

NYSE: TRV

Travelers Reports Excellent Second Quarter and Year-to-Date Results

Second Quarter 2025 Net Income per Diluted Share of \$6.53, up 185%, and Return on Equity of 20.9%

Second Quarter 2025 Core Income per Diluted Share of \$6.51, up 159%, and Core Return on Equity of 18.8%

- Second quarter net income of \$1.509 billion, up 183%, and core income of \$1.504 billion, up 157%.
- Consolidated combined ratio improved 9.9 points from the prior year quarter to a very strong 90.3%.
- Underlying combined ratio improved 3.0 points from the prior year quarter to an excellent 84.7%.
- Catastrophe losses were \$927 million pre-tax compared to \$1.509 billion in the prior year quarter.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development of \$315 million pre-tax, with favorable development in all three segments.
- Record net written premiums of \$11.543 billion, up 4%, with growth in all three segments.
- Net investment income increased 6% after-tax over the prior year quarter.
- Total capital returned to shareholders of \$809 million, including \$557 million of share repurchases.
- Strong growth in book value per share, up 20%, and adjusted book value per share, up 14%, compared to the prior year quarter.

New York, July 17, 2025 — The Travelers Companies, Inc. today reported net income of \$1.509 billion, or \$6.53 per diluted share, for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, compared to \$534 million, or \$2.29 per diluted share, in the prior year quarter. Core income in the current quarter was \$1.504 billion, or \$6.51 per diluted share, compared to \$585 million, or \$2.51 per diluted share, in the prior year quarter. Core income increased primarily due to lower catastrophe losses, a higher underlying underwriting gain (i.e., excluding net prior year reserve development and catastrophe losses), higher net favorable prior year reserve development and higher net investment income. Net realized investment gains in the current quarter were \$6 million pre-tax (\$5 million after-tax), compared to net realized investment losses of \$65 million pre-tax (\$51 million after-tax) in the prior year quarter. Per diluted share amounts benefited from the impact of share repurchases.

Consolidated Highlights

(\$ in millions, except for per share amounts, and after-tax, except for premiums and revenues)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Net written premiums	\$11,543	\$11,115	4 %	\$22,058	\$21,297	4 %
Total revenues	\$12,116	\$11,283	7	\$23,926	\$22,511	6
Net income	\$ 1,509	\$ 534	183	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,657	15
per diluted share	\$ 6.53	\$ 2.29	185	\$ 8.23	\$ 7.09	16
Core income	\$ 1,504	\$ 585	157	\$ 1,947	\$ 1,681	16
per diluted share	\$ 6.51	\$ 2.51	159	\$ 8.42	\$ 7.20	17
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	229.3	231.5	(1)	229.7	231.8	(1)
Combined ratio	90.3 %	100.2 %	(9.9) pts	96.3 %	97.1 %	(0.8) pts
Underlying combined ratio	84.7 %	87.7 %	(3.0) pts	84.7 %	87.7 %	(3.0) pts
Return on equity	20.9 %	8.6 %	12.3 pts	13.4 %	13.3 %	0.1 pts
Core return on equity	18.8 %	8.1 %	10.7 pts	12.3 %	11.8 %	0.5 pts
As of						
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024	
Book value per share	\$ 131.11	\$ 122.97	\$ 109.08	7 %	20 %	
Adjusted book value per share	144.57	139.04	126.52	4 %	14 %	

See Glossary of Financial Measures for definitions and the statistical supplement for additional financial data.

"We are pleased to report excellent results for the quarter, with both underwriting and investment income contributing meaningfully to our performance," said Alan Schnitzer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. "We earned core income of \$1.5 billion, or \$6.51 per diluted share, driven by excellent underlying results, strong net favorable prior year reserve development and higher investment income. Underlying underwriting income of \$1.6 billion pre-tax was up 35% over the prior year quarter, driven by 7% growth in net earned premiums to \$10.9 billion and a consolidated underlying combined ratio that improved 3 points to an excellent 84.7%. All three segments contributed to these terrific results with strong net earned premiums and excellent reported and underlying profitability. In addition, our high-quality investment portfolio continued to perform well, generating after-tax net investment income of \$774 million, driven by strong and reliable returns from our growing fixed income portfolio. During the quarter, we returned more than \$800 million of excess capital to shareholders, including \$557 million of share repurchases.

"Through skilled execution by our field organization, we grew net written premiums in the second quarter to \$11.5 billion. In Business Insurance, we grew net written premiums by 5% to \$5.8 billion. Renewal premium change remained strong at 7.7%, with renewal premium change of 8.6% in our core Middle Market business and 10.7% in our small commercial Select business. Retention in the segment remained strong at 85%, and new business was a record \$744 million. In Bond & Specialty Insurance, we grew net written premiums by 4% to \$1.1 billion, with strong retention of 87% in our high-quality management liability business. In our industry-leading surety business, we grew net written premiums by 5% compared to a particularly strong result in the prior year quarter. In Personal Insurance, net written premiums grew 3% to \$4.7 billion, driven by strong renewal premium change in our Homeowners business.

"Our trailing twelve-month core return on equity of 17.1% reflects exceptional underwriting performance and steadily rising returns from our growing fixed income portfolio. Over that period, we grew adjusted book value per share by 14%, after making strategic investments in our business and returning substantial excess capital to shareholders. We're building on this strong momentum through continued disciplined execution of our proven strategy. With our diversified business operating from a position of strength, we remain highly confident in the outlook for our business."

