuation of the technical provisions for unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies corresponds to the investments in unit-linked and index-linked life insurance policies reported at current market values. The reinsurers' share is offset by deposits payable in the same amount.

25. Liabilities from loans

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Loan liabilities	27,494	47,114
Up to 1 year	2,690	3,158
More than 1 year up to 5 years	9,088	8,259
More than 5 years	15,716	35,697
Total	27,494	47,114

26. Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Provisions for pensions	365,177	374,990
Provision for severance payments	201,443	218,029
Total	566,620	593,019

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
As at 1.1.	593,019	524,376
Change in consolidation scope	-123,915	0
Currency translation changes	25	-39
Withdrawals for pension payments	-79,740	-66,580
Expenditure in the financial year	44,778	118,179
Actuarial profit and loss not affecting income	132,453	17,083
As at 31.12.	566,620	593,019

Active special policyholders with direct assurances to pension benefits, including members of the Management Board and leading executives in accordance with Section 80 paragraph 1 of the Stock Corporation Act, as well as active employees with direct assurances to pension benefits according to the "trade association recommendation for in-house and field sales staff" who, in 2008 and 2011, approved the offer to transfer existing vested pension rights to Valida Pension AG (formerly ÖPAG Pensionskassen AG) on the basis of concluded works agreements, are included in a contribution-based pension fund. The corresponding transfer amounts (the assurance cover) were paid to Valida Pension AG in 2008 and 2011 in accordance with Section 48 of the Pension Fund Act. For the purpose of guaranteeing the level of the pension fund pension according to the previous direct assurances to pension benefits, those entitled to vested rights have a claim to payment of a (one-time) final pension fund contribution at the time of pension

eligibility. No contributions are made for the benefit phase. In 2011, €31,092 thousand were transferred.

The UNIQA Group's repositioning led to an expected reduction of staff, which is covered by provisions for social capital amounting to €49,147 thousand (2011: €75,000 thousand).

Calculation factors applied

Figures in per cent

2012	
Technical rate of interest	3.25
Valorisation of wages and salaries	3.00
Valorisation of pensions	2.00
Employee turnover rate	dependent on years of service
Accounting principles	AVÖ 2008 P – Pagler & Pagler/employees
2011	
Technical rate of interest	4.75
Valorisation of wages and salaries	3.00
Valorisation of pensions	2.00
Employee turnover rate	dependent on years of service
Accounting principles	AVÖ 2008 P – Pagler & Pagler/employees

Specification of pension expenditures for pensions and similar commitments included in the income statement	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Current service cost	23,917	92,261
Interest cost	20,871	25,956
Income and expenditures due to budget changes	- 10	- 38
Total	44,778	118,179

Under the contribution-oriented company pension scheme, the employer pays the fixed amounts into company pension funds. The employer has satisfied his obligation by making these contributions.

	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Contributions to company pension funds	2,257	2,011

27. Other provisions

	Balance sheet values previous year	Currency translation changes	Change in consolidation scope	Utilisation	Reversals	Transfers	Additions	Balance sheet values financial year
Figures in € thousand								
Provision for unconsumed holidays	21,714	31	- 842	- 4,048	- 465	0	6,820	23,209
Provision for anniversary payments	16,009	0	- 1,322	- 595	- 263	- 10	1,631	15,449
	37,722	31	- 2,165	- 4,643	- 728	- 10	8,451	38,658
Other personnel provisions	14,419	71	- 5,948	- 5,910	- 520	0	19,306	21,418
Provision for customer relations and marketing	41,730	266	0	- 35,477	- 5,133	0	84,581	85,967
Provision for variable components of remuneration	13,918	1	- 2,175	- 11,094	- 650	0	25,412	25,412
Provision for legal and consulting expenses	8,415	54	- 1,324	- 6,138	764	0	6,953	8,724
Provision for premium adjustment of insurance contracts	8,172	84	0	- 3,984	0	0	4,680	8,952
Provision for portfolio maintenance commission	3,146	74	0	- 208	0	0	895	3,907
Other provisions	67,568	186	- 432	- 17,781	- 27,619	10	134,045	155,978
	157,368	737	- 9,878	- 80,592	- 33,158	10	275,872	310,358
Total	195,090	768	- 12,043	- 85,235	- 33,886	0	284,323	349,017

Figures in € thousand		31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Other provisions ¹⁾ with a high probability of utilisation (more than 90 per cent)			
Up to 1 year		208,217	77,596
More than 1 year up to 5 years		3,094	6,205
More than 5 years		3,113	4,759
		214,423	88,560
Other provisions ¹⁾ with a lower probability of consumption (less than 90 per cent)			
Up to 1 year		92,740	63,660
More than 1 year up to 5 years		2,183	3,952
More than 5 years		1,012	1,196
		95,935	68,808
Total		310,358	157,368

¹⁾ Excluding unconsumed holidays and anniversary benefits.

“Other provisions” includes a provision of €60,000 thousand for liabilities in connection with the sale of Mannheimer AG Holding.

28. Payables and other liabilities

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
I. Reinsurance liabilities		
1. Deposits held under reinsurance business ceded	836,815	860,209
2. Accounts payable under reinsurance operations	50,591	42,262
	887,405	902,472
II. Other payables		
Liabilities under insurance business		
Liabilities under direct insurance business		
to policyholders	150,400	133,545
to intermediaries	72,113	108,858
to insurance companies	10,528	12,594
	233,041	254,997
Liabilities to credit institutions	0	393
Other liabilities	282,766	316,736
of which for taxes	49,735	63,657
of which for social security	12,473	11,510
of which from fund consolidation	105,840	99,343
Total other liabilities	515,807	572,126
Subtotal	1,403,212	1,474,598
of which liabilities with the remaining term of		
up to 1 year	722,818	778,562
more than 1 year up to 5 years	3,778	7,911
more than 5 years	676,616	688,125
	1,403,212	1,474,598
III. Other liabilities		
Deferred income	31,226	43,318
Total payables and other liabilities	1,434,438	1,517,916

The item “Deferred income” basically comprises the balance of the deferred income regarding the indirect business settlement.

