

UNIQA Insurance Group

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UNIQA Insurance Group

Please note that the ratings covered by this full analysis apply only to core entities of the group, which are listed below. These ratings do not apply to any noncore or unrated entities of the group. Ratings assigned to noncore entities of the group are published individually.

Major Rating Factors

Strengths

- Strong domestic competitive position
- Strong operating performance
- Sound operational management

Weaknesses

- Growing, but still limited, scale and earnings diversity through foreign operations
- Further focus on non-life expenses required
- Capitalization needs to be cautiously managed given ambitions for growth in Central and Eastern Europe

Holding Company: UNIQA Versicherungen AG
Counterparty Credit Rating <i>Local Currency</i> A-/Stable/--
Operating Companies Covered By This Report
Financial Strength Rating <i>Local Currency</i> A/Stable/--

Rationale

The 'A' ratings on UNIQA Personenversicherung AG (UPV), UNIQA Sachversicherung AG (USV) and UNIQA Re AG (UNIQA Re) reflect their core status within the Austria-based UNIQA insurance group (UNIQA).

UPV, USV, and UNIQA Re form intrinsic parts of UNIQA and contribute significantly to the group's strong domestic competitive position, strong operating performance, and sound operational management. However, the group's growing, but still relatively limited, scale and earnings diversity from its foreign operations; still moderate non-life expense efficiency; and the need to balance capitalization levels against planned business growth partly offset these strengths. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services views UNIQA Re as an intrinsic part of the group's risk-management strategy.

UNIQA maintains a strong domestic competitive position. The group is predominantly active in Austrian life, health, and non-life lines, where it enjoys leading positions with sound distribution power.

The group's operating performance remains strong, with an expected underlying posttax return on equity (ROE) of about 13%. It successfully executed efficiency programs, which we recognize as the impetus to further progress made in operating performance. Nevertheless, non-life expenses still require management's further attention. Robust life and health results also contributed to improvement, with an expected stable life and health new business margin of 20%, and the non-life net combined ratio reduced to less than 100%. The result in 2007 includes two sizable extraordinary effects, a realized gain on the partial sale of its stake in Strabag SE (BBB-/Stable/--), a building and construction group, as well as a sizable write-off on subprime-related assets, which are expected to increase the reported ROE to 17% in 2007.

UNIQA benefits from sound operational management because it has demonstrated its ability to improve profitability over the past few years. The group is now successfully pursuing a third efficiency program that is expected to improve bottom-line earnings by another €200 million per year by 2010. Efficient operational controls and a continuously strengthened risk-management framework support the integration of newly acquired companies into the group.

The group has growing, but still relatively limited, scale and earnings diversity from foreign operations. Its domestic operations continue to substantially influence its credit profile. Its Western European niche strategy provides some diversification, whereas the further development of its Central and Eastern European (CEE) presence should stimulate growth and significantly add to its geographic premium and earnings diversification in the longer term. Yet the scale of its CEE businesses remains limited relative to its main peers, and necessary initial investments currently restrict some of these operations from contributing positively to group results. The group will need to demonstrate the ability to compete successfully against larger players in each of these markets in the long term through above-market-average business growth.

UNIQA needs to cautiously manage its capitalization through a combination of strong earnings retention and external funding measures to fund its growth ambitions in CEE. Although capitalization is expected to remain strong, the recent private placement of hybrid capital has somewhat weakened the group's financial flexibility. Nevertheless, we expect UNIQA to be able to raise additional capital if needed--although this is currently not envisaged--including through a capital increase that could reduce the majority ownership of its core shareholders.

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects Standard & Poor's expectation that the group will continue to benefit from strong operating performance in 2008, with its non-life net combined ratio at 99% in 2008, and close to 100%, on average, over the next three years. We expect the group to achieve an ROE of at least 13% in 2008.

The domestic life and health businesses should continue to report a new business margin of close to 20%, and together with increasing groupwide cost efficiency and stable investment performance, continue to fuel profitability. We expect the group to increasingly derive its earnings from outside the Austrian market, although investments in the CEE business models and lack of scale will restrict earnings diversity relative to top-line premium development, at least over the next two to three years. We expect capitalization to remain at least strong.