(\$ in millions and pre-tax, unless noted otherwise)	Consolidated Results					
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Underwriting gain (loss):	\$ 1,022	\$ (65)	\$ 1,087	\$ 717	\$ 512	\$ 205
<u>Underwriting gain (loss) includes:</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	315	230	85	693	321	372
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	(927)	(1,509)	582	(3,193)	(2,221)	(972)
Net investment income	942	885	57	1,872	1,731	141
Other income (expense), including interest expense	(89)	(99)	10	(185)	(187)	2
Core income before income taxes	1,875	721	1,154	2,404	2,056	348
Income tax expense	371	136	235	457	375	82
Core income	1,504	585	919	1,947	1,681	266
Net realized investment gains (losses) after income taxes	5	(51)	56	(43)	(24)	(19)
Net income	\$ 1,509	\$ 534	\$ 975	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,657	\$ 247
Combined ratio	90.3 %	100.2 %	(9.9) pts	96.3 %	97.1 %	(0.8) pts
<u>Impact on combined ratio</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	(2.9) pts	(2.2) pts	(0.7) pts	(3.2) pts	(1.5) pts	(1.7) pts
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	8.5 pts	14.7 pts	(6.2) pts	14.8 pts	10.9 pts	3.9 pts
Underlying combined ratio	84.7 %	87.7 %	(3.0) pts	84.7 %	87.7 %	(3.0) pts
Net written premiums						
Business Insurance	\$ 5,792	\$ 5,539	5 %	\$ 11,490	\$ 11,135	3 %
Bond & Specialty Insurance	1,085	1,040	4	2,084	1,983	5
Personal Insurance	4,666	4,536	3	8,484	8,179	4
Total	\$ 11,543	\$ 11,115	4 %	\$ 22,058	\$ 21,297	4 %

Second Quarter 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. second quarter 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Net income of \$1.509 billion increased \$975 million, driven by higher core income and net realized investment gains compared to net realized investment losses in the prior year quarter. Core income of \$1.504 billion increased \$919 million, primarily due to lower catastrophe losses, a higher underlying underwriting gain, higher net favorable prior year reserve development and higher net investment income. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes. Net realized investment gains were \$6 million pre-tax (\$5 million after-tax), compared to net realized investment losses of \$65 million pre-tax (\$51 million after-tax) in the prior year quarter.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 90.3% improved 9.9 points due to lower catastrophe losses (6.2 points), an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (3.0 points) and higher net favorable prior year reserve development (0.7 points).
- The underlying combined ratio improved 3.0 points to an excellent 84.7%. See below for further details by segment.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development occurred in all segments. See below for further details by segment.
- Catastrophe losses primarily resulted from severe wind and hail storms in multiple states.

Net investment income of \$942 million pre-tax (\$774 million after-tax) increased 6%, primarily due to growth in average invested assets and a higher average yield in the long-term fixed income investment portfolio.

Net written premiums of \$11.543 billion increased 4%. See below for further details by segment.

Year-to-Date 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. year-to-date 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Net income of \$1.904 billion increased \$247 million, driven by higher core income, partially offset by higher net realized investment losses. Core income of \$1.947 billion increased \$266 million, primarily due to a higher underlying underwriting gain, higher net favorable prior year reserve development and higher net investment income, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes. Net realized investment losses were \$55 million pre-tax (\$43 million after-tax), compared to \$30 million pre-tax (\$24 million after-tax) in the prior year.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 96.3% improved 0.8 points due to an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (3.0 points) and higher net favorable prior year reserve development (1.7 points), partially offset by higher catastrophe losses (3.9 points).
- The underlying combined ratio of 84.7% improved 3.0 points. See below for further details by segment.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development occurred in all segments. See below for further details by segment.
- Catastrophe losses included the second quarter events described above, as well as the January 2025 California wildfires and severe wind and hail storms in multiple states in the first three months of 2025.

Net investment income of \$1.872 billion pre-tax (\$1.537 billion after-tax) increased 8% driven by the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Net written premiums of \$22.058 billion increased 4%. See below for further details by segment.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity of \$29.518 billion increased 6% over year-end 2024, primarily due to net income of \$1.904 billion and lower net unrealized investment losses, partially offset by common share repurchases and dividends to shareholders. Net unrealized investment losses included in shareholders' equity were \$3.831 billion pre-tax (\$3.031 billion after-tax), compared to \$4.609 billion pre-tax (\$3.640 billion after-tax) at year-end 2024. The decrease in net unrealized investment losses was driven primarily by lower interest rates. Book value per share of \$131.11 increased 20% over June 30, 2024 and 7% over year-end 2024. Adjusted book value per share of \$144.57, which excludes net unrealized investment losses, increased 14% over June 30, 2024 and 4% over year-end 2024.

The Company repurchased 2.1 million shares during the second quarter at an average price of \$270.27 per share for a total cost of \$557 million. At June 30, 2025, the Company had \$4.290 billion of capacity remaining under its share repurchase authorizations approved by the Board of Directors. At the end of the quarter, statutory capital and surplus was \$28.364 billion, and the ratio of debt-to-capital was 21.4%. The ratio of debt-to-capital excluding after-tax net unrealized investment losses included in shareholders' equity was 19.8%, within the Company's target range of 15% to 25%.

The Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.10 per share. The dividend is payable September 30, 2025, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 2025.

Business Insurance Segment Financial Results

(\$ in millions and pre-tax, unless noted otherwise)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Underwriting gain:	\$ 346	\$ 193	\$ 153	\$ 541	\$ 527	\$ 14
<u><i>Underwriting gain includes:</i></u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	79	34	45	153	34	119
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	(368)	(389)	21	(877)	(598)	(279)
Net investment income	662	632	30	1,318	1,241	77
Other income (expense)	2	(10)	12	(7)	(19)	12
Segment income before income taxes	1,010	815	195	1,852	1,749	103
Income tax expense	197	159	38	356	329	27
Segment income	\$ 813	\$ 656	\$ 157	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,420	\$ 76
Combined ratio	93.6 %	96.1 %	(2.5) pts	94.9 %	94.7 %	0.2 pts
<u><i>Impact on combined ratio</i></u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	(1.4) pts	(0.6) pts	(0.8) pts	(1.4) pts	(0.3) pts	(1.1) pts
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	6.7 pts	7.5 pts	(0.8) pts	8.0 pts	5.8 pts	2.2 pts
Underlying combined ratio	88.3 %	89.2 %	(0.9) pts	88.3 %	89.2 %	(0.9) pts
Net written premiums by market						
Domestic						
Select Accounts	\$1,004	\$ 975	3 %	\$ 1,980	\$ 1,949	2 %
Middle Market	3,034	2,769	10	6,200	5,982	4
National Accounts	329	312	5	641	639	—
National Property and Other	885	912	(3)	1,605	1,554	3
Total Domestic	5,252	4,968	6	10,426	10,124	3
International	540	571	(5)	1,064	1,011	5
Total	\$5,792	\$5,539	5 %	\$11,490	\$11,135	3 %

Second Quarter 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. second quarter 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Business Insurance was \$813 million after-tax, an increase of \$157 million. Segment income increased primarily due to a higher underlying underwriting gain, higher net favorable prior year reserve development, higher net investment income and lower catastrophe losses. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 93.6% improved 2.5 points due to an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (0.9 points), higher net favorable prior year reserve development (0.8 points) and lower catastrophe losses (0.8 points).
- The underlying combined ratio improved 0.9 points to an excellent 88.3%.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by better than expected loss experience in the workers' compensation product line for multiple accident years, partially offset by an addition to reserves related to run-off operations.

