

Balance sheet - Assets

Intangible assets

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In accordance with IAS 38, an intangible asset is recognised if, and only if, it is identifiable and controllable and this category includes goodwill and other intangible assets, such as goodwill recognised in the separate financial statements.

1.1 - Goodwill

Goodwill is the sum of future benefits not separately identifiable in a business combination. At the date of acquisition, goodwill is measured at cost less any impairment losses and it is no longer amortised. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any impairment losses and it is no longer amortised. The purpose of the impairment test on goodwill is to identify the existence of any impairment losses on the carrying amount. Should any previous impairment losses no longer exist, they cannot be reversed. For further details see paragraph 1.1 ? Goodwill in the section Notes to the balance sheet.

1.2 - Other intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful life are measured at acquisition or production cost less any accumulated amortization. Other intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization. They are periodically tested for impairment. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net proceeds and the carrying amount.

1.2.1 - Contractual relations with customers - insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or portfolio transfer

In case of acquisition of life and non-life insurance contract portfolios in a business combination or portfolio transfer, the value of the contracts is measured at the present value of the pre-tax future profit arising from the contracts in force at the purchase date. The VOBA is the present value of the pre-tax future profit arising from the contracts in force at the purchase date. The VOBA is amortized over the effective life of the contracts acquired, by using an amortization pattern reflecting the expected mortality and morbidity rates. The difference between the fair value of the insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer and the carrying amount of the contracts is recognized as goodwill. The Generali Group applies this accounting treatment to the insurance liabilities assumed in the acquisition of life and non-life insurance contracts. The future VOBA recoverable amount is nonetheless tested on yearly basis. As for as the life and non-life portfolios, the recoverable amount of the value of the in force business acquired is tested on yearly basis. Similar criteria are applied for the initial recognition, the amortization and the impairment test of other contractual relations with customers.

Tangible assets

This item comprises land and buildings used for own activities and other tangible assets.

2.1 - Land and buildings (self-used)

In accordance with IAS 16, this item includes land and buildings used for own activities. Land and buildings (self-used) are measured applying the cost model set out by IAS 16. The cost of the self-used property comprises purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. The depreciation is calculated on the cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land and buildings (self-used) are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Finance leases of land and buildings are accounted for in conformity with IAS 17 and require that the overall contract is classified as a finance lease.

2.2 - Other tangible assets

Property, plant, equipment, furniture and property inventories are classified in this item as property inventory. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least annually.

Amounts ceded to reinsurers from insurance provisions

The item comprises amounts ceded to reinsurers from insurance provisions that fall under IFRS 4 scope. They are measured at the carrying amount of the insurance provisions.

Investments

4.1 - Land and buildings (investment properties)

In accordance with IAS 40, this item includes land and buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

To measure the value of land and buildings (investment properties), the Generali Group applies the cost model.

4.2 - Investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures

This item includes investments in subsidiaries and associated companies valued at equity or at cost. Immaterial investments are valued at fair value. A list of such investments is shown in attachment to this Consolidated financial statement.

4.3 - Held to maturity investment

The category comprises the non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity.

In the case of an early disposal (significant and not due to particular events) of said investments, any remaining carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss. Held to maturity investments are accounted for at settlement date and measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. The Generali Group limits the accounting of investments in this category.

4.4 - Loans and receivables

This category comprises non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, not quoted in an active market. In detail, the Generali Group includes in this category some unquoted bonds, mortgage loans, policy loans, term deposits, etc. The company's trade receivables are instead classified as other receivables in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are accounted for at settlement date and measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost.

4.5 - Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are accounted for at the settlement date at the fair value at the related transaction date. The unrealized gains and losses on available for sale financial assets arising out of subsequent changes in value are recognized in equity. This category includes quoted and unquoted equities, investment fund units (IFU) not held for trading, nor designed to be sold in the short term. Interests on debt financial instruments classified as available for sale are measured using the effective interest method. The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its Available for sale financial assets in the near term. For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification is measured.

4.6 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises financial assets held for trading, i.e. acquired mainly to be sold in a short term, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. In particular both bonds and equities, mainly quoted, and all derivative assets, held for both trading and hedging purposes. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss take also account of investments back to policies where the investment is held for trading. Structured instruments, whose embedded derivatives cannot be separated from the host contracts, are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are accounted for at settlement date and are measured at fair value. The Group evaluates its financial assets held for trading, other than derivatives, to determine whether the intention is to sell them in the short term.

4.7 - Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay cash flows to the transferee.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. Receivable

This item includes receivables arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, and other receivables.

5.1 - Receivables arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations

Receivables on premiums written in course of collection and receivables from intermediates and brokers, co-insured, etc.

5.2 - Other receivables

This item includes all other receivables, which have not an insurance or tax nature. They are accounted for at fair value.

Other assets

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale, deferred acquisition costs, tax receivables, etc.

6.1 - Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale

This item comprises non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale under IFRS 5

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through sale or disposal. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a complete disposal within 12 months.

They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the income statement.

6.2 - Deferred acquisition costs

Concerning deferred acquisition costs, according to requirements of IFRS 4, the Group continued to apply accounting policy in accordance with IAS 18.

6.3 - Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised, except for the cases provided in paragraph 24 of IAS 12, that is:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures;
- for all deductible temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets or liabilities and their tax base.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax

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Deferred tax assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the year when the asset is

6.4 - Tax receivables

Receivables related to current income taxes as defined and regulated by IAS 12 are classified in this item. They

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

6.5 - Other assets

The item mainly includes accrued income and prepayments, specifically accrued interest from bonds. It also covers

Deferred fee and commission expenses include acquisition commissions related to investment contracts without

Deferred commissions for investment management services are amortized, after assessing their recoverability

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand and equivalent assets, cash and balances with banks payable on demand and with central banks

Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subje