29. Liabilities from income tax

Figures in € thousand	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Liabilities from income tax	28,557	19,157
of which liabilities with the remaining term of		
up to 1 year	15,200	3,626
more than 1 year up to 5 years	13,356	15,531
more than 5 years	0	0

30. Deferred tax liabilities

Cause of origin	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Figures in € thousand		
Actuarial items	162,599	200,599
Untaxed reserves	25,375	25,766
Shares in affiliated companies	28,430	28,430
Investments	104,479	1,614
Other	50,023	35,329
Total	370,905	291,739
of which not affecting income	108,108	-42,581

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT**31. Premiums written**

Direct business	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
Property and casualty	2,480,889	2,380,644
Health	909,147	880,080
Life	1,391,809	1,591,874
Total (fully consolidated values)	4,781,845	4,852,598

Of which written in:		
Austria	3,131,724	3,141,299
Other member states of the EU and other signatory states of the Treaty on the European Economic Area	1,374,213	1,475,203
Other countries	275,908	236,097
Total (fully consolidated values)	4,781,845	4,852,598

Indirect business	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
Property and casualty	65,060	29,174
Health	3	3
Life	17,243	18,464
Total (fully consolidated values)	82,306	47,640

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
Total (fully consolidated values)	4,864,151	4,900,239

Premiums written in property and casualty insurance	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Direct business		
Fire and business interruption insurance	238,562	220,858
Household insurance	133,001	130,664
Other property insurance	226,028	223,967
Motor TPL insurance	652,338	619,049
Other motor insurance	492,950	482,020
Casualty insurance	296,605	287,385
Liability insurance	227,037	219,663
Legal expenses insurance	69,404	65,390
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	77,746	68,160
Other insurance	67,219	63,488
Total	2,480,889	2,380,644
Indirect business		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	160	118
Other insurance	64,900	29,056
Total	65,060	29,174
Total direct and indirect business (fully consolidated values)	2,545,949	2,409,818

Reinsurance premiums ceded	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Property and casualty	128,042	116,746
Health	3,061	5,405
Life	82,401	74,757
Total (fully consolidated values)	213,504	196,908

32. Premiums earned

	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Property and casualty	2,394,449	2,254,581
Gross	2,528,286	2,376,798
Reinsurers' share	- 133,837	- 122,217
Health	902,954	873,857
Gross	908,558	877,514
Reinsurers' share	- 5,604	- 3,657
Life	1,326,505	1,536,524
Gross	1,408,871	1,611,272
Reinsurers' share	- 82,365	- 74,749
Total (fully consolidated values)	4,623,909	4,664,962

Premiums earned in indirect business	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Posted immediately	48,259	3,122
Posted after up to 1 year	28,329	27,285
Posted after more than 1 year	0	0
Property and casualty	76,587	30,408
Posted immediately	3	3
Posted after up to 1 year	0	0
Posted after more than 1 year	0	0
Health	3	3
Posted immediately	321	3,907
Posted after up to 1 year	16,921	18,358
Posted after more than 1 year	0	0
Life	17,243	22,265
Total (fully consolidated values)	93,833	52,676

Earnings from indirect business	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Property and casualty	7,863	1,440
Health	- 62	15
Life	1,567	4,322
Total (fully consolidated values)	9,368	5,777

33. Income from fees and commissions

Reinsurance commission and profit shares from reinsurance business ceded	2012	2011
<small>Figures in € thousand</small>		
Property and casualty	8,850	9,859
Health	8	25
Life	26,873	19,387
Total (fully consolidated values)	35,731	29,271

34. Net investment income

By segment	Property and casualty			Health		Life		Group
Figures in € thousand	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
I. Properties held as investments	5,030	7,772	9,486	3,639	38,355	-8,402	52,871	3,009
II. Shares in associated companies	5,331	-15,897	8,389	11,619	5,334	6,212	19,053	1,934
III. Variable-yield securities	17,707	-1,316	10,245	-13,977	115,875	9,448	143,827	-5,845
1. Available for sale	16,992	505	8,030	-10,784	95,384	352	120,405	-9,926
2. At fair value through profit or loss	715	-1,822	2,216	-3,193	20,491	9,096	23,422	4,081
IV. Fixed-interest securities	60,697	45,473	53,316	-1,710	454,689	197,320	568,702	241,083
1. Held to maturity	0	1,076	0	2,218	0	14,044	0	17,338
2. Available for sale	58,518	44,437	49,688	-5,092	403,135	166,500	511,341	205,845
3. At fair value through profit or loss	2,179	-41	3,628	1,164	51,554	16,777	57,361	17,900
V. Loans and other investments	15,550	16,397	7,014	6,626	50,860	77,567	73,424	100,590
1. Loans	4,251	3,227	6,429	2,497	25,885	35,727	36,565	41,450
2. Other investments	11,299	13,170	585	4,129	24,975	41,840	36,859	59,140
VI. Derivative financial instruments (held for trading)	2,865	-8,208	11,763	-9,827	-10,346	-80,009	4,282	-98,044
VII. Expenditure for asset management, interest charges and other expenses	-21,880	-4,511	-7,630	-5,814	-41,103	-30,583	-70,613	-40,907
Total (fully consolidated values)	85,300	39,710	92,583	-9,445	613,664	171,553	791,546	201,818

Based on level 3 valuations (hierarchy for instruments which are recognized at the reconciled current value), income from available-for-sale fixed-income securities included losses in the amount of €2,781 thousand, while income from fixed-income securities valued at current value in the income statement included losses in the amount of €1,699 thousand.