We consider downward pressure for the ratings to be limited, but possible if UNIQA were to fail in the CEE markets, or capitalization were to deteriorate significantly. Upside potential might occur over the medium to longer term, if the group substantially exceeded targets and managed to achieve above-market-average growth in its CEE businesses, transforming them into sustainably profitable operations with a scale that contributes to group earnings diversification.

Corporate Profile: One Of The Market Leaders In Austria

UNIQA, with an expected €5.3 billion in gross premiums written at year-end 2007, enjoys leading positions in all segments of the Austrian insurance market, with a market share of about 50% in health, 21% in life, and 17% in non-life insurance. It operates through various brands that are well established in Austria. The nondomestic business accounts for about 33% of premium income. UNIQA follows a niche strategy in some Western European markets,

and aims to become a diversified composite player in CEE.

UNIQA's ultimate main shareholders include the mutual organization Austria Versicherungsverein AG (not rated; 35.2%) and Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich (RZB; A+/Stable/A-1; 32.5%). The ratings on UNIQA's core operations indirectly benefit from their affiliation to RZB through their longstanding cooperation in Austria and the CEE region.

Competitive Position: Strong Domestic Profile With Increasing International Diversification

Table 1

UNIQA Insurance Group--Business Statistics					
	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. €)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total gross premiums written (including unit-linked)	5,091	4,730	3,778	3,133	2,687
Non-life (%)	40.0	40.9	43.8	39.8	37.8
Life (%)	42.5	41.3	36.5	37.2	36.4
Health (%)	17.5	17.9	19.7	23.0	25.8
Non-life gross premiums written by line of business (%)					
Accident and health--other	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.9	12.6
Motor	41.6	40.5	41.5	43.2	43.9
Marine, aviation, and transport	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.5	2.5
Property	25.1	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.9
Liability	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.8
Legal expenses	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6
Other	4.7	5.7	6.7	7.0	5.7

Standard & Poor's regards UNIQA's competitive position as strong, particularly in its domestic market, whereas its Western European niche strategy provides some healthy diversification. The group's main growth area is expected to be CEE. However, so far it has achieved relatively limited scale compared with peers, as its status as "preferred partner" with the cooperative banks (Raiffeisenbanken) and the effect of recent investments in the CEE business models become more apparent. Competitive advantages in the domestic market are its powerful distribution capabilities and its well-diversified portfolio by line of business, which has added stability to overall results. In addition, the group is aiming to exploit existing customer relationships through add-on services and its detailed customer information system. Through this move, UNIQA is seeking to benefit from cross-selling potential, and further develop its strong service standards as a key differentiator.

Domestic life insurance

UNIQA has a powerful position in the Austrian life market, which is expected to provide further growth potential, due to increasing demand for private and corporate pensions. The group's life insurance segment benefits materially from its exclusive access to the broad network of the Raiffeisen cooperative banks through its subsidiary Raiffeisen Versicherung AG (not rated). Banks remain the most important distribution channel for life products in Austria.

Moreover, the group's brand for unit-linked products, Finance Life Versicherung AG (not rated), continues to develop favorably. In line with the industry, UNIQA has increased its focus on pension and unit-linked products, in particular, new state-subsidized products, which have continued to encourage new business. Overall, UNIQA's domestic life premiums increased by 3% to €1.5 billion in 2007, representing 29% of the group's premium income.

Domestic health insurance

Standard & Poor's believes that UNIQA has a significant competitive advantage from its dominant franchise in this sector, where it benefits from excellent brand recognition, very strong market expertise, and excellent service to policyholders. Significant investments in disease-management capabilities should improve its claims ratio in the longer term. Nevertheless, health lobbying is likely to place continued pressure on profitability levels. In general, the group's domestic health premiums increased by 2% to €700 million in 2007, representing 14% of its total premium income.

Domestic non-life insurance

UNIQA's competitive position in non-life is good. Following strong premium rate increases and the pruning of unprofitable business over the past three years, its non-life book has become more profitable. We expect softening in some business lines, which may put pressure on business volumes and profitability. In motor insurance, the group has launched a product that more adequately links premiums to actual driving behavior, underlining UNIQA's efforts at product innovation, although successful marketing still needs to be proven. The group's domestic non-life premiums increased by 2.7% to €1.3 billion in 2007, accounting for 24% of total premium income.