Net written premiums of \$5.792 billion increased 5%, led by strong growth of 10% in our core Middle Market business. This was partially offset by a 3% decline in net written premiums in National Property and Other, reflecting our disciplined underwriting.

Year-to-Date 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. year-to-date 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Business Insurance was \$1.496 billion after-tax, an increase of \$76 million. Segment income increased primarily due to a higher underlying underwriting gain, higher net favorable prior year reserve development and higher net investment income, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 94.9% increased 0.2 points due to higher catastrophe losses (2.2 points), partially offset by higher net favorable prior year reserve development (1.1 points) and an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (0.9 points).
- The underlying combined ratio improved 0.9 points to an excellent 88.3%.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Net written premiums of \$11.490 billion increased 3%, after the ceded premium impact of the enhanced casualty reinsurance program that took effect January 1, 2025. This change in reinsurance reduced the segment's net written premium growth by 2 points, as the full year's worth of ceded premium was booked in the first quarter of 2025. Premium growth also reflected strong renewal premium change and retention.

Bond & Specialty Insurance Segment Financial Results

(\$ in millions and pre-tax, unless noted otherwise)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Underwriting gain:	\$ 196	\$ 115	\$ 81	\$ 366	\$ 259	\$ 107
<u>Underwriting gain includes:</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	81	24	57	148	48	100
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	(5)	(40)	35	(24)	(45)	21
Net investment income	107	94	13	209	184	25
Other income	3	5	(2)	8	11	(3)
Segment income before income taxes	306	214	92	583	454	129
Income tax expense	62	44	18	119	89	30
Segment income	<u>\$ 244</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ 74</u>	<u>\$ 464</u>	<u>\$ 365</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>
Combined ratio	80.3 %	87.7 %	(7.4) pts	81.4 %	86.1 %	(4.7) pts
<u>Impact on combined ratio</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	(8.0) pts	(2.5) pts	(5.5) pts	(7.3) pts	(2.5) pts	(4.8) pts
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	0.5 pts	4.1 pts	(3.6) pts	1.2 pts	2.3 pts	(1.1) pts
Underlying combined ratio	87.8 %	86.1 %	1.7 pts	87.5 %	86.3 %	1.2 pts
Net written premiums						
Domestic						
Management Liability	\$ 589	\$ 586	1 %	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,129	1 %
Surety	342	325	5	675	621	9
Total Domestic	931	911	2	1,817	1,750	4
International	154	129	19	267	233	15
Total	<u>\$ 1,085</u>	<u>\$ 1,040</u>	<u>4 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,084</u>	<u>\$ 1,983</u>	<u>5 %</u>

Second Quarter 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. second quarter 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Bond & Specialty Insurance was \$244 million after-tax, an increase of \$74 million. Segment income increased primarily due to higher net favorable prior year reserve development, lower catastrophe losses and higher net investment income, partially offset by a lower underlying underwriting gain. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 80.3% improved 7.4 points due to higher net favorable prior year reserve development (5.5 points) and lower catastrophe losses (3.6 points), partially offset by a higher underlying combined ratio (1.7 points).
- The underlying combined ratio was very strong at 87.8%.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by better than expected loss experience in the fidelity and surety product line for recent accident years.

Net written premiums of \$1.085 billion increased 4%, reflecting production growth in both surety and management liability.

Year-to-Date 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. year-to-date 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Bond & Specialty Insurance was \$464 million after-tax, an increase of \$99 million. Segment income increased primarily due to higher net favorable prior year reserve development, higher net investment income and lower catastrophe losses, partially offset by a lower underlying underwriting gain. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 81.4% improved 4.7 points due to higher net favorable prior year reserve development (4.8 points) and lower catastrophe losses (1.1 points), partially offset by a higher underlying combined ratio (1.2 points).
- The underlying combined ratio was very strong at 87.5%.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Net written premiums of \$2.084 billion increased 5%, reflecting the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Personal Insurance Segment Financial Results

(\$ in millions and pre-tax, unless noted otherwise)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
Underwriting gain (loss):	\$ 480	\$ (373)	\$ 853	\$ (190)	\$ (274)	\$ 84
<u>Underwriting gain (loss) includes:</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	155	172	(17)	392	239	153
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	(554)	(1,080)	526	(2,292)	(1,578)	(714)
Net investment income	173	159	14	345	306	39
Other income	17	16	1	35	37	(2)
Segment income (loss) before income taxes	670	(198)	868	190	69	121
Income tax expense (benefit)	136	(45)	181	30	2	28
Segment income (loss)	\$ 534	\$ (153)	\$ 687	\$ 160	\$ 67	\$ 93
Combined ratio	88.4 %	108.5 %	(20.1) pts	101.7 %	102.8 %	(1.1) pts
<u>Impact on combined ratio</u>						
Net favorable prior year reserve development	(3.6) pts	(4.2) pts	0.6 pts	(4.5) pts	(2.9) pts	(1.6) pts
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	12.7 pts	26.4 pts	(13.7) pts	26.6 pts	19.5 pts	7.1 pts
Underlying combined ratio	79.3 %	86.3 %	(7.0) pts	79.6 %	86.2 %	(6.6) pts
Net written premiums						
Domestic						
Automobile	\$ 1,968	\$ 2,001	(2)%	\$ 3,827	\$ 3,860	(1)%
Homeowners and Other	2,520	2,347	7	4,333	3,982	9
Total Domestic	4,488	4,348	3	8,160	7,842	4
International	178	188	(5)	324	337	(4)
Total	\$ 4,666	\$ 4,536	3 %	\$ 8,484	\$ 8,179	4 %

Second Quarter 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. second quarter 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Personal Insurance was \$534 million after-tax, compared with a segment loss of \$153 million after-tax in the prior year quarter. Segment income increased primarily due to lower catastrophe losses, a higher underlying underwriting gain and higher net investment income, partially offset by lower net favorable prior year reserve development. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 88.4% improved 20.1 points due to lower catastrophe losses (13.7 points) and an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (7.0 points), partially offset by lower net favorable prior year reserve development (0.6 points).
- The underlying combined ratio of 79.3% improved 7.0 points, reflecting improvement in both Automobile and Homeowners and Other.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by better than expected loss experience in both the Automobile and Homeowners and Other product lines for recent accident years.