By income type	Ordinary income		Write-ups and unrealised capital gains		Realised capital gains	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand						
I. Properties held as investments	79,610	64,859	2,816	0	23,185	648
II. Shares in associated companies	19,058	13,522	0	0	4	0
III. Variable-yield securities	51,392	47,420	69,557	87,229	92,597	41,096
1. Available for sale	45,908	36,468	13,173	18,230	88,861	28,426
2. At fair value through profit or loss	5,484	10,952	56,384	68,999	3,736	12,670
IV. Fixed-interest securities	550,063	530,384	113,131	60,218	182,248	112,216
1. Held to maturity	0	17,338	0	0	0	0
2. Available for sale	530,828	494,555	58,573	25,987	180,997	111,292
3. At fair value through profit or loss	19,236	18,491	54,559	34,231	1,251	924
V. Loans and other investments	87,417	111,831	1,770	2,157	4,374	3,387
1. Loans	44,772	53,789	6	146	3,550	3,387
2. Other investments	42,644	58,042	1,764	2,010	824	0
VI. Derivative financial instruments (held for trading)	- 1,615	- 16,794	71,779	82,092	42,128	40,402
VII. Expenditure for asset management, interest charges and other expenses	- 70,613	- 40,907	0	0	0	0
Total (fully consolidated values)	715,311	710,315	259,053	231,696	344,536	197,748

The updating of the value adjustment concerns both appreciation and depreciation of financial assets, excluding assets held for trading and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from impaired portfolio items amounts to €55,668 thousand (2011: €25,994 thousand). Net investment income of €791,546 thousand includes realised and unrealised profits and losses amounting to €76,235 thousand, which include currency gains of €40,912 thousand. In addition, negative currency effects amounting to €21,562 thousand were recorded directly as equity. The effects largely resulted from investments in US dollars.

The income from properties held as financial investments include rent revenue in the amount of €113,687 thousand (2011: €96,634 thousand) and direct operational expenses in the amount of €34,077 thousand (2011: €31,772 thousand).

Of which securities available for sale Type of investment	Ordinary income		Write-ups and unrealised capital gains		Realised capital gains	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand						
III. Variable-yield securities						
1. Available for sale	45,908	36,468	13,173	18,230	88,861	28,426
Shares in affiliated companies	360	- 20	0	0	3,907	1,103
Shares	14,940	20,121	2	401	40,187	8,681
Equity funds	4,009	6,335	3,573	170	24,271	451
Debenture bonds not capital-guaranteed	16,439	4,726	9,599	17,642	1,313	1,611
Other variable-yield securities	1,215	1,509	0	0	0	0
Participating interests and other investments	8,945	3,798	0	17	19,183	16,581
IV. Fixed-interest securities						
2. Available for sale						
Fixed-interest securities	530,828	494,555	58,573	25,987	180,997	111,292

Write-offs and unrealised capital losses		Realised capital losses		Group		Of which value adjustment	
2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
-52,132	-62,457	-608	-41	52,871	3,009	-6,714	-19,158
-8	-11,588	0	0	19,053	1,934	0	0
-66,806	-157,840	-2,913	-23,750	143,827	-5,845	-11,449	-52,561
-25,799	-73,156	-1,738	-19,895	120,405	-9,926	-11,449	-52,561
-41,007	-84,684	-1,174	-3,855	23,422	4,081	0	0
-138,901	-438,562	-137,840	-23,173	568,702	241,083	-25,827	-389,466
0	0	0	0	0	17,338	0	0
-121,300	-402,816	-137,756	-23,173	511,341	205,845	-25,827	-389,466
-17,600	-35,746	-84	0	57,361	17,900	0	0
-8,825	-4,584	-11,311	-12,201	73,424	100,590	-774	-5,288
-774	-3,671	-10,989	-12,201	36,565	41,450	-774	-5,288
-8,051	-913	-322	0	36,859	59,140	0	0
-27,182	-80,042	-80,827	-123,702	4,282	-98,044	0	0
0	0	0	0	-70,613	-40,907	0	0
-293,855	-755,073	-233,499	-182,868	791,546	201,818	-44,764	-466,473

Write-offs and unrealised capital losses		Realised capital losses		Group		Of which value adjustment	
2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
-25,799	-73,156	-1,738	-19,895	120,405	-9,926	-11,449	-52,561
0	-205	-341	-59	3,926	818	0	0
-9,399	-43,019	-216	-9,866	45,514	-23,681	-8,437	-41,535
-6,862	-4,295	-1,066	-9,847	23,925	-7,187	-3,268	-4,089
-4,134	-20,122	-116	-110	23,101	3,747	5,591	-2,523
-2,400	-1,500	0	0	-1,185	9	-2,400	-1,950
-3,004	-4,015	0	-13	25,123	16,368	-2,934	-2,464
-121,300	-402,816	-137,756	-23,173	511,341	205,845	-25,827	-389,466

35. Other income

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
a) Other actuarial income	11,781	18,698
Property and casualty	8,260	15,071
Health	139	266
Life	3,383	3,361
b) Other non-actuarial income	33,662	45,192
Property and casualty	13,255	11,857
Health	7,981	5,515
Life	12,426	27,820
of which:		
Services rendered	4,014	5,963
Changes in exchange rates	12,162	13,448
Other	17,486	25,781
c) Other income	1,119	12,884
From foreign currency conversion	262	999
From other	857	11,885
Total (fully consolidated values)	46,562	76,774