Geographic diversification

In our view, UNIQA's increasing geographic diversification is vital to expanding the business and achieving larger scale and earnings diversity over time. Although we consider its international operations to have no material bearing on the current rating, they may positively influence the rating in the medium to longer term. In 2007, 18% of premium income stemmed from Western Europe and 15% from the CEE region. In Western Europe, UNIQA focuses on niche positions in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein.

In CEE, the group is active in 15 countries, with the largest operations in Poland and Hungary. The scale of its CEE businesses is limited, compared with more active competitors. Nevertheless, its status as preferred partner with the cooperative banks (Raiffeisenbanken) that fuels business expansion in CEE also facilitates UNIQA with easier market entry through its strong distribution channel.

Prospective

UNIQA is well positioned to maintain its strong market position in Austria. Standard & Poor's expects its strong distribution power and sound prospects for the life market to support the group's domestic franchise. We expect its foreign operations in CEE to expand more strongly than those in the domestic market, gradually increasing business and earnings diversification. However, UNIQA will need to demonstrate the ability to compete effectively with larger players in each market through above-market-average business growth.

Management And Corporate Strategy: Sound Operational Management

Management has made further progress in improving its geographic diversity and the quality of its operations, in particular, its nondomestic franchise. Nevertheless, Standard & Poor's remains somewhat concerned about the competitive strength of UNIQA's foreign operations and their ability to compete effectively with local peers, both in

Western Europe and CEE. Operational and financial management skills are sound, and essential to controlling a geographically diversified insurance portfolio.

Group strategy

Management's main focus is on diversifying the group's geographic profile, while maintaining strong profitability. Profits from the Austrian businesses provide the platform for investment in foreign expansion. Internationally, UNIQA follows a strategy of niche positions in Western Europe, a composite strategy in Central Europe, and a strategic focus on bank partnerships in Eastern European markets.

Standard & Poor's regards CEE as UNIQA's strongest business opportunity. We expect the group to make further acquisitions and investments in sales channels in this region to reach its target of at least 5% market share in non-life and 3% in life in all countries where the group is present. UNIQA intends to use, largely, a single-brand strategy in CEE.

Operational management

We consider UNIQA's operational management to be sound because management has demonstrated its ability to improve profitability over the past few years. The group successfully achieved its goals of earnings improvement between 2001 and 2006, and a new program is expected to improve bottom-line earnings by another €200 million per year by 2010. A key project is the outsourcing of back-office capacity to Slovakia, which should save an annual €15 million in expenses.

Efficient operational controls are crucial, particularly in light of the increasing complexity of the group. A balanced-score-card approach is an effective tool to monitor and distribute profit responsibility across the organization. UNIQA can also draw on its strong integration track record of newly acquired companies. A groupwide information technology platform, assigning responsibility for each country to holding board management, as well as a groupwide risk-management framework and competence centers should help streamline its operations.

Financial strategy

The group's financial management is sound, with clear and transparent performance targets in place. UNIQA's groupwide financial targets include the achievement of at least 20% pretax ROE. It aims to fund growth largely out of retained earnings, with dividend payouts set at a maximum 30% of net profits. Regulatory group solvency is targeted to remain in excess of 120%. With regard to foreign acquisitions, UNIQA has determined clear business plans. It would consider exiting individual CEE markets if the desired profitability is not achieved within five years.

Enterprise Risk Management: Adequate, With A Number Of Strong Areas

We consider UNIQA's enterprise risk management (ERM) to be adequate. Risk-control processes are mostly strong, and based on a detailed set of risk exposures from 12 risk areas, allowing the group to estimate its potential exposure to each individual risk. A "traffic light" system triggers alerts based on deviations from experience. The group has implemented Prophet risk models to analyze European Embedded Value (EEV) in life, and traditional embedded value in health insurance. It has also enhanced risk-capital modeling in non-life. Full integration of these models should, over time, enhance strategic risk management. A sound governance structure, clear risk policies, and regular risk reporting that broadens the awareness of risk across the organization support its risk-management culture. Nevertheless, UNIQA is still faced with the challenge of instilling an ERM culture across the group. We

regard this as essential for this complex group, given that it operates in many lines of business (mostly private, and small and midsize enterprises) and geographic areas. We expect the group to continue improving its ERM systems, risk models, and strategic risk management.