Net written premiums of \$4.666 billion increased 3%, reflecting strong renewal premium change in Homeowners and Other.

Year-to-Date 2025 Results

(All comparisons vs. year-to-date 2024, unless noted otherwise)

Segment income for Personal Insurance was \$160 million after-tax, an increase of \$93 million. Segment income increased primarily due to a higher underlying underwriting gain, higher net favorable prior year reserve development and higher net investment income, partially offset by higher catastrophe losses. The underlying underwriting gain benefited from higher business volumes.

Combined ratio:

- The combined ratio of 101.7% improved 1.1 points due to an improvement in the underlying combined ratio (6.6 points) and higher net favorable prior year reserve development (1.6 points), partially offset by higher catastrophe losses (7.1 points).
- The underlying combined ratio of 79.6% improved 6.6 points, reflecting improvement in both Automobile and Homeowners and Other.
- Net favorable prior year reserve development was primarily driven by the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Net written premiums of \$8.484 billion increased 4%, reflecting the same factors described above for the second quarter of 2025.

Financial Supplement and Conference Call

The information in this press release should be read in conjunction with the financial supplement that is available on our website at Travelers.com. Travelers management will discuss the contents of this release and other relevant topics via webcast at 9:30 a.m. Eastern (8:30 a.m. Central) on Thursday, July 17, 2025. Investors can access the call via webcast at investor.travelers.com or by dialing 1.888.440.6281 within the United States or 1.646.960.0218 outside the United States. Prior to the webcast, a slide presentation pertaining to the quarterly earnings will be available on the Company's website.

Following the live event, replays will be available via webcast for one year at investor.travelers.com and by telephone for 30 days by dialing 1.800.770.2030 within the United States or 1.647.362.9199 outside the United States. All callers should use conference ID 5449478.

About Travelers

The Travelers Companies, Inc. (NYSE: TRV) is a leading provider of property casualty insurance for auto, home and business. A component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, Travelers has more than 30,000 employees and generated revenues of more than \$46 billion in 2024. For more information, visit Travelers.com.

Travelers may use its website and/or social media outlets, such as Facebook and X, as distribution channels of material Company information. Financial and other important information regarding the Company is routinely accessible through and posted on our website at investor.travelers.com, our Facebook page at facebook.com/travelers and our X account (@Travelers) at x.com/travelers. In addition, you may automatically receive email alerts and other information about Travelers when you enroll your email address by visiting the Email Notifications section at investor.travelers.com.

Travelers is organized into the following reportable business segments:

Business Insurance - Business Insurance offers a broad array of property and casualty insurance products and services to its customers, primarily in the United States, as well as in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and throughout other parts of the world, including as a corporate member of Lloyd's.

Bond & Specialty Insurance - Bond & Specialty Insurance offers surety, fidelity, management liability, professional liability, and other property and casualty coverages and related risk management services to its customers, primarily in the United States, and certain surety and specialty insurance products in Canada, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, as well as Brazil through a joint venture, in each case utilizing various degrees of financially-based underwriting approaches.

Personal Insurance - Personal Insurance offers a broad range of property and casualty insurance products and services covering individuals' personal risks, primarily in the United States, as well as in Canada. Personal Insurance's primary products of automobile and homeowners insurance are complemented by a broad suite of related coverages.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains, and management may make, certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, may be forward-looking statements. Words such as "may," "will," "should," "likely," "probably," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "projects," "believes," "views," "ensures," "estimates" and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements include, among other things, the Company's statements about:

- the Company's outlook, the impact of trends on its business and its future results of operations and financial condition;
- the impact of legislative or regulatory actions or court decisions;
- share repurchase plans;
- future pension plan contributions;
- the sufficiency of the Company's reserves, including asbestos;
- the impact of emerging claims issues as well as other insurance and non-insurance litigation;
- the cost and availability of reinsurance coverage;
- catastrophe losses and modeling;
- the impact of investment, economic and underwriting market conditions, including interest rates, the impact of tariffs and inflation;
- the Company's approach to managing its investment portfolio;
- the impact of changing climate conditions;
- strategic and operational initiatives to improve growth, profitability and competitiveness;
- the Company's competitive advantages and innovation agenda, including executing on that agenda with respect to artificial intelligence;
- the Company's cybersecurity policies and practices;
- new product offerings;

- the impact of developments in the tort environment;
- the impact of developments in the geopolitical environment; and
- the sale of our Canadian personal insurance business and the majority of our Canadian commercial insurance business, including with respect to the expected closing of the transaction, use of proceeds, including share repurchases, and financial impact of the sale.

The Company cautions investors that such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the Company's control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, the following:

Insurance-Related Risks

- high levels of catastrophe losses;
- actual claims may exceed the Company's claims and claim adjustment expense reserves, the estimated level of claims and claim adjustment expense reserves may increase, or increases in loss costs may not be offset with sufficient price increases, including as a result of, among other things, changes in the legal/tort, regulatory and economic environments, including increased inflation and the impact of tariffs;
- the Company's continued exposure to asbestos and environmental claims and related litigation;
- the Company is exposed to, and may face adverse developments involving, mass tort claims; and
- the effects of emerging claim and coverage issues on the Company's business are uncertain, and court decisions or legislative changes that take place after the Company issues its policies can result in an unexpected increase in the number of claims.

Financial, Economic and Credit Risks

- a period of financial market disruption or an economic downturn;
- the Company's investment portfolio is subject to credit and interest rate risk, and may suffer reduced or low returns or material realized or unrealized losses;
- the Company is exposed to credit risk related to reinsurance and structured settlements, and reinsurance coverage may not be available to the Company;
- the Company is exposed to credit risk in certain of its insurance operations and with respect to certain guarantee or indemnification arrangements that it has with third parties;
- a downgrade in the Company's claims-paying and financial strength ratings; and
- the Company's insurance subsidiaries may be unable to pay dividends to the Company's holding company in sufficient amounts.