36. Insurance benefits

	Gross		Reinsurers' share		Retention	
Figures in € thousand	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Property and casualty						
Expenditure for claims						
Claims paid	1,481,937	1,451,434	- 58,275	- 52,804	1,423,662	1,398,630
Change in provision for outstanding claims	161,921	72,401	13,335	22,146	175,256	94,547
Total	1,643,858	1,523,834	- 44,941	- 30,657	1,598,918	1,493,177
Change in actuarial provisions	312	1,035	19	- 36	331	1,000
Change in other actuarial provisions	732	2,104	0	0	732	2,104
Expenditure for profit-unrelated and profit-related premium refunds	38,843	37,074	0	0	38,843	37,074
Total amount of benefits	1,683,746	1,564,048	- 44,922	- 30,693	1,638,824	1,533,355
Health						
Expenditure for claims						
Claims paid	566,389	591,129	- 77	- 213	566,312	590,917
Change in provision for outstanding claims	53,386	3,127	4	529	53,390	3,656
Total	619,776	594,256	- 73	317	619,703	594,573
Change in actuarial provisions	111,097	112,369	113	119	111,210	112,488
Change in other actuarial provisions	- 4	- 23	0	0	- 4	- 23
Expenditure for profit-related and profit-unrelated premium refunds	25,572	31,029	0	0	25,572	31,029
Total amount of benefits	756,440	737,631	40	436	756,480	738,067
Life						
Expenditure for claims						
Claims paid	1,557,970	1,554,848	- 104,005	- 96,393	1,453,965	1,458,454
Change in provision for outstanding claims	68,495	- 1,715	- 796	2,083	67,699	367
Total	1,626,464	1,553,133	- 104,801	- 94,311	1,521,663	1,458,822
Change in actuarial provisions	- 298,574	- 68,505	34,422	19,477	- 264,151	- 49,028
Change in other actuarial provisions	1,559	1,025	0	0	1,559	1,025
Expenditure for profit-unrelated and profit-related premium refunds and/or (deferred) profit participation	104,170	- 24,339	0	0	104,170	- 24,339
Total amount of benefits	1,433,620	1,461,313	- 70,379	- 74,833	1,363,241	1,386,479
Total (fully consolidated values)	3,873,806	3,762,992	- 115,261	- 105,091	3,758,545	3,657,901

37. Operating expenses

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
Property and casualty		
a) Acquisition costs		
Payments	553,358	504,266
Change in deferred acquisition costs	- 6,736	- 10,532
b) Other operating expenses	249,028	347,458
	795,650	841,192
Health		
a) Acquisition costs		
Payments	95,558	85,957
Change in deferred acquisition costs	- 7,194	- 6,744
b) Other operating expenses	50,220	64,174
	138,584	143,387
Life		
a) Acquisition costs		
Payments	315,306	339,150
Change in deferred acquisition costs	5,509	2,242
b) Other operating expenses	99,956	116,083
	420,771	457,475
Total (fully consolidated values)	1,355,006	1,442,054

The decline in operating expenses primarily resulted from one-time expenditures for the repositioning of the UNIQA Group in the amount of approximately €130,600 thousand in 2011.

38. Other expenses

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
a) Other actuarial expenses	83,653	93,272
Property and casualty	28,465	42,404
Health	4,739	5,378
Life	50,450	45,490
b) Other non-actuarial expenses	38,245	44,660
Property and casualty	24,204	23,615
Health	271	270
Life	13,770	20,775
of which:		
Services rendered	46	818
Exchange rate losses	13,348	10,255
Motor vehicle registration	6,937	8,293
Extraordinary tax on the financial sector (Hungary)	5,664	5,263
Other	12,249	20,032
c) Other expenses	1,056	1,104
For foreign currency translation	162	1,104
For other	894	0
Total (fully consolidated values)	122,954	139,037

39. Tax expenditure

Income tax	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
Actual tax in reporting year	33,411	13,297
Actual tax in previous year	412	- 291
Deferred tax	11,601	- 90,727
Total (fully consolidated values)	45,423	- 77,720

Reconciliation statement	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
A. Profit from ordinary activities	205,351	- 322,302
B. Anticipated tax expenditure (A. Group tax rate)	51,338	- 80,576
Adjusted by tax effects from:		
1. Tax-free investment income	- 10,408	5,475
2. Other	4,494	- 2,619
Amortisation of goodwill	3,767	3,774
Tax-neutral consolidation effect	1,151	74
Other non-deductible expenses/other tax-exempt income	8,175	7,192
Changes in tax rates	146	1,584
Deviations in tax rates	- 4,784	- 9,960
Taxes previous years	412	- 291
Lapse of loss carried forward and other	- 4,373	- 8,990
C. Income tax expenditure	45,423	- 81,719
Average effective tax burden in percent	22.1	25.4

The basic applicable corporate income tax rate for all segments was 25 per cent. Deviating corporate tax rates arise in life insurances in which minimum taxation is applied – with an assumed profit participation of 85 per cent.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Employees

Personnel expenses ¹⁾	2012	2011
Figures in € thousand		
Salaries and wages	405,625	401,546
Expenses for severance payments	4,547	96,277
Expenses for employee pensions	46,402	56,615
Expenditure on mandatory social security contributions as well as income-based charges and compulsory contributions	112,460	108,652
Other social expenditures	10,372	12,691
Total	579,407	675,780
of which sales	164,784	200,016
of which administration	375,806	452,505

¹⁾ The data are based on an IFRS valuation.

Average number of employees	2012	2011
Total	14,795	15,081
of which sales	6,308	6,179
of which administration	8,487	8,902

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
Expenses for severance payments and employee pensions amounted to:		
Members of the Management Board and executive employees, in accordance with Section 80 paragraph 1 of the Stock Corporation Act	10,967	9,018
Other employees	46,914	154,615

Both figures include the expenditure for pensioners and surviving dependants (basis: Austrian Commercial Code valuation). The indicated expenses were charged to the Group companies based on defined company processes.

Group holding company

The parent company of the UNIQA Group is UNIQA Versicherungen AG. This company is registered in the company registry of the Commercial Court of Vienna under FN 92933 t. In addition to its duties as Group holding company, this company also performs the duties of a Group reinsurer.