Accounting: An Early IFRS Adopter

UNIQA has applied International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to its consolidated accounting since 2000, although its operating entities primarily report according to Austrian generally accepted accounting principles. It published embedded value information for the first time in 2006. In its analysis of the group's 2006 capital, Standard & Poor's recognized hybrid capital (€475 million), unrealized gains on properties (€506 million), 50% of the value in force (VIF) on the life and health portfolio (€503 million), and policyholder capital of €478 million.

Operating Performance: Strong Operating Performance, Mainly Stemming From Domestic Market

Table 2

Uniqa Insurance Group--Operating Statistics					
	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. €)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net income	175	133	102	56	19
Posttax return on equity (%)	14.5	13.4	13.5	6.8	1.8
Total gross expense ratio (%)	25.3	24.9	26.8	22.6	20.4
Non-life					
Non-life revenue	1,846	1,770	1,497	1,115	823
Non-life operating result	114	89	84	36	(35)
Return on revenue (%)	6.2	5.0	5.6	3.2	(4.3)
Gross loss ratio (%)	63.0	65.0	62.9	69.6	78.1
Net loss ratio (%)	64.3	66.3	64.1	69.9	75.8
Net expense ratio (%)	34.7	35.7	35.9	35.4	35.2
Net combined ratio (%)	99.0	101.9	100.0	105.3	111.0
Life/Health					
New business margin (%)	20.2	20.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Value of new business /Value of in force (%)	4.8	7.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Life surplus available for distribution	377	407	349	106	214
Return on assets (before bonus allocation) (bps*)	230.4	279.5	275.1	95.5	206.6
Administrative expense ratio (%)	6.8	7.8	8.4	6.0	5.3
Acquisition expense ratio (%)	11.4	9.9	11.2	9.3	8.2
Investments					
Net investment income	700	638	728	709	620
Direct yield on invested assets (%)	3.6	3.8	5.0	5.7	5.3
Total return (including unrealized and realized) (%)	4.6	5.9	5.3	3.5	4.1

Table 2

Uniqa Insurance Group--Operating Statistics(cont.)					
Nonlinked portfolio composition (%)					
Investment in affiliates	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Bonds and other fixed interest securities	57.2	62.2	64.0	57.4	61.7
Mortgages	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1
Equities and other variable interest securities	22.4	18.8	12.3	13.4	11.6
Property	8.4	6.1	6.6	7.4	6.7
Cash and bank deposits	5.4	5.8	9.0	9.3	1.2
Loans and private placements	3.2	4.5	4.9	6.4	6.6
Derivatives	0.5	0.3	0.9	4.0	7.4
Other investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4

*bps--basis points. N.A.--Not available.

UNIQA's operating performance remains strong, partly due to the continued successful execution of vital efficiency programs. As a result, the group's ROE is expected to have reached an underlying 13% in 2007. Its performance in 2007 is, however, expected to have been affected by a sizable gain on the partial sale of a nonstrategic affiliate, which was partly offset by write-downs on subprime investments, and resulted in an expected reported ROE of 17%. The Austrian operations are the main contributors to earnings because the growing international entities require continued investments.

Life and health

The combined life and health business reported a strong new business margin (on an annual-premium-equivalent basis) of 20.2% for 2006. We expect sound new business profitability to feed through to future bottom-line results. The value of new business, at 4.8% of VIF, demonstrates that new business positively contributes to VIF development.

In life, Standard & Poor's believes that further cost reductions and a disciplined bonus policy will be key factors to maintaining current profitability levels in a low-interest-rate environment. For 2007, we expect the subprime write-offs to have mainly affected the life segment.

The performance in health demonstrates that UNIQA's profitability initiatives--including the pruning of unprofitable group contracts, price adjustments, and cost reductions--had a positive effect. This segment continued to show promising results, reporting third-quarter profits of €59 million in 2007, compared with €37 million for full-year 2006. Nevertheless, we believe that this segment may not be able to fully transfer the rising claims burden from medical advances to policyholders in the future.