Business and Operational Risks

- the intense competition that the Company faces, including with respect to attracting and retaining employees, and the impact of innovation, technological change and changing customer preferences on the insurance industry and the markets in which it operates;
- disruptions to the Company's relationships with its independent agents and brokers or the Company's inability to manage effectively a changing distribution landscape;
- the Company's efforts to develop new products or services, expand in targeted markets, improve business processes and workflows or make acquisitions may not be successful and may create enhanced risks;
- the Company's pricing and capital models may provide materially different indications than actual results;
- loss of or significant restrictions on the use of particular types of underwriting criteria, such as credit scoring, or other data or methodologies, in the pricing and underwriting of the Company's products;
- the Company is subject to additional risks associated with its business outside the United States;
- future pandemics (including new variants of COVID-19); and
- the sale of our Canadian insurance business (excluding surety) to Definity Financial Corporation is subject to closing conditions, including obtaining required regulatory approvals and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions, and may not occur.

Technology and Intellectual Property Risks

- as a result of cyber attacks (the risk of which could be exacerbated by geopolitical tensions) or otherwise, the Company may experience difficulties with technology, data and network security or outsourcing relationships;

- the Company's dependence on effective information technology systems and on continuing to develop and implement improvements in technology, including with respect to artificial intelligence; and
- the Company may be unable to protect and enforce its own intellectual property or may be subject to claims for infringing the intellectual property of others.

Regulatory and Compliance Risks

- changes in regulation, including changes in tax laws; and
- the Company's compliance controls may not be effective.

In addition, the Company's share repurchase plans depend on a variety of factors, including the Company's financial position, earnings, share price, catastrophe losses, maintaining capital levels appropriate for the Company's business operations, changes in levels of written premiums, funding of the Company's qualified pension plan, capital requirements of the Company's operating subsidiaries, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, other investment opportunities (including mergers and acquisitions and related financings), market conditions, changes in tax laws and other factors.

Our forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this press release or as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements. For a more detailed discussion of these factors, see the information under the captions "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Forward Looking Statements" in the quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 17, 2025, and in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 13, 2025, in each case as updated by our periodic filings with the SEC.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL MEASURES AND RECONCILIATIONS OF GAAP MEASURES TO NON-GAAP MEASURES

The following measures are used by the Company's management to evaluate financial performance against historical results, to establish performance targets on a consolidated basis and for other reasons as discussed below. In some cases, these measures are considered non-GAAP financial measures under applicable SEC rules because they are not displayed as separate line items in the consolidated financial statements or are not required to be disclosed in the notes to financial statements or, in some cases, include or exclude certain items not ordinarily included or excluded in the most comparable GAAP financial measure. Reconciliations of these measures to the most comparable GAAP measures also follow.

In the opinion of the Company's management, a discussion of these measures provides investors, financial analysts, rating agencies and other financial statement users with a better understanding of the significant factors that comprise the Company's periodic results of operations and how management evaluates the Company's financial performance.

Some of these measures exclude net realized investment gains (losses), net of tax, and/or net unrealized investment gains (losses), net of tax, included in shareholders' equity, which can be significantly impacted by both discretionary and other economic factors and are not necessarily indicative of operating trends.

Other companies may calculate these measures differently, and, therefore, their measures may not be comparable to those used by the Company's management.

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO CORE INCOME AND CERTAIN OTHER NON-GAAP MEASURES

Core income (loss) is consolidated net income (loss) excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses), discontinued operations, the effect of a change in tax laws and tax rates at enactment, and cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles when applicable. **Segment income (loss)** is determined in the same manner as core income (loss) on a segment basis. Management uses segment income (loss) to analyze each segment's performance and as a tool in making business decisions. Financial statement users also consider core income (loss) when analyzing the results and trends of insurance companies. **Core income (loss) per share** is core income (loss) on a per common share basis.

Reconciliation of Net Income to Core Income less Preferred Dividends

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 1,509	\$ 534	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,657	\$ 5,246	\$ 3,687
Adjustments:						
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(5)	51	43	24	45	81
Core income	\$ 1,504	\$ 585	\$ 1,947	\$ 1,681	\$ 5,291	\$ 3,768

(\$ in millions, pre-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 1,881	\$ 656	\$ 2,349	\$ 2,026
Adjustments:				
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(6)	65	55	30
Core income	\$ 1,875	\$ 721	\$ 2,404	\$ 2,056

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Twelve Months Ended December 31,					Average Annual 2005 - 2019 \$ 3,007
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	
Net income	\$ 4,999	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,842	\$ 3,662	\$ 2,697	\$ 3,007
Less: Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	(29)
Income from continuing operations	4,999	2,991	2,842	3,662	2,697	3,036
Adjustments:						
Net realized investment (gains) losses	26	81	156	(132)	(11)	(44)
Impact of changes in tax laws and/or tax rates (1) (2)	—	—	—	(8)	—	9
Core income	5,025	3,072	2,998	3,522	2,686	3,001
Less: Preferred dividends	—	—	—	—	—	2
Core income, less preferred dividends	\$ 5,025	\$ 3,072	\$ 2,998	\$ 3,522	\$ 2,686	\$ 2,999

(1) Impact is recognized in the accounting period in which the change is enacted

(2) 2017 reflects impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)

Reconciliation of Net Income per Share to Core Income per Share on a Diluted Basis

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Diluted income per share				
Net income	\$ 6.53	\$ 2.29	\$ 8.23	\$ 7.09
Adjustments:				
Net realized investment (gains) losses, after-tax	(0.02)	0.22	0.19	0.11
Core income	\$ 6.51	\$ 2.51	\$ 8.42	\$ 7.20

Reconciliation of Segment Income (Loss) to Total Core Income

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Business Insurance	\$ 813	\$ 656	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,420
Bond & Specialty Insurance	244	170	464	365
Personal Insurance	534	(153)	160	67
Total segment income	1,591	673	2,120	1,852
Interest Expense and Other	(87)	(88)	(173)	(171)
Total core income	\$ 1,504	\$ 585	\$ 1,947	\$ 1,681

RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO ADJUSTED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND CALCULATION OF RETURN ON EQUITY AND CORE RETURN ON EQUITY

Adjusted shareholders' equity is shareholders' equity excluding net unrealized investment gains (losses), net of tax, included in shareholders' equity, net realized investment gains (losses), net of tax, for the period presented, the effect of a change in tax laws and tax rates at enactment (excluding the portion related to net unrealized investment gains (losses)), preferred stock and discontinued operations.