Related companies and persons

Figures in € thousand

Receivables and liabilities with affiliated and associated companies, as well as related persons	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Receivables	8,194	8,493
Other receivables	8,194	8,493
Affiliated companies	8,194	8,493
Liabilities	251	1,605
Other liabilities	251	1,605
Affiliated companies	92	1,546
Associated companies	160	60
Income and expenses of affiliated companies as well as related persons	2012	2011
Income	0	0
Investment income	0	0
Affiliated companies	0	0
Expenses	108	4
Other expenses	108	4
Affiliated companies	108	4

In order to create a streamlined Group structure that is conducive to stock exchange activities in preparation for the planned re-IPO, Austria Versicherungsverein auf Gegenseitigkeit Privatstiftung (Austria Privatstiftung) and Collegialität contributed their shareholdings in UNIQA Personenversicherung AG to UNIQA Versicherungen AG, which is listed on the stock exchange, as part of a non-cash capital increase in September of the financial year. These companies received 23,643,635 new shares with voting rights in return.

UNIQA Personenversicherung AG was merged with UNIQA Sachversicherung AG and CALL DIRECT Versicherung AG to create UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG, thereby becoming a 100 per cent subsidiary of UNIQA Versicherungen AG.

There were no significant transactions with affiliated companies in this financial year or the previous one.

Other financial commitments and contingent liabilities	31.12.2012	31.12.2011
Contingent liabilities from risks of litigation	14,700	12,059
Austria	0	0
Foreign	14,700	12,059
Other contingent liabilities	214	61
Austria	0	0
Foreign	214	61
Total	14,914	12,121

The companies of the UNIQA Group are involved in court proceedings in Austria and other countries in connection with their ordinary business operations as insurance companies. The result of the pending or threatened proceedings is often impossible to determine or predict.

In consideration of the provisions set aside for these proceedings, the management is of the opinion that these proceedings have no significant effects on the financial situation and the operating earnings of the UNIQA Group.

Serbia (life) – option to purchase granted

The Purchase Contract dated 30 March 2006 grants the Seller (“Zepter”) a Put Option and the Buyer “UNIQA” a Call Option for the shares that remain with the Seller. These options could have been exercised during the period 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2012 on the basis of an independent evaluation at the end of the previous quarter, but were not.

Ukraine (non-life) – option to purchase granted

During the incorporation of portions of the Ukrainian company “Closed JSC Credo-Classic Insurance Company” (now “Private JSC UNIQA”), agreements were concluded which obligate UI-BV to purchase share packages of the local minority shareholders through option agreements on the basis of a predefined purchase price formula. It was initially agreed to exercise the option in the 2nd quarter of 2012, and this was postponed to the financial year 2016 during an amendment of the transaction contracts in 2011.

Figures in € thousand	2012	2011
Current leasing expenses	2,069	2,276
Future leasing payments due to the financing of the UNIQA headquarters in Vienna		
Up to 1 year	5,224	5,339
More than 1 year up to 5 years	20,759	21,364
More than 5 years	7,783	13,361
Total	33,766	40,063
Income from subleasing	537	528

We moved into the UNIQA Group headquarters – the UNIQA Tower – in 2004. The aforementioned leasing obligations are based on the investment expenditures in connection with a specific calculatory rate of interest yield.

The auditor fees in this financial year were €2,988 thousand (2011: €2,601 thousand). Of these, €274 thousand (2011: €268 thousand) were for the audit, €655 thousand (€538 thousand) were for tax advice, €1,757 thousand (2011: €1,499 thousand) were for other certification services and €302 thousand (2011: €296 thousand) were for other services.

Affiliated and associated companies in 2012

Company	Type	Location	Equity Figures in € million ¹⁾	Share in equity Figures in per cent ²⁾
Domestic insurance companies				
UNIQA Versicherungen AG (Group holding Company)		1029 Vienna		
UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG (formerly UNIQA Personenversicherung AG)	Full	1029 Vienna	717.9	100.0
Salzburger Landes-Versicherung AG	Full	5020 Salzburg	25.1	100.0
Raiffeisen Versicherung AG	Full	1029 Vienna	771.6	100.0
FINANCE LIFE Lebensversicherung AG	Full	1029 Vienna	70.5	100.0
SK Versicherung Aktiengesellschaft	Equity	1050 Vienna	9.8	25.0
Foreign insurance companies				
UNIQA Assurances S.A.	Full	Switzerland, Geneva	13.3	100.0
UNIQA Re AG	Full	Switzerland, Zurich	117.6	100.0
UNIQA Assicurazioni S.p.A.	Full	Italy, Milan	234.6	100.0
UNIQA poisťovňa a.s.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	37.6	99.9
UNIQA pojišťovna, a.s.	Full	Czech Republic, Prague	60.8	100.0
UNIQA osiguranje d.d.	Full	Croatia, Zagreb	14.8	100.0
UNIQA Protezione S.p.A.	Full	Italy, Udine	21.9	94.6
UNIQA Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń S.A.	Full	Poland, Lodz	74.5	98.5
UNIQA Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie S.A.	Full	Poland, Lodz	13.9	99.8
UNIQA Biztosító Zrt.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	27.6	100.0
UNIQA Lebensversicherung AG	Full	Liechtenstein, Vaduz	5.2	100.0
UNIQA Versicherung AG	Full	Liechtenstein, Vaduz	5.0	100.0
UNIQA Previdenza S.p.A.	Full	Italy, Milan	138.5	100.0
UNIQA Osiguranje d.d.	Full	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	6.8	99.8
UNIQA Insurance plc	Full	Bulgaria, Sofia	10.0	99.9
UNIQA Life Insurance plc	Full	Bulgaria, Sofia	4.9	99.7
UNIQA životno osiguranje a.d.	Full	Serbia, Belgrade	5.5	94.0
Insurance company "UNIQA"	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	13.6	92.2
UNIQA LIFE	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	3.7	100.0
UNIQA životno osiguranje a.d.	Full	Montenegro, Podgorica	1.7	100.0
UNIQA neživotno osiguranje a.d.	Full	Serbia, Belgrade	5.7	100.0
UNIQA neživotno osiguranje a.d.	Full	Montenegro, Podgorica	3.4	100.0
UNIQA Asigurari S.A.	Full	Romania, Bucharest	27.5	100.0
UNIQA Life S.A.	Full	Romania, Bucharest	5.3	100.0
Raiffeisen Life Insurance Company LLC	Full	Russia, Moscow	13.5	75.0
UNIQA Life S.p.A.	Full	Italy, Milan	42.5	90.0
SIGAL UNIQA Group AUSTRIA Sh.A.	Full	Albania, Tirana	21.2	68.6
UNIQA AD Skopje	Full	Macedonia, Skopje	4.6	100.0
SIGAL LIFE UNIQA Group AUSTRIA Sh.A.	Full	Albania, Tirana	4.3	100.0
SIGAL UNIQA GROUP AUSTRIA SH.A.	Full	Kosovo, Pristina	3.7	100.0
UNIQA Life AD Skopje	Full	Macedonia, Skopje	3.1	100.0
SIGAL Life UNIQA GROUP AUSTRIA sh.a	Full	Kosovo, Pristina	3.6	100.0
SH.A.F.P SIGAL LIFE UNIQA GROUP AUSTRIA Sh.A.	Full	Albania, Tirana	0.2	51.0
Group domestic service companies				
UNIQA Real Estate Management GmbH (formerly UNIQA Immobilien-Service GmbH)	Full	1029 Vienna	3.1	100.0
Versicherungsmarkt-Servicegesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1010 Vienna	0.2	100.0
Agenta Risiko- und Finanzierungsberatung Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1010 Vienna	1.2	100.0
Raiffeisen Versicherungsmakler Vorarlberg GmbH	Equity	6900 Bregenz	0.2	50.0
Versicherungsbüro Dr. Ignaz Fiala Gesellschaft m.b.H.	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		33.3
RSG – Risiko Service und Sachverständigen GmbH	³⁾	1029 Vienna		100.0