Non-life

The group's non-life underwriting performance represents a relative weakness to the rating. The strict underwriting policy implemented in its groupwide restructuring program and continued cost efficiency measures have nevertheless resulted in an improved 99% net combined ratio for 2006, following 102% in 2005, despite claims resulting from snow damage and mounting price competition in commodity lines. For 2007, the combined ratio is expected to have remained close to 100%, despite storm Kyrill claims. However, the group needs to continue its cost focus to bring technical performance sustainably in line with peers, and to reach its long-term target level of 97%.

Foreign business

Foreign businesses are included in the business segments outlined above, and when viewed separately, continue to develop rapidly in CEE. However, continued investments in the CEE business models and limited scale mean that the group will continue to derive the majority of its earnings from the domestic market over the next few years. Only 11% of group profits were derived from the CEE region in 2006 and stemmed largely from three markets, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. The Western European niches generated another 16%.

Prospective

Standard & Poor's expects the group to continue to benefit from strong operating performance in 2008. Improvements on the claims and cost side should keep the combined ratio at an average 100% over the next three years, with 99% in 2008. Favorable investment conditions and sustainably solid life and health earnings, with a new business margin of about 20%, should result in an ROE of more than 13%. As foreign operations grow and mature, we expect the group's earnings to increasingly come from outside the Austrian market over the longer term.

Investments: Relatively Moderate Market Risks And Sound Asset-Liability Management Practices

We consider UNIQA's investment strategy and asset-liability management (ALM) practices to be strong because of its high-quality portfolio, sound level of diversity, and its flexible management approach.

Strategy

The group's investment strategy is appropriate for its level of capitalization. Of the total, 60% remains invested in bonds, although the company is willing to take investment risks in equities and alternative asset classes to raise its investment performance, and benefit from diversification effects. It will also increasingly focus on CEE property investments.

Investment returns

UNIQA's investment performance was sound in 2006, benefiting from strong performance on equity markets. Fixed-income returns, however, continue to decline in light of the low-interest-rate environment. As a result, the net return on investments decreased to 4.6% in 2006, but remained ahead of policyholder guarantees and bonus participation rates.

In 2007, two extraordinary items affected investment performance. UNIQA partially sold an affiliated holding in Strabag SE, realizing an approximate €140 million investment gain, but in contrast, suffered from a sizable investment write-down on subprime-related assets (close to €100 million). This write-down allowed UNIQA to recognize the majority of potential losses from its direct subprime-related investments.

Market risk

Standard & Poor's considers the market risk taken to be appropriate relative to available capital levels. In 2006, the group held an increased stake in equities and other variable yield investments of 17%. Hedging strategies are in place for equities, limiting the potential loss to 15% of market value. Interest rate risks are the key risk exposures according to EEV sensitivities, which the group manages through a duration-based approach including structured investments and swaps.

Credit risk

Credit risk exposure was adequate in 2006, with 79% invested in bonds rated 'A' or higher, and 8% in the 'BBB' category. Nevertheless, in its quest for yield, UNIQA holds 12% in speculative-grade bonds, which is a higher exposure than that carried by peers. This exposure emerged with the required write-down on subprime-related assets, following which, only 0.1% of total investments remains in this asset class. No significant concentration risk exists.

Prospective

We do not expect any material changes in the group's asset allocation in 2008. It carries fixed-interest securities with continued exposure to credit risk, an appropriate exposure to equities supported by derivative protection, and adequate exposure to alternative asset classes.

Asset-liability management

We consider UNIQA's ALM to be appropriate for managing existing duration mismatches. The tools are stochastic for assets and liabilities, but relatively new and untested in a financial stress scenario. The group is increasingly introducing ALM tools in its foreign subsidiaries.

UNIQA's Austrian life subsidiaries currently yield an average guaranteed interest of 2.9% for total in-force business, which is much less than investment returns of 4.6%. In the future, we expect the group to focus on products that provide a 2.25% guaranteed interest. The impact on overall guarantee levels, however, will only filter through in the longer term.

Payout philosophy

Standard & Poor's views the group's bonus rates, ranging between 4.25% and 5.05%, as reasonable, based on achieved investment returns. Although UNIQA benefits from bank distribution, it has to compete directly with bank products.