Reconciliation of Shareholders' Equity to Adjusted Shareholders' Equity

(\$ in millions)	As of June 30,	
	2025	2024
Shareholders' equity	\$ 29,518	\$ 24,862
Adjustments:		
Net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	3,031	3,976
Net realized investment losses, net of tax	43	24
Adjusted shareholders' equity	\$ 32,592	\$ 28,862

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,					Average Annual
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	
Shareholders' equity	\$ 27,864	\$ 24,921	\$ 21,560	\$ 28,887	\$ 29,201	\$ 24,744
Adjustments:						
Net unrealized investment (gains) losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	3,640	3,129	4,898	(2,415)	(4,074)	(1,300)
Net realized investment (gains) losses, net of tax	26	81	156	(132)	(11)	(44)
Impact of changes in tax laws and/or tax rates (1) (2)	—	—	—	(8)	—	19
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(42)
Loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	29
Adjusted shareholders' equity	\$ 31,530	\$ 28,131	\$ 26,614	\$ 26,332	\$ 25,116	\$ 23,406

(1) Impact is recognized in the accounting period in which the change is enacted

(2) 2017 reflects impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)

Return on equity is the ratio of annualized net income (loss) less preferred dividends to average shareholders' equity for the periods presented. **Core return on equity** is the ratio of annualized core income (loss) less preferred dividends to adjusted average shareholders' equity for the periods presented. In the opinion of the Company's management, these are important indicators of how well management creates value for its shareholders through its operating activities and its capital management.

Average shareholders' equity is (a) the sum of total shareholders' equity excluding preferred stock at the beginning and end of each of the quarters for the period presented divided by (b) the number of quarters in the period presented times two. **Adjusted average shareholders' equity** is (a) the sum of total adjusted shareholders' equity at the beginning and end of each of the quarters for the period presented divided by (b) the number of quarters in the period presented times two.

Calculation of Return on Equity and Core Return on Equity

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Twelve Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Annualized net income	\$ 6,036	\$ 2,134	\$ 3,808	\$ 3,313	\$ 5,246	\$ 3,687
Average shareholders' equity	28,854	24,942	28,441	24,957	27,735	23,320
Return on equity	20.9 %	8.6 %	13.4 %	13.3 %	18.9 %	15.8 %
Annualized core income	\$ 6,015	\$ 2,341	\$ 3,894	\$ 3,362	\$ 5,291	\$ 3,768
Adjusted average shareholders' equity	32,016	28,817	31,769	28,600	30,879	27,728
Core return on equity	18.8 %	8.1 %	12.3 %	11.8 %	17.1 %	13.6 %
(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Twelve Months Ended December 31,					Average Annual
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2005 - 2019
Net income, less preferred dividends	\$4,999	\$2,991	\$2,842	\$3,662	\$2,697	\$ 3,005
Average shareholders' equity	25,993	22,031	23,384	28,735	26,892	24,693
Return on equity	19.2 %	13.6 %	12.2 %	12.7 %	10.0 %	12.2 %
Core income, less preferred dividends	\$5,025	\$3,072	\$2,998	\$3,522	\$2,686	\$ 2,999
Adjusted average shareholders' equity	29,295	26,772	26,588	25,718	23,790	23,397
Core return on equity	17.2 %	11.5 %	11.3 %	13.7 %	11.3 %	12.8 %

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME TO UNDERWRITING GAIN EXCLUDING CERTAIN ITEMS

Underwriting gain (loss) is net earned premiums and fee income less claims and claim adjustment expenses and insurance-related expenses. In the opinion of the Company's management, it is important to measure the profitability of each segment excluding the results of investing activities, which are managed separately from the insurance business. This measure is used to assess each segment's business performance and as a tool in making business decisions. **Underwriting gain, excluding the impact of catastrophes and net favorable (unfavorable) prior year loss reserve development**, is the underwriting gain adjusted to exclude claims and claim adjustment expenses, reinstatement premiums and assessments related to catastrophes and loss reserve development related to time periods prior to the current year. In the opinion of the Company's management, this measure is meaningful to users of the financial statements to understand the Company's periodic earnings and the variability of earnings caused by the unpredictable nature (i.e., the timing and amount) of catastrophes and loss reserve development. This measure is also referred to as **underlying underwriting gain, underlying underwriting margin, underlying underwriting income or underlying underwriting result**.

A **catastrophe** is a severe loss designated, or reasonably expected by the Company to be designated, a catastrophe by one or more industry recognized organizations that track and report on insured losses resulting from catastrophic events, such as Property Claim Services (PCS) for events in the United States and Canada. Catastrophes can be caused by various natural events, including, among others, hurricanes, tornadoes and other windstorms, earthquakes, hail, wildfires, severe winter weather, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and other naturally-occurring events, such as solar flares. Catastrophes can also be man-made, such as terrorist attacks and other intentionally or unintentionally destructive acts, including those involving nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological events, cyber events, explosions and destruction of infrastructure. Each catastrophe has unique characteristics and catastrophes are not predictable as to timing or amount. Their effects are included in net and core income (loss) and claims and claim adjustment expense reserves upon occurrence. A catastrophe may result in the payment of reinsurance reinstatement premiums and assessments from various pools.

The Company's threshold for disclosing catastrophes is primarily determined at the reportable segment level. If a threshold for one segment or a combination thereof is reached and the other segments have losses from the same event, losses from the event are identified as catastrophe losses in the segment results and for the consolidated results of the Company. Additionally, an aggregate threshold is applied for international business across all reportable segments. The threshold for 2025 ranges from \$20 million to \$30 million of losses before reinsurance and taxes.

Net favorable (unfavorable) prior year loss reserve development is the increase or decrease in incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses as a result of the re-estimation of claims and claim adjustment expense reserves at successive valuation dates for a given group of claims, which may be related to one or more prior years. In the

opinion of the Company's management, a discussion of loss reserve development is meaningful to users of the financial statements as it allows them to assess the impact between prior and current year development on incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses, net and core income (loss), and changes in claims and claim adjustment expense reserve levels from period to period.