Company	Type	Location	Equity	Share in equity
			Figures in € million ¹⁾	Figures in per cent ²⁾
Dr. E. Hackhofer EDV-Softwareberatung Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1070 Vienna	1.1	100.0
UNIQA Software-Service GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	0.7	100.0
UNIQA Capital Markets GmbH (formerly: UNIQA Finanz-Service GmbH)	Full	1020 Vienna	0.5	100.0
UNIQA International Versicherungs-Holding AG	Full	1029 Vienna	80.8	100.0
UNIQA International Beteiligungs-Verwaltungs GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	675.0	100.0
Alopex Organisation von Geschäftskontakten GmbH	³⁾	1020 Vienna		100.0
RC RISK-CONCEPT Versicherungsmakler GmbH	³⁾	1029 Vienna		100.0
Allfinanz Versicherungs- und Finanzservice GmbH	Full	1010 Vienna	0.2	100.0
Direct Versicherungsvertriebs-GesmbH	³⁾	1020 Vienna		100.0
Assistance Beteiligungs-GmbH	Full	1010 Vienna	0.2	64.0
Real Versicherungs-Makler GmbH	³⁾	1220 Vienna		100.0
Together Internet Services GmbH	⁴⁾	1030 Vienna		22.6
FL-Vertriebs- und Service GmbH	³⁾	5020 Salzburg		75.0
UNIQA HealthService – Services im Gesundheitswesen GmbH	³⁾	1029 Vienna		100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	16.3	100.0
Privatklinik Grinzing GmbH	³⁾	1190 Vienna		100.0
Versicherungsagentur Wilhelm Steiner GmbH	³⁾	1029 Vienna		100.0
CEE Hotel Development GmbH	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		50.0
CEE Hotel Management und Beteiligungs GmbH	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		50.0
RHU Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH & Co OG	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		50.0
UNIQA Real Estate Finanzierungs GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	10.6	100.0
UNIQA Group Audit GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	0.1	100.0
Valida Holding AG	Equity	1020 Vienna	19.7	40.1
RVCM GmbH	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		50.0
F&R Multimedia GmbH	⁴⁾	1060 Vienna		36.1
PremiaFIT Facility und IT Management u. Service GmbH	³⁾	1190 Vienna		75.0
RHG Management GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	6.8	100.0
UNIQA Finanzbeteiligung GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	206.5	100.0
UNIQA International Corporate Business GmbH	³⁾	1029 Vienna		100.0
Group foreign service companies				
UNIQA Raiffeisen Software Service Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	0.5	60.0
Insdata spol s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Nitra	2.1	98.0
ProUNIQA s.r.o.	³⁾	Czech Republic, Prague		100.0
UNIPARTNER s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	-0.1	100.0
UNIQA InsService s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	0.2	100.0
UNIQA Ingatlanhasznosító Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	5.0	100.0
Dekra Expert Muszaki Szakértői Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	0.9	74.9
UNIQA Szolgáltató Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	4.5	100.0
UNIQA Claims Services International Kft. (formerly Profit-Pro Kft.)	³⁾	Hungary, Budapest		100.0
RC Risk Concept Vaduz	³⁾	Liechtenstein, Vaduz		100.0
Első Közzszolgalati Penzügyi Tanácsadó Kft.	³⁾	Hungary, Budapest		92.4
UNIQA Számítástechnikai Szolgáltató Kft. (formerly UNIQA Software Service Kft.)	Full	Hungary, Budapest	0.1	100.0
Skola Hotelnictví A Gastronom	³⁾	Czech Republic, Prague		100.0
ITM Praha s.r.o.	⁴⁾	Czech Republic, Prague		29.1
UNIQA Intermediazioni S.r.l.	³⁾	Italy, Milan		100.0
UNIQA Software Service d.o.o.	³⁾	Croatia, Zagreb		100.0
Vitosha Auto OOD	Full	Bulgaria, Sofia	0.0	100.0
UNIQA Raiffeisen Software Service S.R.L.	Full	Romania, Cluj-Napoca	0.1	60.0
Agenta-Consulting Kft.	³⁾	Hungary, Budapest		100.0
UNIQA Software Service-Polska Sp.z o.o	³⁾	Poland, Lodz		100.0
AGENTA consulting s.r.o.	³⁾	Czech Republic, Prague		100.0
AGENTA Consulting Sp z oo w organizacji	³⁾	Poland, Lodz		100.0