Liquidity: Highly Liquid Balance Sheet

We consider the group's liquidity to be strong because of its available sources of liquidity, highly liquid asset profile, and sound operating profits that support its strong cash flow position. Sound new business and bottom-line profitability prospects should provide the basis for stable liquidity. A groupwide liquidity management framework further supports appropriate cash management.

Capitalization: Expected To Remain Strong Despite Growth Plans

UNIQA's capitalization is expected to have remained strong in 2007, but represents a relative weakness to the rating. The group needs to manage its capitalization cautiously, through a combination of strong earnings retention and external funding measures, given its intention to expand further in CEE over the next few years. Nevertheless, Standard & Poor's expects UNIQA to be able to raise additional capital if needed, including through share issues that reduce the stake of its core shareholders.

Capital adequacy

The group's risk-based capitalization is expected to have remained strong in 2007, reflecting sound bottom-line results and the private placement of hybrid capital. We expect increased exposure to equity markets and further

organic and acquisitive expansion to necessitate further capital in future years. However, its strategic equity hedge supports our view of the continued strength of the group's capitalization.

Quality of capital

The quality of capital is sound, benefiting from a material proportion of shareholder funds in the group's total adjusted capital. Exposure to debt is still in line with the ratings, with a financial leverage of 20% expected for 2007 at group level. A significant proportion of capital, however, is hidden in rather illiquid property investments.

Reserves

UNIQA follows conservative reserving practices within its non-life operations, reserving at a 10% safety margin in addition to the 90% reserving level. Reserve ratios and runoff profits have remained stable in recent years. Given the composition of the group's portfolio, the major part of its claims development is fairly short term, and its claims reserves are therefore not generally subject to any major deterioration.

Reinsurance

The group employs a conservative reinsurance policy, both at the holding and the operating level, with a reinsurance utilization ratio of 8% in 2006. In general, the reinsurance program remained unchanged in 2007 and will continue in 2008, with conservative retention levels for the operating companies. Retrocession (the practice of one reinsurer insuring another reinsurer) continues to be bundled within the group and placed with reinsurers rated at least 'A'. Reinsurance cover for its foreign subsidiaries is mainly packaged and provided through UNIQA Re, its Switzerland-based internal reinsurer, which we view as a core element of the group's risk-management strategy.

Financial Flexibility: Additional Resources For Expansion Available If Needed

Table 3

Uniqa Insurance Group--Financial Statistics					
	--Year-ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. €)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total assets	24,091	22,110	19,370	15,190	13,124
Total adjusted equity	1,763	1,428	1,159	950	1,114
Change in adjusted equity (%)	23.5	23.2	21.9	(14.7)	13.2
Reinsurance utilization ratio (%)	8.2	8.1	8.5	7.8	8.7
Non-life technical reserves/Net premiums written (%)	106.5	105.0	115.0	116.0	113.8
Financial leverage (%)	18.7	19.8	22.1	20.7	11.8
Fixed-charge cover (x)	10.4	8.2	6.1	5.2	60.5

We consider UNIQA's financial flexibility to be sound, but it may be tested as business expansion is expected to require further resources. Capital needs will depend on further growth abroad, and to a lesser extent, in Austria.

We expect organic growth to be funded through retained earnings. Stronger-than-expected growth or potential larger-scale acquisitions, however, would probably need extra funding, most likely through a capital increase, with core shareholders retaining a majority of at least 51%. UNIQA already has shareholder approval to increase its share capital by €50 million. Near the end of 2006, the group raised €250 million from issuing hybrid capital in two tranches through private placements, which somewhat weakened its financial flexibility. Nevertheless, its

fixed-charge coverage, expected to have been 11x in 2007, demonstrates UNIQA's strong debt-servicing capabilities. In addition, cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (AAA/Stable/A-1+) might provide up to €150 million in extra funding.

Ratings Detail (As Of February 29, 2008)*	
Holding Company: UNIQA Versicherungen AG	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	A-/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	A-/Stable/--
Senior Unsecured	
Local Currency	A-
Operating Companies Covered By This Report	
UNIQA Sachversicherung AG	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
Counterparty Credit Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
UNIQA Personenversicherung AG	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
UNIQA Re AG	
Financial Strength Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
Local Currency	A/Stable/--
Domicile	Austria
*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. Standard & Poor's credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. Standard & Poor's credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country.	

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