Reconciliation of Net Income to Pre-Tax Underlying Underwriting Income (also known as Underlying Underwriting Gain)

(\$ in millions, after-tax, except as noted)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$ 1,509	\$ 534	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,657
Net income				
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(5)	51	43	24
Core income	1,504	585	1,947	1,681
Net investment income	(774)	(727)	(1,537)	(1,425)
Other (income) expense, including interest expense	78	84	159	158
Underwriting income (loss)	808	(58)	569	414
Income tax expense (benefit) on underwriting results	214	(7)	148	98
Pre-tax underwriting income (loss)	1,022	(65)	717	512
Pre-tax impact of net favorable prior year reserve development	(315)	(230)	(693)	(321)
Pre-tax impact of catastrophes	927	1,509	3,193	2,221
Pre-tax underlying underwriting income	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,214	\$ 3,217	\$ 2,412

Reconciliation of Net Income to After-Tax Underlying Underwriting Income (also known as Underlying Underwriting Gain)

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$ 1,509	\$ 534	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,657
Net income				
Net realized investment (gains) losses	(5)	51	43	24
Core income	1,504	585	1,947	1,681
Net investment income	(774)	(727)	(1,537)	(1,425)
Other (income) expense, including interest expense	78	84	159	158
Underwriting income (loss)	808	(58)	569	414
Impact of net favorable prior year reserve development	(249)	(182)	(546)	(253)
Impact of catastrophes	732	1,192	2,522	1,755
Underlying underwriting income	\$ 1,291	\$ 952	\$ 2,545	\$ 1,916

(\$ in millions, after-tax)	Twelve Months Ended December 31,													
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	
	\$ 4,999	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,842	\$ 3,662	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,622	\$ 2,523	\$ 2,056	\$ 3,014	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,692	\$ 3,673	\$ 2,473	
Net income														
Net realized investment (gains) losses	26	81	156	(132)	(11)	(85)	(93)	(142)	(47)	(2)	(51)	(106)	(32)	
Impact of changes in tax laws and/or tax rates (1) (2)	—	—	—	(8)	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	
Core income	5,025	3,072	2,998	3,522	2,686	2,537	2,430	2,043	2,967	3,437	3,641	3,567	2,441	
Net investment income	(2,952)	(2,436)	(2,170)	(2,541)	(1,908)	(2,097)	(2,102)	(1,872)	(1,846)	(1,905)	(2,216)	(2,186)	(2,316)	
Other (income) expense, including interest expense	308	337	277	235	232	214	248	179	78	193	159	61	171	
Underwriting income	2,381	973	1,105	1,216	1,010	654	576	350	1,199	1,725	1,584	1,442	296	
Impact of net (favorable) unfavorable prior year reserve development	(559)	(113)	(512)	(424)	(276)	47	(409)	(378)	(510)	(617)	(616)	(552)	(622)	
Impact of catastrophes	2,632	2,361	1,480	1,459	1,274	699	1,355	1,267	576	338	462	387	1,214	
Underlying underwriting income	\$ 4,454	\$ 3,221	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,008	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,239	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,277	\$ 888	

(1) Impact is recognized in the accounting period in which the change is enacted

(2) 2017 reflects impact of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)

COMBINED RATIO AND ADJUSTMENTS FOR UNDERLYING COMBINED RATIO

Combined ratio: For Statutory Accounting Practices (SAP), the combined ratio is the sum of the SAP loss and LAE ratio and the SAP underwriting expense ratio as defined in the statutory financial statements required by insurance regulators. The combined ratio, as used in this earnings release, is the equivalent of, and is calculated in the same manner as, the SAP combined ratio except that the SAP underwriting expense ratio is based on net *written* premiums and the underwriting expense ratio as used in this earnings release is based on net *earned* premiums.

For SAP, the loss and LAE ratio is the ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses less certain administrative services fee income to net *earned* premiums as defined in the statutory financial statements required by insurance regulators. The loss and LAE ratio as used in this earnings release is calculated in the same manner as the SAP ratio.

For SAP, the underwriting expense ratio is the ratio of underwriting expenses incurred (including commissions paid), less certain administrative services fee income and billing and policy fees and other, to net *written* premiums as defined in the statutory financial statements required by insurance regulators. The underwriting expense ratio as used in this earnings release, is the ratio of underwriting expenses (including the amortization of deferred acquisition costs), less certain administrative services fee income, billing and policy fees and other, to net *earned* premiums.

The combined ratio, loss and LAE ratio, and underwriting expense ratio are used as indicators of the Company's underwriting discipline, efficiency in acquiring and servicing its business and overall underwriting profitability. A combined ratio under 100% generally indicates an underwriting profit. A combined ratio over 100% generally indicates an underwriting loss.

Underlying combined ratio represents the combined ratio excluding the impact of net prior year reserve development and catastrophes. The underlying combined ratio is an indicator of the Company's underwriting discipline and underwriting profitability for the current accident year.

Other companies' method of computing similarly titled measures may not be comparable to the Company's method of computing these ratios.

Calculation of the Combined Ratio

(\$ in millions, pre-tax)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio				
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	\$ 6,789	\$ 7,373	\$14,795	\$14,029
Less:				
Policyholder dividends	10	12	23	24
Allocated fee income	45	42	90	81
Loss ratio numerator	\$ 6,734	\$ 7,319	\$14,682	\$13,924
Underwriting expense ratio				
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,678	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,376
General and administrative expenses (G&A)	1,545	1,478	3,004	2,884
Less:				
Non-insurance G&A	113	106	222	208
Allocated fee income	79	73	153	143
Billing and policy fees and other	29	30	57	60
Expense ratio numerator	\$ 3,126	\$ 2,947	\$ 6,152	\$ 5,849
Earned premium	\$10,921	\$10,243	\$21,631	\$20,369
Combined ratio (1)				
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	61.7 %	71.4 %	67.9 %	68.4 %
Underwriting expense ratio	28.6 %	28.8 %	28.4 %	28.7 %
Combined ratio	90.3 %	100.2 %	96.3 %	97.1 %
Impact on combined ratio:				
Net favorable prior year reserve development	(2.9)%	(2.2)%	(3.2)%	(1.5)%
Catastrophes, net of reinsurance	8.5 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	10.9 %
Underlying combined ratio	84.7 %	87.7 %	84.7 %	87.7 %

(1) For purposes of computing ratios, billing and policy fees and other (which are a component of other revenues) are allocated as a reduction of underwriting expenses. In addition, fee income is allocated as a reduction of losses and loss adjustment expenses and underwriting expenses. These allocations are to conform the calculation of the combined ratio with statutory accounting. Additionally, general and administrative expenses include non-insurance expenses that are excluded from underwriting expenses, and accordingly are excluded in calculating the combined ratio.