Company	Type	Location	Equity Figures in € million ¹⁾	Share in equity Figures in per cent ²⁾
UNIQA Software Service Bulgaria OOD	³⁾	Bulgaria, Plovdiv		99.0
UNIQA Software Service Ukraine GmbH	³⁾	Ukraine, Kiev		99.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	³⁾	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo		99.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka	³⁾	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Banja Luka		99.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	³⁾	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo		99.8
UNIQA Software Service Kft.	³⁾	Hungary, Budapest		100.0
UNIPROINS CONSULTANTA SA	³⁾	Romania, Bucharest		100.0
sTech d.o.o.	³⁾	Serbia, Belgrade		100.0

Financial and strategic domestic shareholdings

Medial Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Equity	1010 Vienna	31.3	29.6
Medicur-Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H. ¹⁾	Equity	1020 Vienna	- 27.7	25.0
PremiQaMed Holding GmbH (formerly PKB Privatkliniken Beteiligungs-GmbH) ¹⁾	Full	1010 Vienna	65.4	100.0
PremiQaMed Immobilien GmbH (formerly PKM Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.)	Full	1010 Vienna	16.2	100.0
PremiQaMed Privatkliniken GmbH (formerly Privatklinik Döbling GmbH)	Full	1190 Vienna	9.3	100.0
Ambulatorien Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1190 Vienna	0.9	100.0
STRABAG SE ¹⁾	Equity	9500 Villach	3,096.5	14.9
PremiaMed Management GmbH (formerly PremiaMed Management GmbH)	Full	1190 Vienna	0.9	100.0
GENIA CONSULT Unternehmensberatungs Gesellschaft mbH	³⁾	1190 Vienna		74.0
R-SKA Baden Betriebs-GmbH	⁴⁾	2500 Baden		49.0
Privatklinik Villach Gesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG	⁴⁾	9020 Klagenfurt		34.9
call us Assistance International GmbH	Equity	1090 Vienna	0.5	61.0
UNIQA Leasing GmbH	⁴⁾	1061 Vienna		25.0
UNIQA International Anteilsverwaltung GmbH (formerly UNIQA Human Resources-Service GmbH)	Full	1020 Vienna	163.4	100.0
UNIQA Beteiligungs-Holding GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	85.5	100.0
UNIQA Erwerb von Beteiligungen Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1029 Vienna	11.5	100.0
Austria Hotels Betriebs-GmbH	Full	1010 Vienna	10.0	100.0
Wiener Kongresszentrum Hofburg Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H.	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		25.0
JALPAK International (Austria) Ges.m.b.H.	⁴⁾	1010 Vienna		25.0

Real-estate companies

UNIQA Real Estate CZ, s.r.o.	Full	Czech Republic, Prague	16.3	100.0
UNIQA Real s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	0.5	100.0
UNIQA Real II s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	1.0	100.0
Steigengraben-Gut Gesellschaft m.b.H.	³⁾	1020 Vienna		100.0
Raiffeisen evolution project development GmbH	Equity	1030 Vienna	214.1	20.0
DIANA-BAD Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH	Equity	1020 Vienna	0.6	33.0
UNIQA Real Estate AG	Full	1029 Vienna	119.0	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Zweite Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	30.0	100.0
Design Tower GmbH (formely UNIQA Praterstraße ProjektErrichtungs GmbH)	Full	1029 Vienna	129.2	100.0
Aspernbrückengasse Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	9.6	99.0
UNIQA Real Estate Holding GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	69.1	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Dritte Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	11.5	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Vierte Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	4.5	100.0

Company	Type	Location	Equity	Share in equity
			Figures in € million ¹⁾	Figures in per cent ²⁾
"Hotel am Bahnhof" Errichtungs GmbH & Co KG	Full	1020 Vienna	10.4	100.0
GLM Errichtungs GmbH	Full	1010 Vienna	1.2	100.0
EZL Entwicklung Zone Lassallestraße GmbH & Co. KG	Full	1029 Vienna	37.9	100.0
Fleischmarkt Inzersdorf Vermietungs GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	10.0	100.0
Praterstraße Eins Hotelbetriebs GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	2.5	100.0
UNIQA Plaza Irohadas es Ingatlankezelő Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	2.4	100.0
AUSTRIA Hotels Liegenschaftsbesitz AG ³⁾	Full	1010 Vienna	29.1	99.5
Passauerhof Betriebs-Ges.m.b.H. ⁵⁾	Full	1010 Vienna	0.8	100.0
Austria Hotels Liegenschaftsbesitz CZ s.r.o. ⁵⁾	Full	Czech Republic, Prague	26.5	100.0
HKM Immobilien GmbH	³⁾	Germany, Mannheim		100.0
Floreasca Tower SRL	Full	Romania, Bucharest	5.7	100.0
Pretium Ingatlan Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	5.4	100.0
UNIQA poslovni centar Korzo d.o.o.	Full	Croatia, Rijeka	2.8	100.0
UNIQA-Invest Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	11.4	100.0
Knesebeckstraße 8-9 Grundstücksgesellschaft mbH	Full	Germany, Berlin	1.9	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Bulgaria EOOD	Full	Bulgaria, Sofia	1.3	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate BH nekretnine, d.o.o.	Full	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	3.4	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate d.o.o.	Full	Serbia, Belgrade	2.6	100.0
Renaissance Plaza d.o.o.	Full	Serbia, Belgrade	1.9	100.0
IPM International Property Management Kft.	Full	Hungary, Budapest	1.3	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Polska Sp. z o.o.	Full	Poland, Warsaw	8.2	100.0
Black Sea Investment Capital	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	0.1	100.0
LEGIWATON INVESTMENTS LIMITED	Full	Cyprus, Limassol	0.3	100.0
UNIQA Real III, spol. s.r.o.	Full	Slovakia, Bratislava	4.8	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate BV	Full	Niederlande, Hoofddorp	10.6	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Ukraine	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	0.0	100.0
Reytarske	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	-2.1	100.0
Austria Hotels Betriebs CZ	Full	Czech Republic, Prague	1.4	100.0
ALBARAMA LIMITED	Full	Cyprus, Nikosia	4.9	100.0
AVE-PLAZA LLC	Full	Ukraine, Kharkiv	10.7	100.0
Asena CJSC	Full	Ukraine, Nikolaew	1.1	100.0
UNIQA Real Estate Poland Sp.z.o.o.	Full	Poland, Warsaw	0.0	100.0
BSIC Holding GmbH	Full	Ukraine, Kiev	0.0	100.0
Suoreva Ltd.	Full	Cyprus, Limassol	4.9	100.0
Kremser Landstraße Projektentwicklung GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	8.8	100.0
Schöpferstraße Projektentwicklung GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	5.0	100.0
"Bonadea" Immobilien GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	7.3	100.0
"Graben 27-28" Besitzgesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1010 Vienna	0.5	100.0
Hotel Burgenland Betriebs GmbH	Full	1029 Vienna	0.0	100.0
R-FMZ Immobilienholding GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	30.5	100.0
Neue Marktgasse Einkaufspassage Stockerau GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	4.9	100.0
DEVELOP Baudurchführungs- und Stadtentwicklungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Full	1020 Vienna	8.9	100.0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum Mercurius GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	12.5	100.0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum ZWEI GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	12.4	100.0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum Ivesis GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	10.6	100.0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum VIER GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	24.3	100.0
Raiffeisen-Fachmarktzentrum SIEBEN GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	7.2	100.0
R-FMZ "MERCATUS" Holding GmbH	Full	1020 Vienna	50.5	100.0

