SURVEY QUESTIONS

To provide clear direction for achieving a robust, insurance-sector specific TCFD report, narrative and closed ended questions follow, grouped into the TCFD's four topics: governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

The statements listed next to numbers and letters are directly taken from the TCFD Framework and should be fully addressed in the insurer's response. As discussed in detail above, insurers should consider including the bulleted items in their response to the TCFD statement above it. For additional guidance on sector specific content to consider including, refer to the Implementation Recommendation Report.

Closed ended questions directly correspond to the narrative, allowing for explanation and qualification of the yes/no answers.

GOVERNANCE

Governance – narrative

1. Disclose the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

In disclosing the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities insurers should consider including the following:

- Identify and include any publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Describe where climate-related disclosure is handled within the insurer's structure, e.g., at a group level, entity level, or a combination. If handled at the group level, describe what activities are undertaken at the company level.

A. Describe the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

In describing the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks.

B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

RESPONSE TO GOVERNANCE:

Ohio Mutual Insurance Group, Inc. ("OMIG") is the ultimate controlling parent within the insurance group consisting of Ohio Mutual Insurance Company, United Ohio Insurance Company, Casco Indemnity Company, and United Mutual Insurance Company. OMIG has an overall enterprise risk management (ERM) program which incorporates all major risks faced by OMIG, including various elements of climate risks.

The impact of climate-related risks to OMIG as a property and casualty insurer is mostly felt in weather-related losses on property coverages. To identify and mitigate these risks, we utilize common catastrophe models and have instituted appropriate underwriting guidelines and growth plans. OMIG management provides an annual update to the full board related to the ERM program. The OMIG board's Audit Committee, Governance Committee, Investment Committee and Budget & Compensation Committee all review and address various risks contained within the ERM framework.

Governance – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer have publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does your board have a member, members, a committee, or committees responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risk? (Y/N)
- Does management have a role in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does management have a role in managing climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)

STRATEGY

Strategy – narrative

2. Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

In disclosing the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the steps the insurer has taken to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency.
- Describe the insurer's plan to assess, reduce, or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations.

A. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

In describing the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and longer term, insurers should consider including the following:

- Define short, medium, and long-term, if different than 1-5years as short term, 5-10 years as medium term, and 10-30 years as long term.

B. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning.

In describing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss if and how the insurer provides products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or helps customers adapt to climate-related risk.
- Discuss if and how the insurer makes investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy.

C. Describe the resilience of the insurer's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 degree Celsius or lower scenario.

RESPONSE TO STRATEGY:

OMIG operates in three geographic regions. Most of our business is written in the states of Ohio and Indiana (73%), with the remaining being written in New England (specifically Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont) and Wisconsin. Climate-related issues could influence extreme weather events, including tornadoes, windstorms, hurricanes, hailstorms, severe winter weather and fires.

When considering time horizons and in working with our reinsurance broker Guy Carpenter, we are proposing a short-term definition that spans the next 3-5 years. Here we focus on hurricane risks, with the impact of AIR's warm sea surface temperature assessment on our loss profile, as well as a deterministic scenario if a "Long Island Express" hurricane from 1938 would achieve a Category 4 landfall in the current year.

For the medium term, we are proposing a timeframe in the 2030s. Here, we would leverage the results from Guy Carpenter's SToRMi model, as well as trends in the atmosphere that may produce more significant tornado and hail activity, and evaluate how much of our portfolio is exposed.

Long term is proposed to be 2040 and beyond, -- here, we would assess how much of the portfolio may be exposed to sea-level rise.

Strategy - closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Has the insurer taken steps to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency? (Y/N) *
- Does the insurer provide products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or help customers adapt to climate risk? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer make investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a plan to assess, reduce or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations? (Y/N)*

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management – narrative

3. Disclose how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

In disclosing how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe how the insurer considers the impact of climate related risks on its underwriting portfolio, and how the company is managing its underwriting exposure with respect to physical, transition and liability risk.
- Describe any steps the insurer has taken to encourage policyholders to manage their potential physical and transition climate related risks, if applicable.
- Describe how the insurer has considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio, including what investment classes have been considered.

A. Describe the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

In describing the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether the process includes an assessment of financial implications and how frequently the process is completed.

B. Describe the insurer's processes for managing climate-related risks.

C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management.