RECONCILIATION OF BOOK VALUE PER SHARE AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO CERTAIN NON-GAAP MEASURES

Book value per share is total common shareholders' equity divided by the number of common shares outstanding. **Adjusted book value per share** is total common shareholders' equity excluding net unrealized investment gains and losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity, divided by the number of common shares outstanding. In the opinion of the Company's management, adjusted book value per share is useful in an analysis of a property casualty company's book value per share as it removes the effect of changing prices on invested assets (i.e., net unrealized investment gains (losses), net of tax), which do not have an equivalent impact on unpaid claims and claim adjustment expense reserves. **Tangible book value per share** is adjusted book value per share excluding the after-tax value of goodwill and other intangible assets divided by the number of common shares outstanding. In the opinion of the Company's management, tangible book value per share is useful in an analysis of a property casualty company's book value on a nominal basis as it removes certain effects of purchase accounting (i.e., goodwill and other intangible assets), in addition to the effect of changing prices on invested assets.

Reconciliation of Shareholders' Equity to Tangible Shareholders' Equity, Excluding Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses), Net of Tax and Calculation of Book Value Per Share, Adjusted Book Value Per Share and Tangible Book Value Per Share

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	As of		
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	June 30, 2024
Shareholders' equity	\$ 29,518	\$ 27,864	\$ 24,862
Less: Net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	(3,031)	(3,640)	(3,976)
Common shareholders' equity, excluding net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	32,549	31,504	28,838
Less:			
Goodwill	4,283	4,233	4,250
Other intangible assets	348	360	371
Impact of deferred tax on other intangible assets	(93)	(85)	(86)
Tangible shareholders' equity, excluding net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	\$ 28,011	\$ 26,996	\$ 24,303
Common shares outstanding	225.1	226.6	227.9
Book value per share	\$ 131.11	\$ 122.97	\$ 109.08
Adjusted book value per share	144.57	139.04	126.52
Tangible book value per share, excluding net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	124.42	119.14	106.62

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL CAPITALIZATION TO TOTAL CAPITALIZATION EXCLUDING NET UNREALIZED INVESTMENT GAINS (LOSSES), NET OF TAX

Total capitalization is the sum of total shareholders' equity and debt. **Debt-to-capital ratio excluding net unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity**, is the ratio of debt to total capitalization excluding the after-tax impact of net unrealized investment gains and losses included in shareholders' equity. In the opinion of the Company's management, the debt-to-capital ratio is useful in an analysis of the Company's financial leverage.

(\$ in millions)	As of	
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Debt	\$ 8,034	\$ 8,033
Shareholders' equity	29,518	27,864
Total capitalization	37,552	35,897
Less: Net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	(3,031)	(3,640)
Total capitalization excluding net unrealized losses on investments, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	\$ 40,583	\$ 39,537
Debt-to-capital ratio	21.4 %	22.4 %
Debt-to-capital ratio excluding net unrealized investment losses, net of tax, included in shareholders' equity	19.8 %	20.3 %

RECONCILIATION OF INVESTED ASSETS TO INVESTED ASSETS EXCLUDING NET UNREALIZED INVESTMENT GAINS (LOSSES)

(\$ in millions)	As of June 30,	
	2025	2024
Invested assets	\$ 98,065	\$ 89,511
Less: Net unrealized investment losses, pre-tax	(3,831)	(5,043)
Invested assets excluding net unrealized investment losses	\$ 101,896	\$ 94,554

(\$ in millions)	As of December 31,												
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Invested assets	\$94,223	\$88,810	\$80,454	\$87,375	\$84,423	\$77,884	\$72,278	\$72,502	\$70,488	\$70,470	\$73,261	\$73,160	\$73,838
Less: Net unrealized investment gains (losses), pre-tax	(4,609)	(3,970)	(6,220)	3,060	5,175	2,853	(137)	1,414	1,112	1,974	3,008	2,030	4,761
Invested assets excluding net unrealized investment gains (losses)	\$98,832	\$92,780	\$86,674	\$84,315	\$79,248	\$75,031	\$72,415	\$71,088	\$69,376	\$68,496	\$70,253	\$71,130	\$69,077

OTHER DEFINITIONS

Gross written premiums reflect the direct and assumed contractually determined amounts charged to policyholders for the effective period of the contract based on the terms and conditions of the insurance contract. **Net written premiums** reflect gross written premiums less premiums ceded to reinsurers.

For Business Insurance and Bond & Specialty Insurance, **retention** is the amount of premium available for renewal that was retained, excluding rate and exposure changes. For Personal Insurance, **retention** is the ratio of the expected number of renewal policies that will be retained throughout the annual policy period to the number of available renewal base policies. For all of the segments, **renewal rate change** represents the estimated change in average premium on policies that renew, excluding exposure changes. **Exposure** is the measure of risk used in the pricing of an insurance product. The change in exposure is the amount of change in premium on policies that renew attributable to the change in portfolio risk. **Renewal premium change** represents the estimated change in average premium on policies that renew, including rate and exposure changes. **New business** is the amount of written premium related to new policyholders and additional products sold to existing policyholders. These are operating statistics, which are in part dependent on the use of estimates and are therefore subject to change. For Business Insurance, retention, renewal premium change and new business exclude National Accounts. For Bond & Specialty Insurance, retention, renewal premium change and new business exclude surety and other products that are generally sold on a non-recurring, project specific basis. For each of the segments, production statistics referred to herein are domestic only unless otherwise indicated.

Statutory capital and surplus represents the excess of an insurance company's admitted assets over its liabilities, including loss reserves, as determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices.

Holding company liquidity is the total funds available at the holding company level to fund general corporate purposes, primarily the payment of shareholder dividends and debt service. These funds consist of total cash, short-term invested assets and other readily marketable securities held by the holding company.

For a glossary of other financial terms used in this press release, we refer you to the Company's most recent annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 13, 2025, and subsequent periodic filings with the SEC.

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