¹⁾ In the case of fully consolidated companies, the value of the stated equity equals the local annual accounts, while in the case of companies valued at equity, it equals the latest annual accounts published or, with companies marked with *), the latest Group accounts published.

²⁾ The share in equity equals the share in voting rights before minorities, if any.

³⁾ Unconsolidated company

⁴⁾ Associated not at equity valued company

⁵⁾ Consolidated on the basis of a non-calendar financial year (balance sheet date 30 September)

Approval for publication

These Group Consolidated Financial Statements were compiled by the Management Board as of the date of signing and approved for publication.

Statement by the legal representatives

Pursuant to Section 82 paragraph 4 of the Austrian Stock Exchange Act, the Management Board of UNIQA Versicherungen AG confirms that, to the best of our knowledge, the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the Group Management Report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties the Group faces.

Vienna, 21 March 2013



Andreas Brandstetter
Chairman of the
Management Board



Hannes Bogner
Member of the
Management Board



Wolfgang Kindl
Member of the
Management Board



Thomas Munkel
Member of the
Management Board



Kurt Svoboda
Member of the
Management Board

Auditor's Opinion

(Report of the independent auditor)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We audited the Consolidated Financial Statements of UNIQA Versicherungen AG, Vienna, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2012. These Consolidated Financial Statements include the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012, the Consolidated Income Statement, the Group Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in Group equity for the financial year ending 31 December 2012, as well as a summary of the most important methods of accounting and valuation applied and other notes.

Legal representatives' responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements and accounting

The legal representatives of the company are responsible for the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the net assets, the financial position and the profit situation of the group in agreement with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as applied in the EU. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of an internal control system, to the extent that this is important for the preparation of the consolidated statements and the negotiation of as true a picture as possible of the group's net assets, financial position and profit situation so that these consolidated statements are free from material misrepresentations, whether due to intentional or unintentional mistakes. It also includes the choice and application of suitable accounting and valuation methods and the effecting of estimates that appear appropriate under the existing circumstances.

Responsibility of the auditor and specification of the type and scope of the mandatory audit

We are responsible for rendering an audit opinion on these Consolidated Financial Statements on the basis of the audit performed by us. We executed our audit with due attention to the legal regulations applicable in Austria and the generally accepted auditing standards as well as the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the Federation of Accountants (IFAC). These principles require that we conform to the ethics of the profession and plan and execute the audit in such a manner that we can judge with a sufficient degree of certainty whether the Consolidated Financial Statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit includes the execution of audit procedures to verify the amounts and other statements in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The choice of audit procedures depends on the conscientious discretion of the auditor, taking into consideration his estimate of the chance that a material misstatement has been made, whether due to an intentional or unintentional mistake. When estimating the level of this risk, the auditor takes the internal control system into consideration to the extent that it is of significance for preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements and providing as true and fair a view as possible of the group's net assets, financial position and profit situation, in order to determine the appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances; he does not, however, give an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal

controls. The audit also includes our evaluation of the adequacy of the accounting principles and valuation methods applied and the material estimates made by the legal representatives of the company as well as an assessment of the overall tenor of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe that we obtained sufficient and suitable verification with our audit, so that our audit provides a reasonably sound basis for our opinion.

Audit opinion

Our audit did not lead to any objections. In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the Consolidated Financial Statements give an accurate view of the net assets and financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2012 as well as the results of operations and cash flow for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2012 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as applicable in the EU.

Report on the Group Management Report

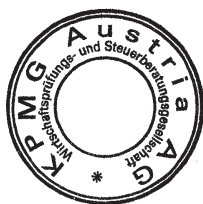
Due to the prevailing statutory provisions (in Austria) the group management report must be audited as to whether it is in agreement with the consolidated financial statements and whether or not other statements in the group management report give a false impression of the situation of the group. The auditor's opinion must also contain a statement on whether the group management report is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and whether the statements comply with Section 243a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code).

The Group Management Report agrees with the Consolidated Financial Statements. The statements comply with Section 243a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code).

Vienna, 21 March 2013

KPMG Austria AG

Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft




Michael Schlenk
Chartered Accountant


p.p. Hans-Ulrich Brandes
Chartered Accountant