In describing how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether climate-related risks are addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process or a separate process and how frequently the process is completed.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze its underwriting risks, including which risk factors the scenarios consider, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze risks on its investments, including which risk factors are utilized, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.

RESPONSE TO RISK MANAGEMENT:

Over the last several years, OMIG has completed several initiatives at the company's home office to reduce energy consumption. OMIG replaced its entire HVAC system with one featuring the latest in energy efficiency. OMIG replaced all of the home office's original windows with new energy efficient windows.

OMIG also completed the replacement of its overhead lighting with LED lights, which reduced the overall wattage used for overhead and outside lighting. In addition, we added dimmable LEDs to our lighting structure, which allow for sunlight to automatically dim the fixture. For several years, OMIG has utilized a shredding service for paper documents that recycles the paper after shredding. We also recycle plastic bottles, aluminum cans and corrugated cardboard. OMIG's selection for its fleet of vehicles considers fuel efficiency as one of its metrics. Lastly, OMIG offers extensive remote or hybrid work-from-home programs that allows nearly all employees to eliminate some or all of their daily commute up to 80% of the work week.

Identification and assessment of climate-related risks are incorporated into our overall risk management program. We utilize common catastrophe models to identify the impact of weather-related losses on our book of business. We look at short and long-term historic data as well as future projections to identify areas of concern and set appropriate risk limits, underwriting guidelines, growth plans, and programs to reduce policyholder losses. These losses are incorporated in the preparation of financial forecasts.

Climate-related issues could influence extreme weather events, including tornadoes, windstorms, hurricanes, hailstorms, severe winter weather, and fires. As a result, insured losses for our property business would be affected and would negatively impact our financial statements if the level of losses over a period were to exceed our expectations/projections. As part of our ERM process we manage our property total insurance values to determine the impact a catastrophe may have for these areas of high concentration. Using the AIR model and the analysis of Guy Carpenter we review deterministic events to see how severe convective storms, winter storm, and hurricanes could impact our total insurance value and potentially impair policyholder surplus. We have modeled historical events going back 150 years.

Because of the controlled risk framework within which we operate, we believe our investment portfolios are constructed to withstand a volatile capital market environment that could result if climate events were to significantly impact the planet. Where we recognize the existence of additional risk (i.e. regulatory, litigation, etc.), we assess and incorporate that risk into our pricing of the investment. In addition, our portfolios are well diversified by sector, subsector, and issuer, due to risk management constraints we place on all our managed portfolios. We utilize an ESG score from Sustanalytics, Inc, a leading ESG research provider for each investment holding, and include that score as part of our credit quality review of the security.

Risk Management – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer have a process for identifying climate-related risks? (Y/N)
  - If yes, are climate-related risks addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for assessing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
  - If yes, does the process include an assessment of financial implications? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for managing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its underwriting portfolio? (Y/N/Not Applicable)*
- Has the insurer taken steps to encourage policyholders to manage their potential climate-related risks? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their underwriting risk? (Y/N)

- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their investment risk? (Y/N)

METRICS AND TARGETS

Metrics and Targets – narrative

4. Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material.

In disclosing the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss how the insurer uses catastrophe modeling to manage the climate-related risks to your business. Please specify for which climate-related risks the insurer uses catastrophe models to assess, if any.

A. Disclose the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

In disclosing the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process, insurers should consider including the following:

- In describing the metrics used by the insurer to assess and monitor climate risks, consider the amount of exposure to business lines, sectors, and geographies vulnerable to climate-related physical risks [answer in absolute amounts and percentages if possible], alignment with climate scenarios, [1 in 100 years probable maximum loss, Climate VaR, carbon intensity], and the amount of financed or underwritten carbon emissions.

B. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

C. Describe the targets used by the insurer to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

RESPONSE TO METRICS AND TARGETS:

While OMIG tracks and models a broad number of risks that include weather and climate trends, OMIG has not adopted formal metrics designed specific to climate risks and related opportunities. The group's ERM program and the catastrophe monitoring efforts noted above produce expected loss metrics for certain events. Using the AIR model and the analysis of Guy Carpenter, we review deterministic events to see how severe convective storms, winter storm, and hurricanes could impact our total insurance value and potentially impair policyholder surplus.

Metrics and Targets – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer use catastrophe modeling to manage your climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer use metrics to assess and monitor climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related performance? (Y/N)